The clearing out of many odds and ends, gotten together from our recent Crockery, Glassware and Housefurnishings. We bespeak for him stock taking," commences tomorrow.

2,000 yards Plaid Flannelettes, were roc, now, o close, at 6 1-2c yard.

A lot of French Ginghams, usually 15c and oc. now 7 I-2c yard.

A lot of American Figured Sateens, were 1-2c, now 7 1-2c.

A lot of Figured Duck Suitings, usually 15c, 2 cases heavy Unbleached Cotton Flannel,

worth 10c, at 5c yard. 3,000 yards short lengths Wamsutta 4-4 Domestics at 7 1-2c.

RON PIPE.

TTINGS

EVERY_

DESCRIPTION

and Planing M

ps,Etc. nd Machinery.

UCTION

February 4, 1896.

street stores, Nos. 57

t stores, Nos. 70-72.

dence lots on Chape

-acre farm on Peach

This farm is nearly all

lots near Davis street

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n School Bui**ldin**

ROBY ROBINSON,

2 Equitable Building.

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TATE BARGAIN

FORREST ADAL

bottom land.

d Mansion.

n Nelson street. on Mangum street.

FA

67 pairs All Wool, large size 45 pairs White California Mills White Blankets, were \$5.50 and Blankets, extra size. In a word, 6.00. Slightly soiled is why we they are worth \$9.00, yet will be er them at \$3.00 per pair now. yours at \$5.00 a pair.

A lot of All Linen Huck Towels, large size, vorth 20c, now 12 1-2c. 2,500 yards White Dimity, 12 1-2c kind, to go

Lots in Hosiery at Half Price. Lots in Laces and Embroideries,

Remnants Black Dress Goods.

Lots in Gents' Underwear, Half Price. Lots in Handkerchiefs and Gloves at Half Price.

Remnants Colored Dress Goods. Goods.

Remnants Silks. Remnants Flannels and Wash

Remnants and Odd Lots From Every Department at Half Value.

Muslin Underwear.

Just 5 Lots named here, yet sufficient to show that we will knock out any and all special HAVILAND CUPS sales elsewhere.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, V and igh neck, assorted styles, a full garment, nicely trimmed, worth

Ladies' good muslin Corset Cov-.....At 13c

Ladies' muslin and cambric rawers, a dozen styles of lace and mbroidery trimming worth At 50c

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, full length and width, nicely trimmed

> Ladies' Gowns and Skirts, handsomely trimmed, several styles, usually \$1.50 and \$1.75; to go

At \$1.00 Each

SHOES. We have entirely too many; new goods, yet when we want to reduce stock it does not matter whether old or new; they are cut and cut deep. . . .

Infants' Shoes at 50c, worth 75c. Children's Spring Heel Shoes,

Misses' Spring Heel, patent tip, m \$1.50 to \$1.00 now. Ladies' Button Boots, patent tip,

orth \$1.50; at \$1.00. Ladies' Vici Kid Button Boots, era heel and toe, worth \$2.00;

Ladies' Bright Dongola Boots, era and square toes, worth \$2.50;

A lot of Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, hand-sewed, worth \$4.00 and \$5.00, sizes irregular, to be closed at \$2.50.

Boys' Spring Heel School Shoes, were \$2.50, now \$1.50.

Men's Calf Bals, all style toes, worth \$2.50, at \$1.50.

Men's hand-sewed Calf Bals and Congress, usually \$5.00, now \$3.00.

Whitehall, Hunter and Broad Sts.

NOTICE:

F. D. High has this day withdrawn from the firm of J. M. High & Co. He has bought from us our Basement Department, in which is carthe liberal patronage bestowed upon us in this department.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In withdrawing from the firm of J. M. High & Co., I desire to publicly express my appreciation of the many kindnesses extended to me by the firm, its employes and its patrons. Mr. W. M. Jordan will assist me in the management, and we promise to the public to do our very best to please you and merit your patronage. The stock was bought from J. M. High & Co. at 20 per cent less than the inventory price, actual factory cost. No allowance was made for freight, which is a considerable item in this line; so we are in a position to offer prices that can't be duplicated in Atlanta, New York or Chicago, We offer this entire stock of Cut-Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Art Pottery, China, Glass and Housefurnishings at prices that will astonish every dealer in the state and interest every prudent purchaser.

LAMPS AT HALF PRICE. 60 decorated Vase Lamps sold by

J. M. High & Co. at \$1.50,

New price 98c each. 48 decorated Vase Lamps sold by J. M. High & Co. at \$2.25,

New price \$1, 25 each. 20 decorated Vase Central Draft Lamps that sold at \$5 and \$6,

New price \$2.98 each. 29 Banquet Lamps, onyx center, cast brass heads, that sold at \$10

New price \$5 each. 29 (greatest of all bargains) Banquet Lamps, 24 inches high, 16-inch silk shades, that sold at \$4.50,

New price \$3.19 each.

TEA POTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN TABLE of handsomely decorated fire - proof Tea Pots, in three lots; worth \$2,

New price \$1, 75 and 50c.

AND SAUCERS

A delayed shipment bought by J M. High & Co. to sell at \$5 dozenand they would be bargains at that price-but we want money.

The new price is \$3 dozen.

\$500 worth of CUT GLASS

Not the inferior Cut Glass-off color and off cut that is so frequently offered in the market, but RICH FIRST-QUALITY CRYSTAL, NEW-EST CUTTINGS AND SHAPES, at one-fourth less than any jeweler or crockery store dare quote you.

DINNER SETS

If you want one at a bargain, come quick-the price we will name will

SPECIALS:

ioo doz. gold-edge decorated Plates, choice of four decorations, bought by J. M. High & Co. to sell at \$1.75 dozen, our price Monday only

10c Each.

Between 9 and 12 o'clock Monday only, 75 doz. good Table Tumblers, worth 50c, one dozen to a custo-25c dozen.

200 sets of silver plated Table Spoons, three to set, worth 50c, at

Glass Salad Bowls, a variety of shapes and sizes, worth twice our 10 to 40c Each.

TO OUT-OF-TOWN PEOPLE:

Express or freight charges on all purchases of \$10 and over will be paid to any place in a radius of one hundred miles from Atlanta, No charge for packing.

HIGH'S BASEMENT.

RIGHT IN THE FIGHT!

We are not quite as large as some of our neighbors, but we sell the quantities all the same, and at prices cheaper than most merchants can buy them. Price goods anywhere on earth, then come to



2,000 Ladies' fine Chemisettes in plain white and stripes; the regular price 25c, closing price 5c each.

50 dozen Ladies' heavy Balbriggan Vests; the old price 25c, closing price 10c each.

1,000 doz. spools Sewing Silks, in black and colors; worth 10c a spool, closing price 1c each.

your dollar

WE SELL EVERYTHING AT ACTUAL COST. SOME PEOPLE NEAR US MAY TELL YOU THE SAME THING, BUT REMEMBER WHEN WE SAY COST IT

15 dozen Men's all-wool Scarlet Undershirts; worth 50c, but the closing price will be 10c

10,000 cakes Castile Soap. You know what it is worth. Well, the closing price is 1c

1 case Book Fold Irish Lawns, 38 inches wide, in pretty styles; it's the 12 1-2c kind; closing price 5c yard.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK OF OUR ACTUAL COST PRICE SALE. ON JANUARY 20th WE BEGIN OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY, AND OUR STOCK MUST BE GREATLY REDUCED. IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO VISIT US MON-DAY AND EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.

One box new Spring Embroideries; the regular 15c kind, but our closing price will be 4ca

One box new Spring Embroideries; the regular 25c goods, but our closing price will be 9c a yard.

One box new Spring Embroideries; the regular 39c kind, but our closing price will be 15c a

REMEMBER, EVERYTHING IN WOOL DRESS GOODS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, GLOVES, TABLE LINENS. TOWELS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, NOTIONS, LACES, EMBROID-ERIES, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, MISSES' FURNISHING GOODS, UM-BRELLAS, LININGS, FINDINGS, CAPES AND JACKETS AT COST. OTHERS MAY SAY COST OR LESS THAN COST, BUT YOU CAN COUNT ON OUR

LININGS AND FINDINGS.

Good quality Dress Shields Ic. Best quality Skirt Cambrics 3 1-2c. Gilbert's best Silesias for 8c. Gilbert's best Percalines for 8c. Best Linen Canvas for 12c.

yards best Velveteen Bindings 7c. Best N. V. B. Cord Bindings 23c. Best plain and barred Crinolins 6c. Best quality Linen Grass Cloth 8c. Best quality Bunch Bones 4c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

25c 36-inch Diagonals for 10 1-2c. 35c Chevron fancy Suitings 12 1-2c. 40c all wool Serges 21 1-2c. 59c Mohair Sicillians 29c.

\$1,25 Silk Finished Henriettas 48 1-2C.

\$1.25 Jacquard Biarritz for 52 1-2c. \$1.00 Broad Wale Diagonals 48 1-2c. \$1.25 Tailor Serges for 48 1-2c. Remnants Black Goods half price.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fine Fleeced Vests for roc. 25c Children's Pants and Vests 15. \$1 Ladies' fine wool Garments 50c. \$1.25 Ladies' fine wool Garments

75c Ladies' fine Union Suits 38c. \$1 Misses' fine wool Union Suits 58c \$1.25 Misses' fine wool Union Suits

\$1.50 Ladies' fine Union Suits 75c. \$2 Ladies' all wool Union Suits 98c. \$2.50 Ladies' all wool Union Suits

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

19c fancy Gauffre Pongees 7 1-2c.

25c fancy Diagonals for 10 1-2c. 40c all wool Serges for 21 1-2c. 40c pretty wool Plaids for 22c. \$1.25 Silk and wool Plaids 65c. 50c very fine Eiderdowns 20c. \$1.25 French Boucle Suitings 75c. 75c all wool Henriettas 20c. Remnants Colored Goods half price.

COMFORTABLES.

\$1.25 7 lbs. extra large Comforts,

\$1.50 7 lbs. extra large Comforts,

\$2.00 large and heavy Comforts, \$2.48 extra large and heavy Com-

forts, \$1.25. \$2.08 extra large and fine Com-

forts, \$1.48. \$3.50 very fine large Comforts.

\$1.98. \$4.00 exquisite Comforts for \$2.48. \$4.48 handsome Comforts for \$2.08.

We have nearly one hundred bales of Comforts on hand and they

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

65c black Surah Serge, 25c. 60c fine Taffeta Plisse, 25c. 75c figured India Silks, 39c \$1.25 fine Gros Grain Silk, 68c. \$1.39 all Silk Satin Duchesse, 69c. \$1.69 24-inch Satin Duchesse, 75c. \$2.00 extra heavy Satin Duchesse,

\$1.25 evening Shades Satin, 75c. Remnants Silk half price.

Now bear in mind that each and every article in our place is at, or less, than cost. Many articles which we are determined not to carry over we will sell at 25 or 50 per cent less than cost. Come and see what we will do for you. All goods for cash and delivered promptly.



Working Convicts as Farm Hands on Lands Owned By the State.

THE LEASE SYSTEM DONE AWAY WITH FOREVER

Attorney-General Frank Johnston, of That State, Tells of the Experiences Under the Lease System and of How the New Plan is Working.

The paramount question before the next to remedy some of its worst abuses by turning the convicts over to the Gulf and convict question. The end of the present Ship Island Railroad Company as the legislature will be the settlement of the convict question. The end of the present lease is at hand, and from the trend of public sentiment it would seem that some change must be made. Whether this is true or not it is certain that the biggest problem with which the new legislature will have to deal will be the determination of some penitentiary system for Georgia.

The action of Governor Atkinson in taking every means at his command to probe the present situation and find out just exactly the truth about the treatment of the convicts in various camps meets with universal approval, and the high court at which he and Attorney General Terrell will preside will doubtless result in much valuable light being thrown upon the uses and abuses of the present system.

Tennessee has recently abandoned the convict lease system and Mississippi is in the midse of experiments which will be of great value to the statesmen of the future



this question. Hon. Frank Johnston, attorney general of the state of Mississippi. has made a study of the situation in that state, and furnishes The Constitution with a highly interesting letter which tells of the experience of Mississippi under the old system of leasing the convicts and of the results of the new experiment. General Johnston's letter will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the literature upon this subject. It is written in response to a request from The Constitution, and is as fol-

General Johnston's Letter.

Jackson, Miss, January 11.-Editor Con stitution: In the hone that a brief sketch of the history of convict leasing in Mississippi may be of some value in the solution of the problem of prison reform in Georgia this communication is tendered, at our request, for publication in The At-

Mississippi, in common with the other southern states after the civil war, established a prison system commonly known as convict leasing. Its essential features and characteristics with minor variations were the same wherever ft was established. Th custody, control, management, discipline and punishment of the prisoners, in effect, was placed in the hands of a lessee who worked the convicts at various employments for his private profit. The law provided for a semblance of government control, inspection, official supervision and the like, but owing to the nature of the conditions surrounding the convicts their remoteness from any central control and their separation into different groups, the laws were wholly ineffectual in preventing many and serious abuses. This was true of Mississippi and wherever the inside workings of the system have been vigorously and unsparingly investigated it has been discovered that the convicts have been inhumanly and cruelly treated and that in a variety of ways which the inthat in a variety of ways which it is un-necessary to enumerate. From 1870 to the year 1883 little or noth-

ing was known by the outside public in Mississippi of the inside workings of the convict camps. The state leased to an individual the entire convict population and the prison property. The lessee sub-leased the convicts in small squads, who were scattered in different portions of the state in the hands of sub-lessees. The lessee of the state was under contract to clothe, feed and guard the convicts and furnish them medical attention and the lessee employed the guards, the sergeants and physicians and paid these employes directly. The state appointed a warden or superinten-dent and paid his salary, It can readily be seen by any one who

has given any study to the subject how completely the convict was under the con-trol of the lessee and his employes. He stood as the paymaster and the appointing

The official reports of the warden and the superintendent, made at stated times to the legislature, disclosed no abuses or seri-ous irregulations. The hire of the convicts ought an annual revenue to the state and aside from the moral obliquity involved in the fact that the prisoners were turned over to an individual for his private profit the people of the state were not informed that wrapped up in this system and con-cealed from the public eye, were cruelties and abuses too atroclous to be put in

The First Disclosure.

Finally, in the year 1883, the shocking uppearance of a lot of seventeen convicts, who were being returned to the prison at ackson from the plantation of a sub-lessee and who were seen by many people be-fore they reached the prison, excited pub-le suspicion and led to an investigation in

fore they reached the prison, excited public suspicion and led to an investigation in 1834 by a committee appointed by the Mississippi house of representatives.

The report of the committee made startling disclosures concerning the treatment of the convicts and the characters of the gentlemen on the committee were so high that the accuracy of their report was never seriously questioned. It would serve no useful purpose now to review the details of that investigation, but it is sufficient to say that the facts disclosed by the committee, extending over the period of years, demonstrated the truth of the proposition that such an institution as convict leasing is brutal and demoralizing and should have no place in any civilized country. The public sentiment of the state developed by the report of the committee was strongly for the abolition of the entire system. The prison population was large, consisting of 1,000 or more convicts, and the argument of economy, together with a strong and powerful lobby of lessees and sub-lessees prevailed, and the legislature instead of abolishing the system at once undertook

The scheme then put in operation was substantially as follows: The convicts were to be employed in the work of building this railroad and were not to be subleased convicts and pay an annual hire in the bonds on the company to the state. The sergeants and guards for the convicts were to be appointed by the lessee with the approval of the warden or superintendent, and were to be paid directly by the lessee. The new statute provided for official inspections, and was full of directory provisions for the proper care and treatment of the con-victs by the railroad company and its employes. The failure of the scheme, as a reform, was predicted by those who had carefully studied and understood the intrinsic and ineradicable vices that are inseperable from any system of convict leas-

In the year 1888, the house of representatives again appointed a committee of investigation with Hon, T. H. Jones, the present lieutenant governor of the state, as its chairman. This committee made a thorough and exhaustive investigation into the workings of the leasing system under the auspices of this railroad company, and the socalled statutory reform. It was seen that no improvement in the treatment of the convicts had been accomplished. In a clear and elaborate report the committee enumerated the abuses that are the char-acteristics of convict leasing and pointed out the impossibility of reforming the sys-

In the face of this report the leasing sys-

Afterwards there was some further legislation intended and designed to reform the system. A board of control was created, composed of the governor, the attorney general and the three railroad commission ers, and more vigorous laws were made for

official supervision and inspections.
Under these regulations the abuses were diminished, and there was, generally speaking, an improvement in the treatment of the convicts. But the improvement was far from satisfactory, and the working of the system was simply bad in a lesser degree than formerly Leasing Ended with 1894.

This system of leasing the convicts under the strictest laws that could be enacted for official supervision, and to secure the good treatment of the prisoners, continued until December 31, 1894, when it terminated under a provision of the state constitution adopted by the constitutional convention of 1890, In the latter part of 1894 three large tracts

of land were purchased by the state and during the present year these plantations were cultivated by about 250 of the convicts, with a large net profit to the state.

The board of control rented a large plantation for the year 1895, and cultivated it with convict labor, utilizing in this way the labor of about eighty convicts, also with a large net profit. Thus, about one-third of the entire prison population was worked on lands owned and rented by the state during the year 1895. The remaining portion of the convicts, ex-cept about 50 kept in the prison at Jack-son, were worked on plantations under the partnership contracts with the owners of the land, under regulations which excluded the land owners from any custody or control of and from all interference with the convicts. This method is unsatisfactory, but was unavoidable, owing to the failure of the legislature to purchase sufficient ands upon which the entire prison popula-

tion could be placed.
Upon this subject the board of control of the Mississippi penitentiary in its official report for the years 1894 and 1895 states as

follows:

"But the work of the year on the state farms has demonstrated beyond all question that convicts can be worked advantageously on lands owned by the state, and not only made self sustaining, but with anything like good management, can be made to yield a profit to the state.

"The board, in this connection, invites your attention to the exhibits of these planting and farming operations annexed to the warden's report. The board of control confidently expresses the opinion that after the state farms have been improved by proper care and cultivation, for a series of years, and well stocked with cattle and hogs that far better results can be obtained.

"Inasmuch as it is now demonstrated that the state can, without any danger of financial loss, employ its convicts in agricultural labor upon lands owned by the state, the board respectfully submits and earnestly recommends for consideration the proposition that the state should not delay any longer the purchase of sufficient lands upon which the entire prison population may be placed permanently at farm and agricultural and mechanical labor.

"The lands thus purchased should be grouped together, if not all in one tract, and sufficiently near to be directly controled by one central headquarters and of quick and easy access to each other. A more perfect administration of the police of the prison would thus be secured, as well as the economical management of the labor of the convicts and the general operations of the penlientiary."

This recommendation will have the earnest support of Governor Stone in his messare to the present legislature.

Working convicts under planting con-

sare to the present legislature.

Working convicts under planting contracts can be regarded as a temporary

measure that will be abandoned as soon as the legislature provides for the pur-chase of sufficient lands upon which the whole prison nonulation may be placed. Its Practicability Fully Demonstrated.

Already it will be seen that one-third of the convicts have been placed on lands owned by the state. And the practicability and success of this plan has been fully demonstrated.

demonstrated.

In every respect the convicts on the lands owned and rented by the state have been properly treated, while there has been some irregularities in one instance where the convicts are worked under the contract plan, which is in many respects objectionable and unsatisfactory.

Let me make some further observations

based upon my knowledge in respect to convict leasing.

As a member of the board of control of Mississippi, I was in a position to ob-serve with accuracy the practical work-ing of the leasing system during the years 1893 and 1894. There is not a member of the board who would tolerate the mistreat

ment of a convict, and the warden of
the prison is thoroughly efficient and faithful. Every possible effort has been made
by those officials to secure the proper
treatment of the convicts, and yet many
and frequent instances of the cruel treatment of the prisoners occurred during
the years 1893 and 1894. There were instances where the prisoners were cruelly
punished, not properly fed, overworked
and insufficiently clothed, and not properly housed. As for proper discipline or
any effort toward reclaiming a convict,
these are refinements that can have no
place in any convict leasing system.
Without overstatement, I can candidly
declare as my firm conviction and after
a long and careful observation of the system of leasing convicts, that it is inherently vicious and bad, it rests upon a false
principle and it violates the moral oblistation and duty of the state to retain the

gation and duty of the state to retain the entire and complete custody, discipline

and control of the prisoners in its own hands.

Upon this subject, the Mississippi board of control, in its latest report, says:

"During the year 1894, notwithstanding the vigilance of the members of the board and the warden, who made frequent inspections of the lessees' camps, there were many cases of improper treatment of the convicts. In some instances they were overworked, in others improperly fed and insufficiently clothed, and in several instances were unjustly and cruelly punished by the lessees. Sergeants and guards were dismissed by the board whenever and wherever it was possible to fix the responsibility for these wrong-doings, and one of the contracts of leasing was canceled by the board on account of the board treatment of the convicts.

"The board avails itself of this opportunity to again declare its firm conviction, based upon a knowledge of the practical workings of the system known in this state as convict leasing, that notwithstanding the utmost vigilance and the strictest practicable supervision, the opportunities and temptations for the improper treatment of the convict were so great that it was an impossible task for the board to prevent many of the evils that are inseparable from the system."

The Evolution in Mississippi. Mississippi has had convict leasing under its worst possible conditions, and also under the operation of various of reform as stringent as could be devised to prevent abuses, the convicts have been worked under leases on railroads, levees and plantations

They were taken from plantations and put on railroads in the hope of improving their condition, and upon the entire failure of this change, were leased again on plantations and levees. Rigid investigations during this period disclosed bad treatment whenever the convicts were leased, and led to the final conviction that the system was inherently brutal and inhuman. In view of the history of the system

the state the constitutional convention of 1890, by a constitutional provision, prohibited the hiring or leasing of any state conviot after December 31, 1894. The experience of the year 1895, in working the convicts by the state and under the exclusiv control of the sarte officials on state lands, has demonstrated the wisdom and human-Ity of the action of the constitutional con ntion in abolishing convict leasing.
FRANK JOHNSTON.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

The Men's Sunday Evening League held its first meeting at the First Congregational church last Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. This league is organized for the purpose of making the Sunday evening services more interesting. It is a fixed or-ganization with B. C. Smith as president. They will have a new and entertaining programme every Sunday evening at 7:30 p m. It will be seen from this and other things of which I have spoken, and of which I shall speak that not all of our people are engaged in the degrading things of life, but some of us are continually and earnestly engaged in every good work possible to make our people better, with God's help, and at the same time we are trying to make our country better and greater, for if we rise our country will rise higher; if we sink our country will sink in proportion, Hence let us continue in the even tenor of our way to the highest point in civilization and carry our country and its colors with us. The whole programme was well rendered last Sunday night. All who wish to enjoy something new and yet refreshing to the soul, come out this evening at 7:30 at the First Congregational church on the corner of Houston and Courtland streets.

In satan's camp is where Rev. Horzel has pitched his tent. It is on Decatur street, No. 163½, in the lowest dives of that street that he has opened a mission. This mission, though having been in operation about two months, was only dedicated last sunday atternoon. There were several short addresses. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. H. Proctor. The choir of Clark university furnished music. praying for fallen man and woman, regardless of race. A few Sundays ago I was there. That day there were three converts-two colored and one white.

Since I have noticed the beneficial effect of this small mission on the part of Decatur street, where it is situated, I have come to the conclusion that if there were three or four more such missions on that street and all similar streets in our city they would do in three or four months ! what the whole police and detective forces have never been able to do and that is, they would, by the power of the Lord, working through men, rid the city of its dives and dens in a very few months. It is very nice to sit in fine churches, sing the latest anthems and hear elegant sermons; sit in cushion pews, give large donations for missions in Africa. China, Japan and India, while hundreds of souls are lost yearly at our very doors. What mother, seeing two of her children fall into the dark and dangerous waters of a mighty river, one near at her hand's reach, the other far off out of her reach, would leave the one nearby to perish while she attempted to save the one at a distance? No such mother lives. While her soul's desire would be to save both, yet I am of the opinion that her first effort, and indeed, her first duty, would be to save the child nearest, then give her attention to the one at a distance. That this should be one of the main principles in our missionary spirit no one ought to deny. Here of late there seems to be a rush to foreign fields, while there is so much to be done here at home. When we realize the fact that the Lord will reward us as much for helping to save souls at our very doors as He will for the same work in Africa, China or Japan, we will enter more actively into this much-needed work on our streets. If we clean out our homes, our own cities and our own country of so many sinful and evil acts, we can then with a clean conscience carry this gospel to the heathen. As it is, to me, it looks like we are neglecting ourselves for others. We should first set our own houses in or-der. This done, we will then be in a better position to tell others how to set their houses in order. I don't wish to be under-stood as opposing foreign missions; not by any means. But I do wish to be understood to be in favor of more home mission work and especially in our large cities. What is good for the heathen abroad is also good for ignorant and wicked at home. The same Christian spirit that will

Those who cannot go can send money, cloth and old clothing to Rev. Horsel, which will help him in his grand work.

The matines given by little Marguerite Tate, of Michigan, assisted by little India Pitts, Beatrice Whitfield and Carry Bell Dorsey, last Monday afternoon at Bethel church was indeed fine. It was given for the children, but owing to the severe cold weather only a small crowd greeted the little girls. All did well, but little Marguerite is really a wonder. She recites with all ease and is only seven years old.

Sir S. Lewis, of Sierra Leon, received the degree of knighthood from her majesty, Queen Victoria, on New Years' day. As a jurist Sir Lewis has few equals. He became chief justice of Sierra Leon in 1892, which office he still holds.

Commissioner W. C. Coleman, of North Carolina, is a man of push, as well as a rran of means. He had a hard time to col-lect an exhibit from his state, as most of the educators opposed the exhibit. He succeeded and now Georgians not only congratulate him but we feel proud of him. His exhibit was the only one in which there was not a school represented. It was a fine exhibit and although the expenses were largely settled by Commissioner Coleman the colored people in that state have been greatly benefitd by it and should pay nim. Commissioner Coleman gave the shelving and cases to Rev. Horzel for his mission. In all it is about \$72 worth of lumber. We would like to have such a man as he is here in Atlanta and if we had we would soon have a cotton mill.

The Christmas tree at St. Paul's Episco-pal church, on Auburn avenue, on Monday evening, was a success Rev. William Greene, the rector, his wife and their co workers, deserves much credit for its suc-cess. The boy choir at that church has improved wonderfully. Rev. Greene has done and is doing much good work here in our city. His place would be hard to fill. This is one time the bishop sent the right man to the right place. His church is growing

All citizens and visitors are invited to attend the religious services at Spelman seminary every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Take Westview cars.

Atlanta university is now in the midst of one of the most successful years of its ex-

Gamon Theological seminary has the largest number of pupils in its history. Clarke university, Atlanta Baptist semi-nary and Morris Brown college are all in good financial condition and have an excellent quality as well as a large number of pupils this year. The city of Atlanta should feel proud of these schools and should do all in her power to push them forward. The students from these schools can do the city great good or great harm by way of advertising it wherever they go and they are going broadcast all over the world. are going broadcast all over the world from these schools both in civilized and heathen countries. Therefore, let the city

do all she can to help these schools in or

der that their students may carry out good report of her and her good citizens.

The building of the 10,000-spindle cotton mill at Anniston, Ala., by the leading colored people of that community is indeed a step in the right direction. This is what the men of means and business qualities ought to do in all the large cities. There ought to be one here, one in Brunswick, one in Savannah, one in Augusta and one in Rome, and many other suitable places in this and other states in the south. The idea which seems to be prevalent that the col-ored people cannot operate cotton mills is just as untrue as was the once prevalen idea that they could not be taught to read, etc. We can do it and we will do it if you will give us a chance. Although the people of Anniston are the first in this country to put the thought of a cotton mill to be operated by colored people into action, I believe Mr. S. M. Inman, of our city, is father of the thought. A few years ago he contributed quite a lengthy stricke to The Constitution on the thought. article to The Constitution on that sub-ject. In that article he advocated the erection of such mills as above mentioned, and although unseen, there were millions of anxious faces turned toward Mr. In-man with earnest prayers coming from their hearts, looking, praying, hoping and trusting that he would start such a cotton mill here in Atlanta. Hence I trust that he will in the near future, with other good men to his side, erect a ten or twenty-thousand spindle cotton mill right here in Atlanta and give our boys and girls that are coming out of these many industrial schools scattered throughout the south a chance to put their industrial education

ARTIST IVEY HERE.

into operation

He Has Spent Years in the Picturesque West Making Water Colors.

H. R. BUTLER.

Professor J. Ivey, the eminent English landscape painter, whose adopted home for the past five years has been in San Francisco, is passing through this city en route to Europe and has arranged to place on view his portfolio of about twenty-five samples of his work at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, to which are invited all who are interested in art, and particu larly those who realize the supreme posi-tion accorded to water color in the interpretation of atmospheric effect on land-

This artist's work has for many years taken highest rank in art circles and has been selected for representative illustra-tions of the scenic beauties of our country in such superb book publications as "Ficturesque California," while even as late
as November last The New York Illustrator contained a series of five of his
recent pictures with an article by his pen
on "Art and Artists on the Pacific Coast."
The qualities ascribed by critics to his
work are the extraordinary tenderness of work are the extraordinary tenderness of sky and distance, combined with the force and strength of foreground, and these qualities are picturesquely represented in the few selected examples at present on

The art exhibit of our recent exposition has certainly awakened an interest among our citizens sufficient to justify a critical examination of these works of an accepted master, and we congratulate the Young Men's Christian Association on securing the privilege of offering to the city such

home. The same Christian spirit that will convert the ferocious cannibal of Africa into a quiet, tender, loving man, will also convert the thieves, robbers, thugs, cut-throats, murgerers and rapists in the dives and dens of our cities into good, quiet, lovable human beings.

But to do this the gospel must be taken to them. They have sunk so low in the mires of sin that they feel unworthy of going to church, hence, as I said above, we must take the message to them. Now, who will go? not to China, not to India, not to Africa, but to the slums of our fair city of Atianta, and help in this work? We invite all to come and help in this work.

WEDDING INVITATIONS - - \$7.50 For an Engraved Plate and first hundred invitations. \$2.50 for each additional hun finest grade of paper—the best engraving, equal if not superior to any sold the world over dred.

VISITING CARDS, \$1.00. ENCRAVED PLATE (name only) AND 50 EXTRA CARDS, 75C, PER 100.

WRITING PAPER by the pound, double the quantity for same money than by the quire, and the largest stock in America to select from. CRUSHED AND ANGORA PAPERS REGENT LINEN, 20C. A POUND. CREAM WOVE. 20C. A CREAM WOVE. 20C. A POUND

Address Dies, \$1.00 a Line. Monograms, \$1.50 up, Crests proportionately low, COLOB STAMPING, 10c THE QUIRE. Bronze, 20c. SEND 4C. FOR SAMPLES WM. H. HOSKINS, 815 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

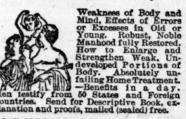


Sciatic Rheumatism

In the fall caused me very much suffer ing. I was fast breaking down and die not rest unless oplates were used. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after the third bettle I was free from pain. I resumed my farm work and feel very grateful for the benefit I received. and Hood's Pills we new keep on hand." W. R. Davis, Marrow Bone, Kentucky Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billour

Cards and Wedding Invitations.

Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are introducing some new shapes in society stationery which are becoming very popular with those who desire "the very latest." The rush of Christmas work now being over, they can execute orders promptly The reputation of this house for the manufacture of fine stationery is so great that they are receiving orders from the north and west. It is an acknowledged fact that for exquisite taste in designing and the use of high-grade stationery in their production Messrs, J. P. Stevens & Bro. are leaders. Their prices are also very mod



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New Styles and Shapes in Visiting

FAILING MANHOOD

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Ladies' fast black seamless Hose One lot Ladies' Kid Gloves, were \$1.00 to \$1.50 Ladies' all wool Cashmere Gloves Ladies' Knitted Skirts Ladies' unlaundered Hankerchiefs, hand embroidered .. Ladies' unlaundered pure linen Handkerchiefs hand em-Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, white, fast colored borders, roc quality at..... Men's 50c embroidered Night Shirts at Ladies' Shopping Bags at Ladies' and Children's Mackintoshes..... At Co A large assortment of fine silk Umbrellas At Con A small lot of Children's Cloaks At Less than Co

Successor to Simon & Frohsin.

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

... I intend to open the Spring Season with

entirely new stock of goods, and therefore con

mencing tomorrow morning I will close outs

entire stock of the late firm of Simon & From

The following are only a few of the many Be

Ladies' ribbed cotton Vests, long sleeves......

75c Ladies' ribbed wool Vests......

50c Men's Merino Shirts20

Men's fleece lined ribbed Shirts......

25c Men's and Ladies' all wool Hose

25c Ladies' Hermsdorf black Hose, plain or ribbed

gains I offer.

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500 Chairs, 100 Springs. 100 Mattresses, second hand. almost good as new,

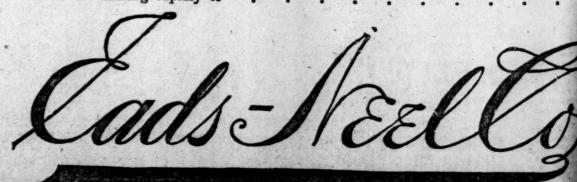
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January nearly half gone—the various stocks must yield their most attractive features to make room for the new spring things that our buyers are now busy buying in New York and other best markets. Needing Clothing or other kindred merchandise, you will do your purse expensive injustice not to examine our offerings. The people here abouts are coming rapidly to



IMPROVEM

HOTEL - CAPAC

Seating Capa

Delegates W

of St. Louis convention we echo all ever is so hot?" It ed the nadona and a haf ye no inducement again in the half these me June of last the city as con But it was he

June, 1888, who was called to was hotter yet. Chicago has comparison in and the chief have had sinc in 1888 was the at Chicago in sive, wet and ence than the is not recorder. loathsomeness an ideal conve which was to publican conv this. In fact, long existed b date back to the inferior, h cently under hospitality.

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Instead of a window, they each fall like tions in New developed from two parades— in the daytim the city's stre several week for forty da each year. of the the liberally, and reputation This disp tracted the the head of delegate co Army of the Templars have ventions have tle convention conventiors conventions erings have attended the of entertai There have ever-compla

who were a 1888, with t corresponder next, but if Louis much The facil have been years. Prio East St. Louis fro East St. Louis from any street was the great East engineering ter that all the river an smelling tun station at T would have habitants.

The grow traffic beyon Much freigt and still the transfer of bridge. All bore, not p seemed no Finally a of another built in the

We have the best appointed store and the most comprehensive and diversified

When at the exposition examine the handsome exhibits of Hanan & Son's fine

stock of shoes in Atlanta. We supply the footwear for men, women and children at prices that are just and fair. The qualities we sell are perfect and standard.

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CLOTHES -- HATS -- FURNISHINGS.

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Season with d therefore will close out Simon & Fro IN PRICES! of the many

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ractive features buying in New rchandise, you e people here-

HAS ROOM FOR ALL

lican Convention.

IMPROVEMENTS SINCE 1888

Cared For.

HOTEL CAPACITY HAS BEEN DOUBLED

Seating Capacity of Fifteen Thousand Promised in the Big Exposition Hall.

St. Louis, January 11.-When the claims of St. Louis to the republican national convention were put forward there was an echo all over the country of "But St. Louis is so hot?" It came from men who attend-ed the national convention in this city seven and a half years ago, and who swore that no inducement would ever draw them here again in the heated term.

again in the heated term.

If these men had been in St. Louis in June of last year they would have found the city as comfortable as any in the world. But it was hot in St. Louis on the 5th of



EX-CONGRESSMAN NATHAN FRANK.

June, 1888, when the democratic convention called to order, and the following day

was hotter yet. Chicago has been the basis for municipa comparison in St. Louis for many years, and the chief consolation the St. Louisians have had since that memorable convention in 1888 was the experience of the democrats at Chicago in 1892. A more sultry, oppressive, wet and utterly unpleasant experience than that of the Chicago delegates is not recorded in the annals of national

But for the uncertainty and occasiona loathsomeness of her climate St. Louis is an ideal convention city, and even Chicago, which was too proud to "bid" for the reolican convention, is willing to admit this. In fact, the petty jealousles which so long existed between the two cities, which back to the time when Chicago was the inferior, have bengun to disappear re-cently under the influence of St. Louis

Not long ago St. Louis merchants invited many of their Chicago business friends and competitors to visit this city. They came, they were entertained handsomely, and they went away singing the praises of St. Louis. So it happened that a leading Chi-cagean said to me in Washington not long before the national committee met: "Many of our people are saying St. Louis would be a good place for the convention."

And there are wise men who expected that state of feeling to develop only with the coming of the millennium.

The truth is, St. Louis, while maintaining her business conservatism and consequently her commercial prosperity, has branched out in unexpected directions un-der the leadership of some of her younger business men. Starting some fifteen years ago with the idea that their city was not well enough known, these men have advertised systematically, much as they would have advertised their own busines

How St. Louis Has Hustled. Instead of a handsomely decorated shop window, they have offered a free exhibition each fall like that of mardi gras organiza-tions in New Orleans. This attraction has developed from a single night parade into two parades—one given at night and one in the daytime; a brilliant illumination of the city's streets every other night for the several weeks and a fine exposition running for forty days and nights in the fall of each year. This work has been done in recent years under the general supervision of the the Autumnal Festivities Associa-The attractions have been advertised

liberally, and they have given St. Louis a reputation all over the United States.

This disposition to be hospitable has attracted the notice of the men who are at the head of national institutions which hold the head of national institutions which hold delegate conventions. As a result the Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights Templars have met here, two national conventions have been held in the city and cattle conventions, populist conventions, silver conventiors. Mississippi river improvement conventions and a great many other gatherings have given St. Louis a wide reputaon as a convention city. No one who has attended these conventions or any of has had serious cause to complain of lack entertainment.

There have been other complaints, however-complaints that were well grounded -and I am glad to say the causes of these complaints have been removed. The men who were at the democratic convention of 1888, with the exception of the newspaper correspondents, will not be here in June next, but if they were they would find St.

ouis much improved.

The facilities for getting into the city have been improved in the last eight years. Prior to 1874 people coming to St. Louis from the east left the trains at East St. Louis and took a ferry boat to cross the river. They landed half a mile from any street car line, and if a carriage were lacking they had to climb over the rough cobblestones of the levee and along some of the dinglest and most unpleasant of the city's streets to reach a street car. There was no cable or electric cars at There was no cable or electric cars at that time, and transit was slow. In 1874 the great Eads bridge, one of the world's engineering triumphs, was dedicated. After that all trains from the east crossed the river and ran through a smoky, illsmelling tunnel to a ramshackle railroad station at Twelfth street—a station which would have disgraced a city of 25,000 in-habitants

The growth of the city soon carried The growth of the city soon carried truffic beyond the capacity of this bridge. Much freight was transferred on boats, and still there were long delays in the transfer of passenger trains across the bridge. All this the people of the city bore, not patiently, but because there seemed no refuge.

Finally a movement for the construction of another bridge was started. It was

Finally a movement for the construction of another bridge was started. It was built in the interest of commerce; hence it was the "Merchants' bridge," and the Merchants' Terminal Company, an auxiliary concern, received valuable concessions from the city. Several railroads agreed to use the bridge, and it looked as though the monopoly of the Eads bridge were to be broken. But, like many similar enterprises, the Merchants' bridge went into the hands of the opposition. There will be no competition between the bridges. The monopoly still exists. But at least there is another inlet and outlet for trains,

and that is the matter of chief importance to the people who are coming to the convention next June. One-half of those who come from the east will cross the river on the old Eads bridge and go through the tunnel—no longer smoky and unpleasant. But the other half will come across the Merchants' bridge and reach the union station by way of an elevated road, running down the levee to Poplar street and then west. Preparations at St. Louis for the Repub-

A New Union Station. The union station which will receive them is not the collection of tumble-down sheds which provoked the visitors of 1888 to profanity and in which so much valuable baggage was mislaid. The visitor of 1883 was fortunate if he managed to find his graph before he left the city.

of 1883 was fortunate if he managed to find his trunk before he left the city. The visitor of 1896 will alight from his train in the finest railroad station in the world. It was dedicated and opened on September 1, 1894, and it is the marvel of all who come to St. Louis. It cost \$6.500,000, and it covers 424,200 square feet of ground. The great station at Frankfort covers 331,200 feet; the Boston and Maine station in Boston, 246,560 feet; the station at Cologne, 211,000 feet; the Royal station at Cologne, 211,0000 feet; the Royal Blue station in Philadelphia, 208,0000 feet, and the Pennsylvania station in Philadelphia, 179,986 feet.

phia, 179,986 feet.

There are thirty-one tracks in the union station here, and their aggregate length is three and a half miles. The train shed is 630x606 feet. There are nineteen miles of tracks in the switching system, and there are sidetracks to accommodate thousands of sleeping cars. The interlocking tower, from which the delegates' trains will be switched in and out of the station, operates 122 levers. 139 switches and 103. operates 122 levers, 139 switches and 103 signals and is the largest in the United States.

In the main building of the station, which is 606 feet broad, there is first the "midway," fifty feet wide, running the full breadth of the building, opening on the one side into the train shed and on the one side into the waiting room and restaurants of the station. These waiting rooms are very large and perfectly equipped, but up starts is a room which looks as though it had been constructed for con vention crowds. It is a huge room with vaulted ceiling. Ten thousand people can

gather in it at a time.

There are many broad approaches to the station, which is at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets, a mile or a mile and a quarter from the principal ho-tels. Street car lines run on both sides, and the cars reach every point in the city directly or by transfer. They are trolley roads, for St. Louis is gridironed with that much abused electric system. The cars are without question the finest in the United States. They are twice the length of the ordinary cars, and their equipment is like that of a Pennsylvania railroad pas

The Accommodations Doubled. St. Louis has improved her facilities for entertaining crowds in another direction

onvention in June next St. Louis has the Southern hotel, which is one of the largest hotels in the west and one of the best equipped; the new Planters' house (built on the site of the old Planters' hotel), which cost \$2,000,000 and which has 400 rooms (these two hotels will accommodate 1,100 people each); the Lindell hotel, which is nearer the convention hall than any of the other large houses, and which will hold 800; the St. Nicholas, a new "bijou" hotel, opposite the postoffice, accommodating 500; the new Terminal hotel, which is a part of the Union station, which has om for 400, and dozens of smaller houses including the Laclede, the St. James, Moser's and Hurst's. These are in the business section. There are several new hotels in the west end, which are occupied chiefly by families in the winter, but which will be available for the delegates and their friends in convention week. The West End, the Grand Avenue and Beers' hotel are among them.

The chief rallying places for the politicians will be the Southern, the Lindell, the Şt. Nicholas and the Planters', for at these will be the headquarters of the chief delegations and of the principal candidates. The Southern has an ideal rotunda for a convention crowd. It opens on four streets—in fact, it occupies the ground space of the greater part of a city block. The shouters, and the flag wavers, and the blowers of horns will find ample space here for their demonstrations, while from the gallery hundreds can look down or the spectacle.

It has a lively history, this Southern hotel. Built by Thomas Allen, who was the principal owner of the Iron Mountain sacrifice of many lives and wrote on the snoke darkened sky in letters of flame a perpetual advertisement of Kate Claxton Rebuilt, it became famous as the scene of that crime of international interest, the



MAYOR C. P. WALBRIDGE OF ST. LOUIS.

murder of Arthur Preller by his friend Walter Maxwell. Later ex-Governor Tom Reynolds dashed himself to death from the galleries which look on the rotunda.

Routunda Rallying Places. The Planters' house will be another rallying place, though its rotunda is not so spacious. It has a big open hallway on the second floor reached by a broad stairway, and this will be a place where many will meet both day and night. The Lindelly has a good lobby and the St. Nicholas has been provided the st. Nicholas has been seen that the st. Nicholas has been seen the st. Nicholas has been the st. Nicholas has been the st. Nicholas has st. Nicholas has the st. will meet both day and night. The Lindelt also has a good lobby, and the St. Nicholas will be the scene of many conferences. Already Reed and McKinley have head-quarters engaged at the Southern hotel. McKinley has auxiliary quarters also at the other hotels.

The Southern will shelter the New England delegations. Most of them have en

land delegations. Most of them have en-gaged quarters there. The southern dele-gations will go to the smaller hotels. The westerners will be found chiefly at the westerners will be found cheen at the Lindell, though the liberal Pacific coast delegation will probably be at the Planters' house. The Colorado delegation will go to the Southern hotel. The national committee, too, will be at the Southern. The expenses of the national committeemen will be paid by the people of St.

Louis.

That is part of the bargain the St. Louis delegation made with the national committee at Washington. The convention was not put up at auction, as some of the newspapers said, but it is true that the committee fixed a price for the convention and the St. Louis agreed to pay it. That

and that St. Louis agreed to pay it. That price included:

The expenses of the members of the national committee and their families.

A hall acceptable to the national com-

Mittee.
All tickets and other preliminary print-A stenographic report of the proceedings and the publication of it.

A guarantee that there will be no ad-

They Say!!!

That "TT' breaks up a Cold. That "77" dries up Influenza. That "77" is infallible for Catarrh.

That '77" stops a Cough. That "77" prevents pneumonia. That "77" heals the Lungs. That "77" cures Whistles in the Chest. That "77" is a safe-guard against Colds.

That "77" fortifies the System. That '77" promotes Circulation. That "77" cures; stay cured. That '77" is Dr. Humphreys's Greatest

Discovery.

That "77" renders you "Cold-proof."

That '77' is the Triumph of Homeopathy. That "T" is the Wonder of the Age. That "77" is the Master Remedy. "77" acts as quick as a flash. That "77" is pleasant to take,

That "77" is the best seller. That "77" sells for 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00. That '77' is for sale everywhere or sent upon receipt of price. Humphreys Medicine Company, 111 and 113 William street, New York.

That "77" just fits your pocket.

of the debt of the national committee be

When it was reported some weeks ago that the committee would not give the that the committee would not give the convention to a city which would not guarantee the payment of the committee's debts, ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of-fered in the St. Louis meeting a virtuous resolution not to assume this debt. The resolution was passed. But when R. C. Kerens, Missouri's member of the nationa committee, found the convention hinged on the payment of at least a part of the \$68,000 the committee owes the St. Louis delegation authorized him to make the bargain. So the convention will cost the people of the city probably \$100,000. The



THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

on of 1888 cost \$50,000, and Governor convention of 1888 cost \$60,000, and Governor R. D. Francis, of Missouri, personally guaranteed that amount to secure it. Ex-Senator John B. Henderson and Nathan Frank guaranteed \$40,000 to secure one of the conventions in 1884, but Chicago captured both.

The convention of 1888 met in the north nave of the exposition building, a \$2,000,000 structure, which has the distinction of being the only permanent enterprise of its kind in the world which has paid a divi-dend. The chamber of commerce stands on Third street, a narrow thoroughfare in the heart of the mercantile section. The exposition building covers the entire space once occupied by a public park, between Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Olive and St. Charles streets, between the shopping and the residence districts. It is reached by the principal street car lines—in fact, it is surrounded by them.

There are entrances on three sides of the

There are entrances on three sides of the building, but the main entrance is on Olive street. There are thre principal doorways here, approached by broad, easy flights of sandstone steps. The central door opens on the big lobby of the music hall, a hall which seats 3,500 people, and which held more than 5,000 to hear Major McKinley, of Ohio, deliver a political speech. The other doorways lead to the cent and weeth provides of the expension. east and west naves of the exposition, which can be made to communicate with the lobby or can be shut off from it. Two

Where the Delegates Will Meet. The north nave, which was converted into a convention hall in 1888, was admirably adapted to the needs of the delegates, though the public was not so favored in it as in the convention halls of Chicago or even the big building at Minneapolis. The nave extends from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets, with a long, narrow floor space sufficient to accommodate about 7,000 people. The galleries above are shallow and are not provided with seating accommodations. They are used during the exposition season for the booths in which goods are displayed, and no atten-tion has been paid to the possibility of viewing the floor from them unless one stands at the gallery's edge. The open-ing which they surrounded is only a well to admit light from the glass roof, which ends a brilliant cathedral effect to the

lic was the one cause of complaint of the visitors to the convention of 1888. The delegates were well disposed. The platform of the chairman was erected at the east end of the hall. Above this plat-form was a temporary gallery for the members of the national committee and distinguished guests. In front were the desks of the convention secretaries. On each side were the press seats. For the working reporters there were 282 seats and working reporters there were 282 seats and desks; for the country editors there were 600 seats. The 820 delegates were placed in seats which ran across the hall in straight lines. The space reserved for them was divided from the space just behind it by a plush rope. Here the alternates were seated, and then, behind another plush rope, came the seats for guests. The guests on the floor of the convention hall got a very fair view of the reserved.

The guests on the floor of the convention hall got a very fair view of the proceedings, though at long range.

The galleries were supposed to accommodate 3,000 people, of whom 500 were to be in the temporary gallery. No arrange-ments were made to "step" the gallery seats or place them in tiers, and F. E. Canda, the New York architect who was sent to the city by the chairman of the sent to the city by the chairman of the national democratic committee in advance of the meeting of the convention, made a protest. He was informed that the hall had been rented to the National Saengerfest Association for a period immediately following the convention, and that it could not be marred by temporary structures. So those of the seat holders that it could not be marred by temporary structures. So those of the seat holders who were in the front row saw something of the convention, and the other people in the galleries stood up and craned their in the galleries stood up and craned their necks for an occasional glimpse of the hall. There was a howl from the visitors and a protest from the national committee about this arrangement, but that was just before the convention met—too late to make more perfect arrangements.

For the sake of a great many thousand people who will come many miles to see the convention in session it is to be hoped that some better arrangement of the gallery seats will be made next June—that is, if the convention is to be made such a "show" as all national conventions have been for many years. If it is proposed to follow the suggestion contained in the resolution offered by John James Ingalls in the last republican convention and make the pext convention "a deliberative body," the arrangement of the galleries will not be important—in fact, the convention it self could find ample accommodations in the music hall.

The convention of 1888 also brought out a protest against hotel rates from the dele-

commodations here are very much better. I think the newspapers of the country will be pleased when they see what has been done for them in June."

At the convention of 1888 the telegraph wires ran into the basement of the building. This is the arrangement that will be made next June. There is a space as big as the convention hall just beneath it, and access to it by way of the stairs at each end of the hall will be comparatively easy. But the messenger service, which causes so many delays in the transmission of news from convention halls, can be simplified admirably. A number of tubes at intervals among the press seats will receive messages and deliver them almost instantly to the telegraph company's receiver below. The press association operators will be directly below the press association reporters, and the story of the convention will be on the wires quite as quickly as though the operator were sitting at the reporter's elbow in the hall. gates and other visitors. The hotel keepers had assured the local committee they would not advance their rates for the convention week. They kept faith by assigning to each room as many men as it would hold and then teiling those who applied for accommodations that if they wanted rooms alone, or with only one or two others, they would have to pay for the board and lodging of the men who might have been stowed with them. In this way three men would pay \$23 a day for two rooms. This trick is common in all convention cities, but the St. Louis committee for 1896 is in better position to prevent extor-

THE CHINESE MAN OF LETTERS.



cities, but the St. Louis committee for 1896 is in better position to prevent extortions of this sort than the committee of 1888, because, in the first place, there are twice as ample hotel accommodations now, and because there are so many lodging places in the city, developed by the demand for accommodations during the fall festivities, that 20,000 people can be stowed away outside the hotels at reasonable rates.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE.

der, as W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, will call to order the convention in June next. S. M. White, now a senator from California, was made temporary chairman: Pat Collins, of Massachusetts, now consul general at London, was elected permanent chairman, and Henry Watterson was the chairman of the committee on resolutions. On the second day President Cleveland was renominated unanimously, and on the third day Mr. Thurman was placed on the ticket, and the convention adjourned. It was, a memorable gathering.

Prospects of a Lively Convention. But, interesting as were the conventions of 1876 and 1888, they were tame compared with what the convention of 1896 promises to be. It should furnish one of the most to be. It should furnish one of the most significant struggles ever seen in a national convention. The republican party has so many consplcuous and even running candidates for the nomination that a dead-lock and a prolenged season of balloting would not be surprising. For this reason the number of visitors in attendance will be large, and when visitors are many the number entitled to admission to the convention hall is large, too; hence the national committee has asked the St. Louis people to provide accommodations for 15,000.

"I was anxious to have the convention

tional committee has asked the St. Louis people to provide accommodations for 15,000.

"I was anxious to have the convention held in Music hall," said Frank Gaiennie, the manager of the exposition building to me, "but the members of the special committee appointed by the national committee seemed to think that was not large enough. We could have put all the telegraph and telephone operators under the stage of the hall and as many more people above it. But they seem to think it will not hold enough people. So we will use probably the north nave, and we will see that it is arranged in such a way that every one will be accommodated thoroughly. The gallery seats will be well arranged." All this, of course, the national committeemen will attend to when they come here. One of the pledges given by the St. Louis delegation at Washington was to supply a hall that would be satisfactory to the national committee, and ex-Congressman Nat Frank. whose fine speech to the national committee, and ex-Congressman Nat Frank. whose fine speech to the national committee was a prime factor in winning the convention. tells me if the committee is not satisfied with the exposition building, a "wigwam" will be built. It is altogether likely, though, that the arranged to conform somewhat to the idea of the 1876 convention.

Instead of being at the east end, the chairman's rostrum will be arranged across the hall within easy reach of the chairman's voice. Then, if necessary, seats can be arranged in the side naves, which have at least a part of the convention hall in view. With all these devices they will not be able to seat more than 10,000, I should say, though they are talking here of seating 15,000. The press seats, Mr. Gaiennie tells me, will be the best ever known in a national convention.

"They did pretty well by you in Minneapolis," said Mr. Gaiennie, "but the newspaper men of St. Louis and the exposition management will see that the ac-

With No Copyright He Mus

Wealthy To Write. From The Chicago Record.

It was an afternoon "at home" in a house where certain literary and artistic folk, together with a sprinkling of the strangers within our gates, take refuge for an hour or so from dullness, when it winter, and Sunday, in London. talked in a corner about copyright, particu larly the Canadian variety. A continental critic and an English author agreed that a man's right to be paid for the product

of his brain was a principle that lay at the very basis of social life. To a European there seems little that is original about this view. But close by stood a Chinaman, in the garb of his native land, who was being shown round London society by a friend of the hostess. He was listening intently, his head thrust slightly forward, his hands folded in front of him, but hidden in the ample folds of his sleeves. His face bore a look of interested surprise, as of one who hears for the first time that black is white. I knew what I thought myself about the law of copyright; I knew what the English author thought; I could make a pretty good guess at the views of the continental critic. But one seldom knows what a Chiraman. But one seldom knows what a Chinaman thinks about anything. I determined to

guess at the views of the continental critic. But one seldom knows what a Chinaman thinks about anything. I determined to find out.

"How do you arrange about copyright in China?" I asked.

"There is no copyright in China," he replied, proudly.

The critic and the author started.

"Then how does the author live?" asked the latter.

"He does not live," answered the Chinaman, with calm cheerfulness.

"What! Is it a capital offense to write a book?" inquired the critic, searching for a fresh weapon of criticism.

"I do not make myself understood," said the Chinaman. "I mean that in China no one lives by writing books. That is not regarded as a career. It is not considered"—he bowed slightly in deprecation—"suitable." The author looked crestfallen and a little puzzled.

"Why not?" he asked.

The Chinaman wagged his shoulders.

"That is so," he replied. Which is the Chinese explanation of everything in the heavens above; in the earth below, and in the waters under the earth.

"But you have books in China?" I suggested. "Who writes them?"

"It is different with us," he answered. "We do not begin as young men by writing. No one writes a book until he has gained money in his government office or in his profession. Then, perhaps, when he is rich and has leisure, but not till then, he thinks of an idea he would like to communicate to his fellow countrymen. So he writes a book and publishes it."

"How many copies are printed?" asked the author.

"Perhaps 2,000."

"And suppose the idea catches on with the public?"

"Without the leave of the writer?" asked the author.

"He has no more concern with it when it is published," repiled the Chinaman.

"He would not earn money in that way. He has communicated his idea, and that is his reward."

"Well, I'm damned?" said the author.

"It is a counsel of perfection," said the

"It is a counsel of perfection," said the critic.

The Chinaman smiled inscrutably.
"We must send a mission to China," said the author.

The Chinaman bent his head and seemed to shrink into himself.
"We have four hundred million people in China," he said, quietly; "we can get along without your forty millions."

Exposure to cold, damp winds may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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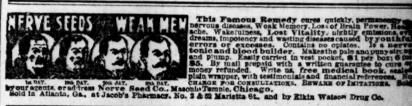


To shoot your gun off in the air, or for us to use the expensive columns of The Constitution proclaiming the virtues of our well known CLOTHING. All we want to say is, we don't want to carry over so much stock, and are selling at cost till sufficiently reduced. Now is your opportunity.

STEWART, COLE & CALLAWAY







"FACING-BOTH-WAYS."

RELIC THAT RECALLS A FAM. OUS ENGLISH SCANDAL.

Lord Lovat Was a Bigamist and Thorough-Paced Scoundrel, but Died Like a Gentleman.

Thorough-Paced Scoundrel, but
Died Like a Gentleman.

From The Memphis Scimitar.

That interesting personage, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, will always be a romantic figure in the history of the eighteenth century, says The London Standard; but it is odd, Indeed, to find him still causing speculation a century and a half after his head fell on Tower Hill.

There is nothing in fiction which fact has not paralleled, and the discovery of what is conjectured to have been his watch, hidden in a chimney of an old house just demolished in Newton street, Holborn, is a triumph for the novelists who have so often enriched finely heroes with forgotten hoards imbedded in soot.

In a day of register stoves and narrow flues it would be difficult to secrete anything in a chimney; but, as we know, all manner of valuable things, from Charles II downward, have been concealed in the capacious chimneys which our forefathers, with their generous ideas of space, so much loved.

That the eighteenth century silver watch, with seals attached, which has been found in the ramshackle old house of Holborn, was ever actually worn by Simon Fraser is incapable of absolute proof. It may have belonged to some subordinate member of the clan, but it bears the buck's head, the crest of the house of Lovat, and there is reason to believe that the Newton street houses which have just beeen pulled down, were a resort of persons who were "wanted" by the civil arm.

The twelfth Lord Lovat was very often in that position in the course of his long and checkered life, and if he did not himself hide his watch, it may, ingenious amtiquaries suggest, have been placed in its concealment by a thief who stole it from him, or by some other member of the family who was in conflict with the constituted authorities. However that may be, it is perfectly possible that the relic may have been worn by Simon Fraser at some period of his treacherous and decettful but eminently picturesque life.

Never was there a more complete realization of "ifir Facing-Both-Ways." A Hanover

adrost and capable person. Twice a bisamist, several times a traitor, shrewdly suspected of having taken holy orders and broken his vows-indeed, a thorough-paced scoundrel—he yet had the courage and self-respect to die like a gentleman, and schelarship enough to quote Horace and Ovid on the scaffold.

Dogs of War Are Loosa From The Chicago Dispatch.
Trouble has broken out again. Venezuelan controversy is quieting darmenia is as calm as a Baptist meeting and the Transvaal is again quil. But Iowa insists on fighting, the whole horizon seems overcast dark red war clouds. The Daily American is a populist paper printed in Creston, Ia. It calmly and dispassionately views the situation thus:

"WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! "GIVE US BLOOD BY BUCKETS BRIM-

"TO HELL WITH ROTHSCHILDS! The Daily American Sings a Song of Liberty and Patriotism that Has the Ring of the True Metal—Never Until the Black Heart of Usury is Cut Out and Destroyed Can the People Hope for Prosperity—England, the Mother of Harlots, Must Be Wiped Off the Face of the Earth."

We sincerely fear that this matter cannot be compromised. Who cares about Ashantee, or Johannesburg, or Armenia, or Venezuela? They all pale into insignificance when compared with the awful possibility of The Dally American, of Creston, Ia., going upon the warpath.

Have you purchased one of the official exposition souvenir spoons? If not, you should have one. It is the King Cotton souvenir spoon. Write or call for description. Sold by Maier & Berkele, 30 White-

Second-Hand School Books. At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, Marietta street.

PERSONAL The M. M. Mauck Co., wallpaper, paints shades, glass, picture frames. Atlanta

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window sha furniture and room molding, 40 Mari street. Send for samples. PROFESSIONAL CARDS. DRS. GEO. & ED TIGNER,
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It has been the natural trend of mankind bo look for something which bears a tinge of the mystic and to select something of an awe-inspiring nature upon which religious ardor. When men, in the very fore days, for a long time adored images they began to tire of them. They something which they could regard as bound about with the spiritualistic, anding in the intangible and existing aply as a spirit fact. It was this intense sire of man that brought about the founwords—a shameful story:

"He said she was a very wicked and dangerous woman, and would bring some terrible calamity upon me if I allowed myself to fall under her malign spell. * * Though he could draw inky clouds out of the moon, he could not throw black doubt into my heart about my friend and guide through the mazy intricacies of occult sciences." dation of the earlier priesthood. It was insistent pressure of this intense desire that caused Siva and Vishnu and the third and greatest of the trio, the First se, to be evolved. There was a pleasing ity in this three of the orient-the First Cause, the Destroyer and the Prever-two opposed and one neutral

I have to hand "Old Diary Leaves," by Colonel Henry Steel Olcoit, published by Putnam's Sons. This book purports to be true history of the Theosophical Sowhich it may or may not be, but which is certainly an elaborate defense of H. P. B .- Madame Blavatsky. Even in theaccording to the teachings of the masters, as Olcott and his folpowers denote the alleged sources of their teric knowledge, there is a teaching which brings in the "three' idea. Mad-

Blavatsky wrote: "Man is a trinity of physical body, astral body (soul-the Greek psuche) and divine spirit." book is a mass of matter relating to projection," "projection of the astral body," and the theosophic like, and reates a series of incidents which are most ent in detail and far stranger than on ever designated truth. Theosophy as it is believed in-I shall not say understoodse who profess to be a part and cel of that wild religion is not the same nat is accepted by those who have not had

to dive into a lot of disturbing nonin order to discover a few phenom; Generally speaking, theosophy is supsed to mean a belief in reincarnation and lity to project what is known as the dy-the soul-to a far away place edure which has been designated in esoteric circles as thought transference; Olcott for years and controlled nim, doubtless by a real hypnotic influ-ence, nothing was impossible, according to Coionel Ofcott. In order to get some sugmarrying. On page 141 Olcott says:

"Judge was a loyal friend and a willing helper, but he was so very much our junior that we could not regard him as an equal party. He was more like the youngest son in a family." estion of his peculiar blindness it is only ary to read a few incidents given by

ing that Olcott has failed to do. cott was not the only one that Madame Blavatsky, who was sen-confessedly an im-moral and depraved woman, coarse in apder her control. But that is no excuse for man who deals in such an airy fashion with "ecclesiasticism," "the miraculous power of Iddhi," "the pothugganika iddhi" "psycho-physiological." Madame have been a Russian spy. That she was a

and to make logical deductions, a

and that she frequently controlled weaker Intellects is equally as certain, vide Olcott.

Olcott took upon himself a stupendous task when he sought to clear the skirts of Madame Blavatsky. That he is very truthis still thoroughly undeceived is just as plain. For instance, on page 29 we have the following from Olcott:

"Many 'proper' and 'respectable' people have often expressed horror at H. F. B. s coarse eccentricities, including profanity, yet I think that a generous deed like this would cause whole pages of recorded solecisms in society manners to be washed away from the book of human accounts!" The quotations on "proper" and "respectindicate a sneer from the colonel. can only infer from the construction of the sentence that he regards coarse ectricities, and profanity in particular, as es alone to which the proper and the

ords, for on page 6 occurs this, in which nei Olcott throws a weak defense of

"We were simply chums—so regarded each other, so called each other. Some base people from time to time dared to suggest that a closer tie bound us together. ***." He then declares her absolutely perfect morally; this, too, despite her own confes-sions, in which she admitted much of the worst charged against her. In a foot note

Olcott adds:

"I hold to this same view, despite her pretended confession of early misconduct.

"In short, I believe my estimate * * to be true and her pretended revelations false—mere bravado."

The first meeting between Olcott and Madame Blavatsky is a touchingly roman-

tic affair. The madame was toying care-lessly with an unlighted cigarette. "Permoi," said the colonel graciously, he gave her a match. Is there any der that such a beginning should deop a fruitful acquaintanceship?

an instance of the colonel's paretic ion, here are two incidents he gives: "Signor B. went and opened one of the French windows, made some beckening passes toward the outer air, and presently a pure white butterfly came into the room and went flying about near the ceiling. H. B. P. laughed in a cheerful way and said: That is pretty, but I also can do it! She, too, opened the window, made similar becksoning passes and presently a second white butterfly came fluttering in."

Tet Madame Blayatsky was cheerful, and

Yet Madame Blavatsky was cheerful, and when asked by Olcott what it all meant, replied: "Only this: that Signor B. can make an elemental turn itself into a but-terfly, and so can I."

Another incident: Olcott was hungry. He wanted grapes—as if a theosophist—the intellectual, the spiritual, the psychical—could over be gnawed upon by a symptom so utterly human! The light was turned out in Madame Blavatsky's room, quickly relit, and the grapes hung upon an end of the bookcase. Now, though he claims that the butterfiles were illusionary, Olcott says he ate the grapes and declares that later on the repeated the "phenomenon of bringing fruits for our refreshment." She told him that it was done by "certain elementals which were under her control." Yet this same woman needed money and could not tot it to purchase food. This is hardly begin and the summer of the most mechanical and practical of minds, was to be more easily secured by the aid of an elemental than ther incident: Olcott was hungry. He cal. Surely money, which is frequently nterfelted by the most mechanical and ctical of minds, was to be more easily ured by the aid of an elemental than grapes and butterflies. And again we leave the color of forty-nine over Mr. W. J. Mullis. The following aldermen were elected. B. J. Wynne, J. J. Tayler, J. J. Louriar, J. Dunham, E. Cook and R. E. Nichols. RAILWAYS AND THE MEN WHO MANAGE THEM.

"What is this office of railroad pres agent?" I have been asked a hundred times the past week. "It is a new one on me," old-time

Major E. B. Stahlman had a quizzical expression when he inquired what a press agent is to do for a railroad.

This is an evidence that President Plant has broken down an old tradition in establishing the office and putting a trained and brainy newspaper man in it. I have no information as to the plans of the Plant people, but any one who is familiar with even the outer side of railroad affairs can see a wide field of usefulness for such a man. The large systems are going deeper and leeper into high class advertising literature deeper into high class advertising interactions each year, and a road will spend enough for two or three special writeups to engage a good man regularly for twelve months. Somebody in the road has to watch the work and see that it is all right. Usually this is the general passenger agent, an assistant or chief clerk, all of whom have an abundance of other duties to perform. advertising is accompanied by no end of worry, as well as expense. Mr. Plant pro-poses to have one man to look after this and to hold him responsible.

dozen towels were actually hemmed, though after a clumsy fashion that would dis-grace the youngest child in an infant sew-Dip into a pile of railway literature any-The book abounds with incidents of a where and you will find plenty of it which similar nature, and of many stories of slate writing and double projection. Just another: Olcott tells in his book of Signor should have been edited before going to the public. This makes the judiclous grieve. B., who made clouds appear in the sky and caused rain to fall on a clear night. This man, this wonderful man, who controlled both the elements and elementals, could Some heads of railways are getting to be sticklers for good style, good grammar and good typography. There are a hundred places where an experienced man can save money to a road in its advertising and produce better results than are obtained brough the old methods.

not break off Olcott's slavery to this wo-man. Here is the story in Olcott's own words—a shameful story: Then there are other things than bro-chures, time tables and posters to look after. Questions are constantly arising which, if properly explained, would be quickly and clearly understood, but which, gnored or unskillfully handled, spawn hos-

An ex-manager who was here last week, speaking on this subject, said he had often known men paid, and paid handsome fees, too, to do very poorly what a man in close pon, according to Olcott, "she said I had nicely passed through ouch with the press could have done much better. A case could be cited of just investment(?) of thirty-odd thousand dollars B. to 'forget the way to her door.' Which which was made by a certain interest in a room of the Kimball about six years ago. Any newspaper man who understood the sentiment of the state at that time would have laughed at the idea of the investment. B. must be the book, "Old Diary Leaves," for it reveal's Olcott's blind infatuation for Madame Blavatsky and her complete Some day railroads will realize that it is cheaper to educate than to be blackmailed.

Olcott admits that, like Mary's little lamb,

he trotted to the madame and told her,

the little test, and wrote a note to Signor

The terrible calamity referred to by Signor

I cannot refrain from giving the follow-

ing to show what clearness of style Olcott has and how simply and how intelligibly

he explains everything:

"When we come to analyze the psychical phenomena of or connected with Madame Blavatsky we find that they may be classified as follows:

"I. Those whose production requires a knowledge of the ultimate properties of matter, of the cohesive force which agglomerates the atoms; especially a knowledge of Akash, its composition, contents and potentialities.

and potentialities.
"2. Those which relate to the powers of the elementals when made subservient to the will."

There are several other classifications

which means very much the same.

In the latter portion of the book Olcott makes mention of the fact that Edison ap-

plied for membership in the T. S. It is not generally known, but many theosophists

claim that it is due to Madame Blavatsky's influence, thought transference and psy-chical, that Edison was enabled to complete

Some space, by the way, is devoted by Olcott to W. Q. Judge, the society's counsel, who secured for Madame Blavatsky a

divorce from her second husband, a man with whom she lived quite a while before

Again, on page 144, he says of Judge:
"Yet throughout all these years, Mr.
Judge's letters to H. P. B., myself and
Damodar show that his zeal for theosophy
and all mysticism was unquenchable. His
great desire was that a day might come
when he should be free to devote all his
time and energies to the work of the society."

Olcott also says that Judge was predes-

tined to reap "our harvest." Mr. Judge is president of the American Theosophical

He was in Atlanta a few

ago.
Of "Old Diary Leaves" it may be said

that it does the cause of theosophy no

good and does not increase Colonel Ol-

Answers to a Correspondent.

L. Clark Davis wrote "The Ship That

Rebecca Harding Davis is alive. "Sil-

houettes of American Life" and "Kent Hampden" are from her pen. She has written a number of short stories. Richard Harding Davis is associated with

no paper. He did some work recently for The Morning Journal, of New York-report of a football game. He does a great deal of work for Harper's. Do not know wheth-

er he is to be married soon or not. He has written the following books, in about the order named, so far as I know: "Gallagher

NEW COURT HOURS.

Old Session Hours.

Commencing tomorrow morning Judge Andy Calhoun and Clerk Charles Wynne will resume their old hours of holding court. Previous to the exposition the re-

corder's court met at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and again at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. During the exposition the hour of court was 11 o'clock daily, only one ses-

sion being held each day. Now that the police force has resumed the eight-hour system the old court hours are more desir-

able and the change will be made tomor

been rushed during the last three months on account of the exposition business with the police and their hours of work have

been long and tedious. Several thousand

cases were disposed of and the city' treasury repleted with cash in fines.

WANTED IN MARIETTA.

Jordan Williams, a Bad Negro, Taken

There Last Night.

Jordan Williams, colored, was arrested yesterday by Officers Walton and Crusselle

on advice that he is wanted in Cobb coun-

ty on a serious state charge. He was re-leased from the city stockade a few days

for entering a house on Luckie street. He was caught in the house and captured by Officer Walton a few minutes after break-

ing through a window and escaping.

Williams is a bad negro and the police
are glad to get rid of him. He was turned

over to the sheriff of Cobb county last night and taken back to Marietta and jailed.

Cochran's Election.

Cochran, Ga., January 11 .- (Special.)-The hottest municipal election for years was held here Thursday. As a result Colonel Z. V. Peacock was elected

ago, having served a thirty-day senter

control over him.

he explains everything:

The awful crash of railway properties The awful crash of railway properties is on the wane. It reached its maximum in 1893 when 29,340 miles passed into the hands of receivers. In 1894 the mileage dropped to 7,025, and last year it was still further reduced to 4,089.

If the present year is a fairly good one in traffic, the courts ought to do even a smaller pusings than last year in selz-

a smaller business than last year in seizing upon and administering the estates of railways. In the past twelve years very nearly one-half of the mileage in the United States has passed into receiver-ships. The capitalization of these 378 com-panies was \$4,640,447,000. The past year saw the work of reorganization make good headway and a large amount of the old debris was cleared away. Some of this work will have to be done over in the course of a few years, because the scal-

ing down did not go far enough.

In the south the situation has cleared up wonderfully in the past twelve months.

The Southern has settled down on a pretsolid basis with unlimited credit. It has taken in about all the old Richmond Terminal properties that are desirable and has picked up the Georgia Southern and Florida and one or two more that were not in the old list. The Central of Georgia runs on unmolested, though owned by the Southern.

A lawyer said to me the other day that the Central could have been taken out of court in October, 1892 if the hand had been played right. The proper play by the minority stockholders, who secured the appointment of a receiver, was to pro-pose some cure for the trouble which was complained of. The thing to do was to refund the tripartite bonds at 5 per cent, fund the floating debt and say: "We can do these things and are in a position to manage this property advantageously to all concerned. We will make these debentures a preferred stock with a right to vote and will not ask that the Society; at present he is in very bad Terminal's majority block of the old stock be disfranchised. We can take care of

> The tip comes straight that the Seaboard means to drop out of the associa-tion and is not bluffing this time. The Seaboard people feel that they have been getting the worst of it and want to be quit of the whole business. What are Major Thomas and Milton W. Smith going to do?

Colonel H. S. Haines, the commission of the Southern States Freight Associa-tion, was telling me the other day about the traffic agreements in vogue in Eng-land. He was over there last summer and looked into the workings of the organization, which corresponds to our traffic associations. He asked an English railway manager what resulted when a road violated its greement and cut a

"Our roads do not cut rates," the Englishman replied. "But suppose some traffic manager were to do it, and should be caught at it, how would you deal with him?"

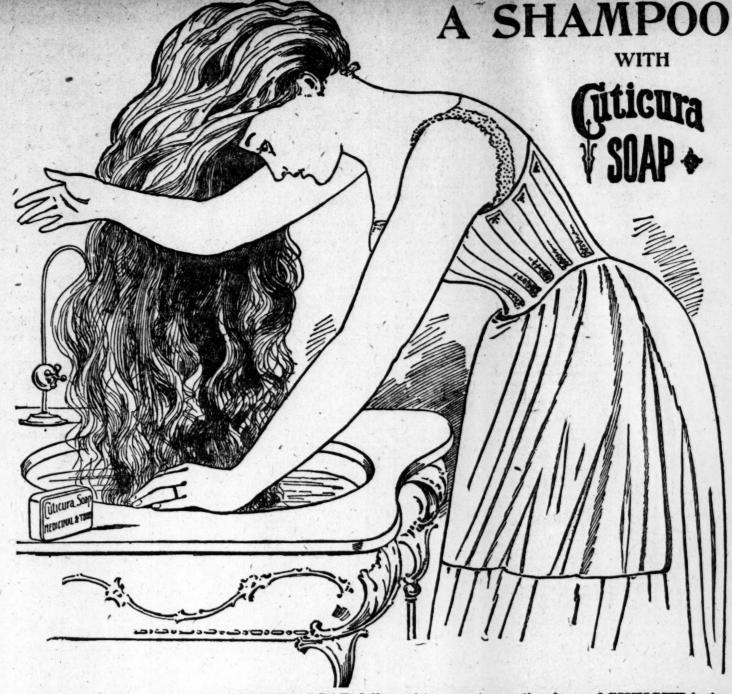
and Other Stories," "Stories for Boys."
"The West from a Car Window," "The Ruler of the Mediterranean," "Our English Cousins," "The Exiles and Other Stories,"
"The Princess Aline," "About Paris." He is now engaged on a work of South American setting. "If such a thing should occur, the offending official would lose his position and he would be blacklisted all through the kingdom, and it would be impossible Judge Calhoun's Court To Resume the for him to get another position with the railways. Colonel Haines says that the English

maintain rates conscientiously and scrupul-ously, though competition is intense in every town, extending even to store doo delivery. Yet a rate war is unknown and the regular tariffs are upheld.

How different in this country. Here the rates are constantly falling. A rate is shrunk say from Chicago to New Or-leans by 4 cents. After a little somebody in Philadelphia complains that his business in Mobile or Montgomery is effected by that shrinkage between Chicago and New Orleans. A certain line of business is being diverted from Philadelphia to Chicago and there has to be shrinkage over on this side to adjust matters. This cut necessitates a change somewhere else a little later. And so it goes. The com-missioner has to do the adjusting. The intricate network of rates is a thing of very delicate construction. It is like a spider's web-if you pull on one guy rope ever so little, you disarrange the adjustment of the whole.

Colonel Haines is a believer in railway pools, not only from the standpoint of the companies, but for the benefit to the public. He says that the history of pools is that rates decrease while the roads make a greater net revenue. Under the old pool, which existed in the south for several years, rates were reduced by a very con siderable per cent

Commissioner Bailey Thomas has been ommissioner Balley Thomas has been in St. Louis the past week conferring with the representatives of western lines in regard to abolishing commissions for passenger business into this territory. Every year or so the roads resolve to Every year or so the roads resolve to abolish commissions. The spasm of virtue and economy lasts for a month or two and then somebody breaks through and in no time everybody is paying commissions again. Only last summer the Southern Passenger Association sent out 11,000 circulars to every ticket agent in the country, announcing that the Mnes in the southern territory had determined not to pay any more commis-11,000 circulars to every ticket agent in the country, announcing that the Mnes in the southern territory had determined not to pay any more commissions. Now the ticket agents will prob-



A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

LADIES ARE ASSURED

that to cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective, as warm baths with CUTI-CURA SOAP, followed, when necessary, by mild applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 50c. and \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London

But will the agents lose a good thing? They know their business and there are

ome roads which always pay a commission and the lines which do not, simply get lost in the shuffle, that's all.

The plan now is to forbid commissions being paid for business into the southern states, but it may be paid for business originating outside and passing through the southern territory for points beyond. For instance: It is not forbidden to pay a commission on a ticket sold in the north for Texas, or for one sold in the west for the north via lines running through the association's

Think of a road paving \$50,000 a month in commissions. But that has been done many and many a time. The commission varies, of course, according to the distance traveled. The usual figure on tickets from this section to Texas is about \$2. On California business the commission

There are two mysteries awaiting solution now. One is who bought the Macon and Birmingham, and the other is what are the purchasers of the Marietta and North Georgia going to do with it? Certain straws blown by gentle winds indicate that the Southern is behind the purchase of the Macon and Birmingham. Just what it would want with the line, though, is the obstacle in the way of beheving that the Southern bought the property. The rail on the road is good, but there is not much else of value to the property. It has no rolling stock of its own, and can only be a local road unless it is extended on to Birmingham. If the Kansas Chy, Memphis and Birmingham was the purchaser, it means much for Georgia and Alabama. It would give a new outlet to the Atlantic seaboard and would supply a competitor with the Southern between the west and the south Atlantic coast. It would give the Kansas City road the short line to New York

counting the water haul in the usual way.

The Louisville and Nashville gets through to Charleston by friendly connections but that system and the Southern are financed by the came interests and the two great systems, are being gradually brought more closely together. A year or so will bring them into even more harmonious relations.

It is said to be a fact that President

Milton Smith was offered the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio, but declined it. That is another evidence of the Morgan-Vanderbilt influence in the

A CALL HAS BEEN ISSUED.

Mr. Inman Calls a Meeting of the Finance Committee for Wednesday. The indications are that the finance com-mittee of the general council will respond

n full membership to a call of Mr. Inma for Wednesday of fiext week.

It is thought that by that time Mr. Inman will have received from the asses sors' office sufficient information upon which to base his possible receipts for the year '96 to start his approximate appor-

fromment sheet.
"You see," said Mr. Inman, "there are many indications just now that the receipts for '96 will not equal those of '95. But that is largely due to the fact that he receipts of '35 were augmented no little by the money the street fakirs paid in. As by the money the street fakirs paid in. As ittle as some might be inclined to think that was quite a neat sum of money to be added to any treasury. At first there were many who had no idea that it would amount to anything, but by the time the receipts had been footed up it was found that the fakirs had put in quite a neat sum, a sum which Atlanta cannot expect this year."

Mr. Inman seems satisfied with an estimated receipt of \$1,750,000 for '96.

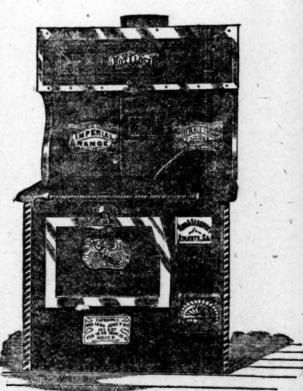
Wholesale Druggists Fail.

The Greatest Range on Earth!

The Peerless "IMPERIAL" Steel Plate French Range now offered at

\$5.00 Per Month.

SPECIAL SALE.



During the rest of this month, January, we propose to sell our wonderful "IM-PERIAL" Steel Plate French Range on the following exceptionally easy terms: We will take your old stove in part payment and allow you to pay the balance at \$5.00 per month. No raise in price during this sale in price during this sale.

Every Range provided with a full set of handsome cooking utensils.

Wood's Improved Coil Water Heater with each "IMPERIAL" Range. Plenty hot water guaranteed. This is the time for you to buy. Catalogue free.

WOOD&BEAUMONT

Stove and Furniture Co.,

85-87 Whitehall. -:- 70-72 S. Broad St

-"Keep the baby out of the fire" with a Wood & Beaumont Fender at 50c to \$2.00.

A DARKY MEMPHIAN.

Andy Morgan Returned Home a Sadder but Wiser Man.

From The Memphis Scimitar.

Andy Morgan is rather an intelligent negro of middle age, holding a position with one of the big clubs in Memphis. He only recently came to this city from Jackson-ville, Fla., and previous to that he made a trib to Guatemals. Campral America. trip to Guatemaia, Central America.

A great many Florida negroes went to Guatemaia several months ago with the inducement that they would receive \$2.50 per day for labor, and with fanciful hopes that by dint of hard work and economy would soon be able to amass a small-sized fortune. This having been accomplished, they would return home and be independent the remainder of their days. But like a dream the vision vanished, and many of uded negroes have returned. Among

them is Morgan.

Morgan went to Guatemala to work on Morgan went to Guatemals to work on the construction of a railroad and has some interesting facts to tell of the treatment received by himself and others at the hands of the contractors. He is a tall, powerful negro, and his physique indicates he would be able to endure almost any hardship. He posted himself thoroughly on the conditions of Guatemals while there.

Like all other negroes who made the trip, he owed the railroad contractor for

his transportation. He was required to work this out before any pay was given him. The men, he says, are paid in checks on the commissary department, and are never given any ready money. The laborer is obliged to trade out his checks at the commissary, or else get the small merchants and saloon keepers to cash them. This is generally done at a discount of 25 per cent, and one receives paper in exchange. Still another loss results when the paper money is exchanged for silver, which has to be done in order to have the latter converted into American money. When this process has been gone through with, Morgan says, the laborer gets about 25 cents on the dollar for the face value of his commissary checks.

Further than this, instead of receiving \$2.50 per day, as was promised to the negroes, they are only paid \$1.50.

Then, almost double prices are charged for every article sold at the commissary. Common shoes that retail in Memphis at 31 per pair cost at least \$1. Other articles are in proportion, so that the laborer really gets but little in return for his money. In addition to the pay received, the laborers are fed, but the food is so poor that they are compelled to spend their hard-earned cash to purchase something palatable.

So long as the negro owes for transpertation he is guarded like a criminal and is made to work whether ill or not. The bosses who have charge of the men are often the worst of criminals—men who are wanted for crimes in the United States.

sage to New York. From that point he came to Memphis and found employment. He wants no more Guatemala and warms negroes against making the trip.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Two Men Arrested Yesterday for Crooked Work.

Arthur Mitchell and Harrison Hoit are locked up at police headquarters, with larceny. They are accused of suring a lot of stuff from a house in the western part of the city. Officer C. B. Holt made the arrest. Holt made the arrest.

Warner Willis is locked up as a suspend at the station house. Detective Berry investigating his case.

Change of Schedule-Seaboard Ais Line.

On and after January 19th trains No. 34 and 45, that now leave at 7:15 a daily for Charleston, S. C., will be discontinued. tinued.

Trains Nos. 38 and 41, now running tween Atlanta and Norfolk, leaving lanta daily at 7:45 p. m., will carry mestic sleepers to Columbia, arriving Columbia for breakfast.

For any other information call on E. J. WALKER.

Agent, 6 Kimball House 12.

THE YOLU t Enough Letter

COMPL

for Additi EAVY BUSINESS I

Mail Servi Census of 189 Only 65,

the of 1894 will

this time is fortystill less

The fault is not the government.

which he lodg il service which

Not Enough Letter Carriers To Distribute

MUCH COMPLAINT IS RAISED Postmaster Fox Has Already Applied

the Mails.

for Additional Carriers. HEAVY BUSINESS DURING THE EXPOSITION

Mail Service Based Upon th Census of 1890, Giving Atlanta Only 65,000 People.

The volume of business done at the Atlanta postoffice during the past four onths has never been equalled in any imilar period of time.

Reports of the postoffice officials show increase during the months mentioned of about 50 per cent. This increase has ntinued this year and now the postce is doing a surprising business. The heavy increase in the volume of the mails for the last quarter is shown in the

'A comparison of the last quarter's business with that of the corresponding nths of 1894 will give some idea of this

cords kept by Superintendent Wallace

Other classes	1,968,400
November.	2,065,6 0 1,396
	4,035,446
Special delivery	2,029,960 2,141,000 1,449
3,593,370	4,572,409

.1,594,000 2,099,120 .1,650,000 2,276,800 .731 1,791 3.234.731 4,377,711 Since the 1st of January the volume of siness at the postoffice has decrease somewhat, as compared with the months just preceding. There is an increase over

January of last year, however, which i very marked. The number of letters dropped into the ostoffice last month without stamps to defray the postage was 602. The number of packages with postage insufficiently prepaid was 512. In addition to these quite large number of letters were mailed without stamps, bearing the commercial name of business houses in the city. These letters were promptly returned. Nearly 10,000 exposition souvenir posta ards are still lying in the postoffice for the want of sufficient postage to carry

to their proper destinations. Not Enough Carriers. The facilities for distributing the United States mail in Atlanta have fallen far

short of the rapidly increasing population of this city, and much complaint has arisen, especially in business circles, con perning the inefficient mail service. Postmaster Fox has formally made aplication to the government for an increase a the number of mail carriers, but has

not yet succeeded in gaining his point. He is doing all in his power to increase the efficiency of the service, however, and will not relinquish his efforts until all exdents have been exhausted.

distributing the local mails is based on the official census of the government for 1890, which gives Atlanta a population of only 65,000 people. As a matter of fact, however, Atlanta has a population of nearly 120,000, almost twice the number represented by the figures of the government spite of this rapid growth in tribution of the mails is carried on by substantially the same force of letter carriers as in 1890. The total number of letter carriers in the local service at fifteen or twenty men. The number was still less when Dr. Fox went into

The fault is not with Dr. Fox but with te government. The situation has been ally explained and the postmaster is iently waiting to hear from the authorities at Washington.

More Carriers Needed. Representing the business men of the city a prominent merchant has addressed the following letter to The Constitution,

in which he lodges a very serious com-plaint against the mail service: "Editor Constitution: Kindly permit me, hrough the columns of your valuable aper, to call attention to the very poor all service which we get in this city. "By inquiring at the postoffice I am informed that they are expecting orders from Washington to increase the number of earriers and thus be able to give us better service, but as yet nothing definite is known as to whether the number of riers appointed will be sufficient or ot; in fact, it is almost admitted that hey cannot give us the service they would to and which we are justly enti-

t four deliveries per day, the latest mail livered leaving the office at 2:30 o'clock, all mail coming after that hour being delivered next day. Parties doing business or residing just outside the center have three deliveries per day, twice in the marrism. morning and once in the afternoon, or are supposed to, but as a matter of fact a great many of the carriers are so overworked that it is impossible for them to make the three deliverles within the allotted time, hence they are frequently obliged to return to the office with mail they were unable to deliver. Mail thus returned is not delivered until next day, or twenty-four hours after it was received at this office, although I live within four blocks of the postoffice, I hardly believe the carrier is to blame, for he informs me that no carrier is allowed to work over eight hours. I have often noticed him leaving the office with his mail sack full of letters and with numerous packages and papers ming and once in the afternoon, or are the office with his mail sack full of letters and with numerous packages and papers strapped on the outside. He has all the appearance of working hard and of doing his duty. Besides the superintendent of the office, Captain Maddox, says many of the carriers are overworked and have been for a long time.

"There are many cities not to be compared with Atlanta in population where the mail service is much more efficient, and in cities not any larger they have at least six de-

service is much more efficient, and in cities not any larger they have at least six deliveries throughout the business section, while parties doing business, who are not too far out receive mail at least four times per day, whereas in Atlanta at present they have but two deliveries. Atlanta has a population of over 110,000, is the headquarters for numerous lines of railroads, the capital of the state, the greatest wholesale market in this section of roads, the capital of the state, the greatest wholesale market in this section of country, supplying as it does half a dozen states with goods and her drummers are to be met throughout the entire south, and still it is not recognized by the authorities as deserving of a first-class mail service.

"I am sure we are entitled to same and trust that with your assistance the matter will be brought to the notice of our honorable member of congress, who will look into the matter and see that we get such service as a city of this size is entitled.

Very Rich Indeed

Very Rich Indeed

Very Rich Indeed

In the elements that supply the human system with bone, muscle and brain substance is a circulation fertilized with the supreme tonic, Hostetter's Stomach begets thorough assimilation and digestion and gives in the body. Dyspeptic and weakly persons give strong testimony in its behalf, So do those troubled with biliousness, malaria, rheumatism, constipation and inactivity of the kidneys.

THE VOLUME OF MAIL to. Knowing, Mr. Editor, that you are always interested in anything which promotes the interests of the business men of the city, I have taken the liberty of addressing the city. essing you. Yours respectfully, "BUSINESS."

Heavy Exposition Business. Postmaster Fox was not in when The Constitution representative called at the custom house yesterday afternoon.

Mr. L. M. Thibadeau, however, who is come of the head clarks in the college and the head clarks in the college and the head clarks in the college and the head clarks.

one of the head clerks in the office and who has been connected with the postal department for several years, stated that the postmaster had written to the au-thorities in Washington and had taken the necessary steps for having the number of letter carriers increased. He could do nothing however, until the greeness. nothing, however, until the government was heard from.

Mr. Thibadeau stated that in his judgment the complaints made against the service were largely due to the heavy increase of business brought about by the exposition, and doubtless the authorities in Washington preferred to wait until this disturbing element had been removed and the current of business had receded back

into its proper channels.

Nothing can be done until the postmaster general sees nt to act. His action may be hastened by a petition from the business men of Atlanta and this has been suggested as a good idea. If the citizens of Atlanta should get up a petition and for ward it to Washington through Postmas-ter Fox it would doubtless bring the post-master general to an early decision.

In addition to the increase in population during the last two or three years the territory of Atlanta has been extended and this naturally increases the time required to make the rounds and complete

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK WILL OPEN ITS DOORS TUESDAY.

Full List of the Officers of the New Financial Institution Have Been Named.

The Third National bank of Atlanta will throw open its doors about Monday or Tuesday for business. Everything is now being got in order against that day. For the present the bank will occupy the Home insurance building, corner of Broad and Alabama streets, where an elegant office has been fitted up with modern furniture. The bank was recently organized with a \$200,000 capital stock and some of the best financiers and moneyed men in the city make up the stockholders and officers of the institution. At the organization Mr Frank Hawkins, Jr., was elected president, Mr. Henry M. Atkinson vice president, Mr. Joseph A. McCord cashier, Mr. Thomas C. Erwin assistant cashier. The directory combines men of capital, long business ex-

The bank has purchased \$50,000 of circulating national bank notes. These will be received here within the next forty-five days, since they have to be printed. The

erience and the highest financial standing

bonds for their security have been sent on to the treasury at Washington city. With respect to the bookkeepers and clerks in the new bank they will be announced later. It is understood that one or more of the local banking institutions will be drawn upon for these men. The bank starts out under the most favorable auspices and with the brighest prospects for a share of the business. Many strong correspondents have been secured in other

OVER A GLASS PEN.

John Murphey Cut with a Pocket Knife Yesterday. John Murphey, a fourteen year old negro

was cut in the abdomen yesterday by a young white boy of about the same age, whose name could not be learned, as he disappeared very quickly after the cutting. About noon yesterday, on the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, a large crowd gathered around a street faking who was giving away a number of glass pens as an advertisement. The two boys concerned in the cutting affray stood in the crowd, each endeavoring to secure one of the very valuable presents, as the fakir termed them. The white boy endeavored to reach up and take one of the pens from the hand of the fakir, when John Murphey, the negro, reached a little higher and secured the pen. This enraged the white boy, who pulled out a large pocket knife and gave the negro a severe stab in the abdomen. He then ran up Peachtree street and disappeared before even those in the crowd knew of the affair. The injured boy was carried to the office of Dr. G. G. Roy, over Silver-man's cigar store, and medical attention given him. The cut necessitated the doctor taking up several stitches in it. The injured boy was then removed to his home, on the corner of Piedmont and Merritt

ROAD IN GOOD SHAPE.

President Smith Says That the Factories Are Growing Along His Lines. President Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point and the Western of Alabama, returned yesterday from a trip over his lines. He says that he found the general condition very good. The fall was open and the work along the roads was kept up very well. Thirty miles or more of seventy-pound steel rail have been put in at this end of the line. Twenty miles more will be laid during the next summer.
When spring opens considerable bridge
work will be done and gravel ballast will be put in on a long stretch of roadbed. President Smith says that the industries along the line are growing steadily. New cotton mills are going up and the capacity of some of the old mills is being or has been increased. Colonists are coming in and buying farms both in Georgia and Alabama. Traffic is very good for this season. The passenger business is growing.

THE SERVICES TO CONTINUE. Another Week of Services To Be Held

at the Y. M. C. A. The last service of the week of praye was held yesterday. It was conducted by Dr. C. P. Williamson, Dr. Hopkins being absent. It was one of the best if not the best services of the entire week. The subject upon which Dr. Williamson talked was a most important and interesting one and the prayer and talks were interesting

and the songs good.

As the meetings have been enjoyed so much, and as they seem to be doing so much good, a resolution was offered by Dr. McDonald that they continue for another week. The resolution passed unani-mously, and another week of prayer will be held. The services will continue to be held in the Young Men's Christian Associa-tion hall on North Pryor street. The ser-vices will be held at 3 o'clock in the after-

Rev. T. P. Cleveland, chairman of the committee on programme, suggested that the "Work of the Holy Spirit" be the subject for this week's services.

Very Rich Indeed

40 YEARS OLD

Gate City Guard Will Celebrate Its Anniversary January 19th.

WILL BE A NOTABLE OCCASION

Something About the History of the Gallant Atlanta Company and Its Record During the War.

On January 19, 1856, a military compan was organized in Atlanta composed of brave and intrepid young men. It was named the Gate City Guard, and under that name from time to time up to the new year of 1896 some of the bravest and most gallant soldiers that ever wore uniform have rendered service in Georgia'

This service has been of different char acters, sometimes in ceremonial and civil processions, and again in the ranks of battle, the bloody carnage of war where bomb and bullet flew thick and fast, bu whether in the civil ceremonies of peace or the slege of war this service has ever been rendered with a loyalty, gallantry and devotion that challenge the admira tion of men.
The 19th of the current month will mark

the fortieth anniversary of the Gate City Guard's existence, and the occasion will be suitably remembered with a brilliant celebration. At Friday night's meeting a committee of three, composed of Lieutenant Beck, Mr. Harry Silverman and W. B. Sparks, was appointed to prepare programme and make preliminary prepara committee has already been at work and a programme, or the character of the prone, has about been agreed upon.

The committee has decided to suggest a grand anniversary military ball, and this report will be submitted to the company at its regular meeting next Tuesday night and will no doubt be approved. The ball will be given in the Guard's armory and will be a prominent event of 1896. The preparations will be exhaustive and the arrangement elaborate. In fact, it is a proud occasion to the Guard and their friends and will be made one of great pleasure to its members and friends.

The Gate City Guard is the most celebrated military organization in the south and its history would fill a volume of liberal proportions The Guard was organized before the firs

mutterings of the approaching storm of civil strife that burst in a flood of blooin 1861, but when the guns from Fort Suniter called the bravery and gallantry of the south to the defense of our sacred principles and traditions they were among the first to respond. Among the first companies to enter the ranks of the confed erate army from Georgia was the Gate City Guard. Well equipped by reason of its previous several years' experience, carrying a handsome flag, the gift of a beautiful Atlanta woman, led by Captain Thompson, a brother of Mr. Jeseph Thompson the gallant Guard marched into ranks with the cadence of veterans and the bravery of heroes.

They soon encountered the stern realities of war and participated in some of the first important engagements fought by the opposing armies, going through the en-tire war and taking part in many of the most disastrous battles of the bloody con-flict. A sufficient number of the members of the company were left not only to tell the tale, but to form a reorganization after the war. In 1872 the company was reorganized, but under the rules of reconstruction government they were not allow-ed to have arms, and disbanded. In 1876, after the adoption of the new state consti tution and the termination of reconstruc-tion restrictions, they again organized and the organization has since been kept intact, Not only has it been keut intact, but has nad at all times a large and influential membership and been recognized as the most popular military organization in the The company has taken several trips to the leading northern and western cities and has always been received with

seremony and distinction.
Several of the best known present citizens of Atlanta served in the ranks of the Gate City Guard when engaged in the battles of 1861-'65. Among them are Messrs. Joe Thompson, Albert Howell, A. Leyden, Zack Smith, Ganis Chisolm, Crenshaw, Jordan and others.

Recently the company decided to retire from active state service and when their enlistment expired did not re-enter. Due to the state military law that prohibits a ompany not in the service and under the risdiction of the state from bearing arms, nowever; they have made application for re-erlistment and will be accepted as a part of the state militia again in a fcw days. At a meeting held Friday night a committee composed of Messrs. Johnson, Ridge and Captain Holls was appointed to confer with Governor Atkinson and ascertain if all the requirements of the law had been complied with in the application for admission already filed, and if not what remains to be done, and report to next Tuesday's meeting.

SNOWY TABLES.

The Ladies Like Them and They, Too, Go There.

Vignaux's restaurant has grown in point of patronage until there is probably not another restaurant about town that takes care of so many people. Apart from this the service ranks among the best to be

the service ranks among the best to be found anywhere, and this is one of the reasons why its clientele has grown constantly to such immense proportions.

Tifere are special apartments always reserved for ladies and the management exert every effort in making them thoroughly at home.

There is always a tidiness about the place that makes it particularly inviting and the general tone of the place is that of your own dining room rather than an ordinary restaurant.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear, "Till meet you at Vignaux's," for it has become a kind of rendezvous for the "swells" and this is perhaps due to the excellent cuisine which is in charge of one of the best chefs in the country.

At the present moment it would be difficult to point out a place more popular than this one; moreover, after you have dined or lunched there once you always gothere afterwards more as a matter of course than anything else.

DRESS WELL.

It Costs No More and What a Difference.

Harry B. Elston continues with his closing out sale of fine fabrics which are probably the most superb line ever offered at such remarkably low prices. Some of the loveliest pants patterns and suitings are yet left and these, too, may be bought at the same astonishingly low figures that like goods were sold last week meek.

This is certainly a splendid opportunity for any one wishing anything in the tailoring line.

You are sure of getting a splendid fit for that is guaranteed, and you could not possibly get the goods he offers you at the same prices elsewhere. The sale will continue through the week and it is well worth your time to drop in on Elston even if you really don't wish to purchase anything.

It does do one a deal of good these times to see genuinely low bargains, and Elston's is the place to find them.

Election at Talbotton.

OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

NEWSY NOTES WHICH WILL IN-TEREST THE INSURANCE MEN. Happenings in Atlanta and Elsewhere Among Those Who Write and

Take Insurance. The shareholders of the Georgia Home Insurance Company are entitled to a quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, payable on demand.

The United States Casualty Company wrote, during the week ending January 4th, in the personal accident department, \$4,456,700.

The Review, a well known insurance journal, says, "The southern departments in Atlanta have made good underwriting profits in 1895, some comp as much as 15 per cent over and above all

Mr E. S. McCandless, formerly of the Atlanta Home Company, is now the Atlanta agent of the Home, of New York. The fire losses in the United States for the last three years were as follows: 1893, \$156,445,895; 1894, \$128,246,400; 1895, \$129,839,700.

The December losses for last year well higher than the normal. southern insurance news is The Incur-ance Herald, published at Louisville, Ky. It is read by all the Atlanta insurance men in preference to any other. Young E. Allison is the editor and Mr. Louis N. Gilbert is business

The owners of the new St. Charles hotel. in New Orleans, which is to be opened on the 20th, have refused to put a dollar's worth of insurance on it.

One of the largest policies written in some time is that of Mr. John S Carr. of Durham, N. C., the Mutual Life carrying \$500,000 on his life. Mr. R. F. Shedden, one of the most

prominent insurance men of Atlanta, has been appointed one of the committee of ways and means on the standing committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, for this year.

From all present indications the Mutual Life will lead in the amouness written during 1895. in the amount of new busi-

From Views, a journal devoted to the interests of fire, life and accident insurance we get the following:
"The New York Life Insurance Company

is starting a new association among its agents called the Nylics. The name is omposed of the initials of the company's ame. As only truthful men can become members of the Nylics, it might also appropriately have for its motto the words

The following "rara avis" in the policy writing will prove interesting to insurance

A Philadelphia company has written a fire policy for \$30,000 on the postage stamp collection of Mr. James W. Paul, of the Drexel banking firm. The premium is \$1 per \$1,000 and the policy is the full estimated value of the collection. This is mated value of the collection. This an unusual risk and we incline to the option that it is a good one—at least it mated value of the collection. This is an unusual risk and we incline to the opinion that it is a good one—af least it is as good as the more usual risks upon jewelry, wearing apparel, etc. The matter is of some interest in bringing into view the value placed upon old and rare stamps. It is said that for one stamp in his collection, Mr. Faul has refused \$1,500. Others would bring from \$250 to \$500 each. A buff-colored Brattleboro five cent stamp, issued in 1846, is valued at \$500. In the collection are ten stamps issued in the same year bearing the head of James Buchanan, that are valued at from \$250 to \$350 each. It is not at all probable that fire will destroy these little bits of paper, as Mr. Paul without doubt keeps them in a fire proof building. But, if destroyed, the insurance company would pay Mr. Paul \$30,000 for what the world will look upon as a fictitious value. And perhaps the world in general is quite right in its conclusions in this behalf.

SEATS FOR PADEREWSKI.

The Sale Opens Tomorrow Morning at the Grand Box Office. Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the sale

of seats for the Paderewski concert will open at the Grand box office and the indications are that there will be a long line of people waiting to waiting to purchase seats when the

er cities. Theasurer Horine, of the Grand. has already received a number of applica-tions for seats from out-of-town parties. The Polish planist is the greatest musical genius of the age and is doing a tremen dous business throughout the country. He dous business throughout the country. He will probably have the largest house of the season at the Grand.

HE WILL BE CASHIER. Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick Will Succeed Mr.

J. A. McCord. It has been announced that at a meeting of the directors of the Atlanta Trust and

Banking Company next Wednesday, Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick, of the Kirkpatrick Hard-ware Company, will be elected cashier of the former company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Joseph A. McCord.

A. McCord.

The selection of Mr. Kirkpatrick for this high position of trust and responsibility is a deserving compliment to him and indicative of his splendid qualifications. Mr. Kirkpatrick is one of Atlanta's leading business men. He is comparatively young, has a large circle of friends and is thoroughly identified with the interests of Atlanta. His success in life has been due to his marked business judgment, coupled with energy and industry. energy and industry.

AUSTELL'S MAYOR FOR '96. The People of the Town Elect Officers for the Year.

Austell, that thriving, progressive town, twenty miles from Atlanta on the Georgia Pacific road, elected officers yesterday for The officers are: Mayor, J. C. Shelverton; councilmen, W. W. Scott, W. L. Brown, T. W. Norwood, J. J. Varnes, J. B. Humphries; clerk, John W. Hunter; city mar-

A Creditable Showing.

A Creditable Showing.

The Star Portrait Company, of 53½ Whitehall street, this city, deserves much credit for what they have accomplished within the past year. Starting business with a small capital, they have succeeded in establishing a splendid trade, and now have solicitors throughout the south. They make a specialty of artistic and durable portraits in india ink, crayon, pastel and sepia, and have given perfect satisfaction to their many patrons. The need of such an establishment has long been felt in our city and our people should patronize home enterprise in preference to sending their orders away.

Photographers and those wishing to engage in a profitable business can get better prices and work than can be had in New York or Chicago, and would do well to write this progressive firm.

WHITE IS GUILTY.

So the Jury Found in the Case of the Police Sergeant.

AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN

He Arrested a Bailiff Who Was Ob structing a Street Parade-Question of Law Involved.

In the cases against Sergeant M. M. White and Patrolman B. Morrison, of the police department, charged with false imprisonment of Bailiff McDonald last April the jury's verdict agreed to the night pr vious and rendered sealed to the clerk was opened and read in open court yesterday morning.

These cases were tried before Judge Berry, of the criminal branch of the city court Friday. The verdict is an anomalous one, in that it finds White guilty and im poses a fine of \$25 and discharges Patrolman Morrison, the officer who made the arrest. Immediately after the reading of the verdict City Attorney Anderson gave notice that he would move for a new trial at the proper time. This intention of Judge Anderson means that the cases have not beer finally disposed of. It will be remembered that they were tried last summer, but the result was a mistrial.

The merits of the case, in short, are about these: Last April, on the occasion of the big parade of the Knights of Pythias in Atlanta the cordon of police preceding the White. It was the duty of these officers to clear the route for the parade, and no trou-ble was encountered until they reached a point near the intersection of Pryor an Hunter streets, where the military desired to move around in company formation. Bailiff McDonald, in a buggy, was on Hunter street, near Pryor. Sergeant White's evidence was that he asked Mr. McDonald to get out of the way and the latter refused. The officer again demanded that he move, under pain of arrest, and he still refused; thereupon the sergeant ordered that he be put under arrest, Patrolman Morrison be did. Mr. McDonald was taken to the sta-

tion house, where he was detained for about half an hour.

On the other hand, the evidence of Mr. McDonald was that the sergeant commanded him to move when he was not obstructing the street on that occasion, and that h did not say he would not move. He held

that he was not in the way.

The cases raised a very pretty question of law. It is a point that possibly had never been brought up before any of the Georgia courts. Since the cases are likely ome up again, the question will have to remain unsettled for the present. Even if it be decided as it was yesterday, it will likely be taken to the supreme court for

Under the Georgia statutes a warrant is required for the arrest of any person for an offense against the state, except where the offense is committed in the presence of an arresting officer, where the offender is attempting to escape, or where there is likely to be a failure of justice for lack of an offi-

cer to issue a warrant. Solicitor Thomas, in the prosecution of the defendants in the case read the stat-ute to this effect and based his argument on the same. He held that the commanding officer of a military parade had no power to delegate his power to arrest to a police officer; that that was a power and privilege peculiar to the military, and that even if parade officer had authority to delegate that power, the person arrested would not be guilty of such conduct as would subject him to arrest by the commanding officer. He further neld that the city code of Atlanta had not been violated and that the man arrested on that occasion was not menable to the city authorities for any offense, and that he had not committed

any offense against the state. In behalf of the defendants Judge Ander-son argued that it had always been the unquestioned custom of the city to furnish an scort to clear the route on as that parade offered, and the officers had practically never encountered any trouble heretofore. He showed where the commanders of the parade had applied for a ox office opens.

The Paderewski concert, which will be given on the evening of January 22d, will justify the action of the arresting officer attract a large number of people from oth. by section 1144 of the state code, which invest the commander of a parade with the arresting power where an offense exists, and the commander had delegated the power to the police department. It was further argued that McDonald had violated a city ordinance and was amenable to the city laws for such breach; that he had also violated the state law.

ON DR. POWELL'S DEATH.

The Southern Medical College Society Pass Resolutions.

The Southern Medical Society, a society composed of the students of the Southern Medical college, of which the late Dr. Thomas S. Powell was president from its foundation up to the time of his death, met yesterday and passed a series of resolutions touching his death.

The paper was signed by the committee which drew it, and read:

"Whereas, On the 30th day of December, 1895, God, in His infinite wisdom and justice, deemed it proper to remove our honored and beloved president, Dr. Thomas S. Powell. We, the members of the Southern Medical Society, being students of the Southern Medical college, desire to express our sorrow in the following resolutions: Southern Medical college, desire to express our sorrow in the following resolutions:

"Resolved. 1. That in the death of Dr. Powell we have lost one of our very best friends—one who at all times manifested the most intense interest and solicitude for the welfare of 'my boys,' as he so delighted to speak of us; furthermore, that we believe his fatherly advice on matters moral and ethical, as well as his professional instruction, will be of mestimable value to us in the future; that eternity alone can reveal the good done in this way throughout his long and useful life.

"Resolved, 2, That we express our most profound sympathy for the board of trustees and honorable faculty of the Southern Medical college in the loss of so valuable a member, councillor and energetic coworker in that great enterprise.

"Resolved, 5, That we tender to his afficted relatives—and especially his dear wife, about whom he often spoke very affectionately—our sincere condolence and earnest sympathy in their deep affliction, and at the same time comfort them with the assurance that such a life of labor and sacrifice shall certainly receive its due reward.

"Resolved, 4, That the official signature"

sacrifice shall certainly receive its due re-Waru.

"Resolved, 4. That the official signature of the society be affixed to these resolu-tions; that they be spread upon the minutes of the society and published in the daily journals of the city; also that a copy be tendered the bereaved family of the de-ceased.

"Respectfully submitted.
Committee—E. L. Awtry, R. L. Whipple, E. M. Finley.

J. W. KAYLOR,

J. W. KAYLOR,
"Vice President."

Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."WEARERS OF.....

MOORE'S SHOES

Are proclaimed as persons of judgment,

Talbotton, Ga., January II.—(Special.)—
Municipal election for Talbotton today resulted as follows: For mayor, B. Curly;
aldermen, T. H. Persons, G. H. Estes, A.
J. Perryman, E. L. Bardwell, Roddick
Leonard, J. H. McCoy; for marshal, D. D.
Lawson.

JOHN M. MOORE

30 Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA ATLANTA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

al Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

MR. STOCKDELL'S GIFT.

He Presents Eleven Beds to the Grady Hospital Mr. H. C. Stockdell has presented to the

Grady hospital eleven single beds with springs and mattresses, and tile handsome donation has been accepted with the thanks of the board of trustees. The gift was made through Mr. Joseph Hirsch. chairman of the board of trustees, and he has written Mr. Stockdell a letter accepting and thanking him for his thoughtful kindness and generosity.

Mr. Stockdell is a public spirited citizen, and such gifts as made by him yesterday are greatly appreciated by the friends of the hospital. The beds have already been sent to the hospital. Mr. Stockdell wrote the following letter,

Mr. Stockdell wrote the following letter, in presenting the beds:
"Hon. Joseph Hirsch, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: I desire to present to the Grady hospital, through you as one of the trustees, eleven single beds with springs and mattresses complete.
"Indulging the hope that they may be of service to the hospital, I am, yours very truly,
"Atlanta, Ga., January II, 1898."
Mr. Hirsch in return wrote:

"Atlanta, Ga., January II, 1898."
Mr. Hirsch in return wrote:
"Hon. H. C. Stockdell, Dear Sir: I am
in recept of your favor of even date,
informing me that you have presented to
the Grady hospital eleven single beds
with springs and mattresses.
"On behalf of the trustees, I desire you
to accept sincere thanks for your generosity and thoughtfulness. It is such acts
of kindness that encourages the effort.

dness that encourages the effort to

kindness that end worthy institution did up and foster our worthy institution aspectfully, JOSEPH HIRSCH, "President." DROPPED THROUGH THE BRIDGE. J. W. Landreth, Who Works at the

Exposition Mills, Hurt. John W. Landreth, a weaver at the Exposition cotton mills for many months past, was seriously hurt last night, where the Central and the Atlanta and West Point railroads pass over the East Ten-nessee and the Atlanta and Florida rail-

oads near Peters street. Landreth's home is in Newnan, and a day or two ago he went to that point to visit some relative. He came home yesterday and as the train reached Humphreys street, he jumped off so as to take a near cut through to Marietta to reach his home, near the Exposition mills. But just as Landreth jumped the train reached the high trestle on the Atlanta and West Point over the East Tennessee, and he dropped to the ground, a distance of some forty feet. His fall was seen by parties standing in front of the long line of illuminated stores in Peters street, near the point and several parties ran over to his assistance. Landreth was found in an unconscious condition and was ren a drug store near by, where it was ascertained that one arm was broken and a leg badly scratched. He was removed to the Grady hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

NEW LEGAL FIRM. Messrs. Watkins & Dean To Begin the Practice of Law Here. Atlanta is to have a new law firm con posed of two very well known and prom nent lawyers, one of them at present resident of Chattanooga, and the oth-of Georgia. The firm name is to be Wa kins & Deen and the members are M kins & Dean, and the members are Mr. Edward Watkins, of Chattanooga, and Hoa. Lanton A. Dean, of Rome. For a year past Mr. Walkins, who is general southern counsel of the Guarantors' Lia-bility Indemnity Company, of Philadelphblitty Indemnity Company, of Philadelphia, as and as office in the Chamber of Commerce building, though his headquarters and his home are Chattanooga. Mr. Dean is very well known in Atlanta. He was a member of the state senate. In 1886-7, and is in Atlanta a great deal in connection with his large law practice. He is a member at present of the firm of Dean & Dean, his younger brother being his partner. Senator Dean is a Georgian by birth, and has practiced in Rome

office and his residence there, but his new office and his residence there, but his new business arrangements will doubtless bring him to Atlanta almost every day. Mr. Watkins is a member of the firm of Watkins & Lattimore, of Chattanooga. He is a native of Mississippi, and moved to Chattanooga in 1887. He is regarded as one of the foremost and most progressive citizens of the Tennessee city. He was one of the leading factors in the developments which brought out the improvements on Lookout mountain, and was one of the prominent factors in the late of the prominent factors in the prominent factors in the late of the prominent factors in th

The Imperial. The Imperial theater was reopened last

to a good house.

The Imperial has passed into the hands of Mr. L. Sewell, late of the executive staff of Hagenbeck's Arena Company, who is a showman of long and successful experience and a clever fellow:

Manager Sewell was introduced to the audience by Captain Maitland, of the Hagenbeck show. Mr. Sewell responded, pledging good performances and pleasant pastime at the Imperial. Both speeches were applauded. The performance was fairly good, but will be improved this week. In fact, Manager Sewell has secured some excellent talent, covering a variety of amusing parts, and promises to delight the audiences of the coming week. He has a number of clever artists already here. of Hagenbeck's Arena Company, who is a

night and a pleasing performance was given

Meeting of the Auxiliary.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Asfiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association held in the parlors of the association last Friday afternoon was largely attended. The reports of the several committees indicated a most prosperous condition of affairs. A ladies' tea will be held in the parlors of the association on the afternoon of the 4th of February. At the meeting Friday afternoon a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Joseph Thompson and the Westview Floral Company for New Year's decorations. the Westview Flor. Year's decorations.

M'HALE KNOWN HERB

The Atlanta End of the Jacksonville Murder Case.

WOMAN SAID TO BE MRS. BLAIR

McHale's Wife Died Last Year and It Is Said That He Went to Florida with This Woman.

J. H. McHale, who is under arrest in Jacksonville, Fla., in company with a woman, charged with murder, is better known in Atlanta than was at first thought. It levelops that he lived in the western part of the city many years and had an acquaintance among the people of that sec-

Until the account of the arrest and stors told by McHale was read in vesterday's Constitution no one here recalled the caeer of the man, but his statements refreshed their memory and identified Mc-Hale in the minds of many criticens of the

section of the city mentioned.

McHale formerly lived on State street, near Corput street, a locality to the north of Marietta street.

Later he resided on Marietta street, and then on Johns street. His wife died last September. He was His wife died last September. He known as a man without any particu aim in life by the people residing in the neighborhood of the places mentioned.

McHale has a grown son, Coley McHale
who is said to be in Florida somewhere The son married a daughter of J. H. Ke-beley, of Hunnicutt street, several years His wife secured a divorce from him and is now living with her father. Both know the McHales well and they say that they went to Florida two or three months

It cannot be ascertained whether McHale married the woman with him in Atlanta or not. It is said that she is a Mrs. Blair, a widow who formerly lived near Bellwood. McHale is said to have known her well before the death of his last wife, in September. In telling his story in Jackson-ville McHale is quoted as stating that he was married by the pastor of the Marietta Street Methodist church, was sent his residence. If Judica street western

at his residence, 144 Luckie street, yester-day afternoon, and he stated that he had never married McHale. The preacher remembers McHale and knows of his ques-tionable career in Atlanta. He says that McHale formerly attended his church occasionally and for a time professed re-Dr. J. W. McFaul, Fireman Waters and

others in the fifth ward, know McHale, and they have nothing extraordinarily good to say about him. It is stated freely that McHale was known chiefly by reason of his absence of business or occupal He is said to have claimed to be a do but members of that profession state that he had no standing as such.

McHale first came into general notice by arising at a tent meeting on North avenue

some time ago and professing religion, something not generally expected of him at the time. For a time he professed to take a deep interest in religious matters and visited many of the churches in the western section. He finally joined Payne's chapel During his religious time McHale exhorted considearbly, preaching at several places. He soon fell from grace, it is said, and discontinued his active connection with the churches. When his wife died last year he disappeared and since that time

has been seen only at intervals Investigation elicited yesterday lanta. that his conduct and acquaintance in the that his conduct and acquaintance in the past with her has convinced many people who know both to believe that the woman under arrest with McHale is none other than a Mrs. Blair. Detective Looney investigated this feature of the case yesterday and he is of the opinion that Mrs.
Blair is undoubtedly the woman in Jack-

It is said that McHale organized lodges of the American Protective Ass Atlanta when that order reached the city. Atlanta when that order reached the city. He is said to be a man of little aim in life. It seems that he came to Atlanta several years ago from Bellton, a station on the Southern railroad, near Lua. His wife kept a hotel there. No one could be found yestefday who knows of a recent marriage of McHale. It is not believed that he married in Atlanta.

Major Fletcher's Funeral

Jackson, Ga., January II.—(special.)—The remains of Mr. Henry, more commonly known as Major Fletcher were buried here on Thursday by the Masonic fratern ty. Mr. Fletcher was regarded by all as a noble and upright citizen with numerous friends. His wife died in 1825. He leaves now of his immediate family, Mrs. M. V. McKibben and Mrs. J. A. McMichael, of Jackson, Ga., and Mrs. William D. Coms-ten, of this county, and Mrs. John Weemes, of Florida. The sons living are Merrith, William, Web and John Fletcher and all reside in this county. Major Fletcher was the father of a noble family among whom are found the best citizens of Butts co

No-Safe Knowledge First. From The Chicago Tribune.

The police of New York are being taught to shoot. That is wrong. A policeman should be taught not to shoot.—Buffalo Express.

That is also wrong. A policeman should first be taught how to shoot and then how not to shoot. In this way two wrongs may make a right.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

Furniture and Fixtures for Sale

Having bought the entire Furnishings of the "ORIENTAL HOTEL,"

Consisting of Oak Suits, Springs, Mattresses, Sheets. Comforts, Pillows, Pillow Cases, Crockery, Chairs, Rockers, Carpets and everything necessary to run a

first-class hotel. I will offer same for sale, beginning Wednesday morning next, the 15th.

Everything in first-class shape and almost equal to new, at less than half cost. This is a splendid opportunity for ladies and others desiring to refurnish their homes. JOHN L. COLEMAN.

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Plate

LE. th, January, derful "IMderful "IM-rench Range onally easy old stove in

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Yesterday ork.

PFNELOPE UP TO DATE.

fn ancient days Penelope, With all a wife's devotion, Spun 'mid her maids quite faithfully, While her spouse sailed the ocean. Nor did her loyal nature dream Her lord was at the mercy Of those strange sparks supposed to gleam

But now Penelope, grown wise, Stays not at home for spinning, But spins abroad, soon to surprise Ulysses in his sinning.

And when she finds him on the beach She'll show him, without mercy, How the new woman can o'erreach The arts of man and Circe. —MAUDE ANDREWS, in Judge.

The aftermath of any big enterprise is always interesting and for many reasons that of the Atlanta exposition is unusually so, Its good results, however, will be so deep and far-reaching to the south in a general way that it would be out of the question to sum up at this early day any sort of statement in regard to this general effect. The things to which I refer are of a nearer and more personal nature. A big enterprise sweeps away like the breaking of a great dam, which leaves in its basin glittering pebbles and just a little slime, no matter how carefully the dam may have been constructed or how well drained afterward. There has been a good deal of talk recently about the muddy results, or at least the mud that a few-a very few-feminine hands have slung at the women of the south in general and at those interested in the woman's department in particular. This mud has been thrown from a not very powerful pen on the sheets of a few New England, Pennsylvania and California papers, and indeed, is scarcely worth mentining save for its humorous side, since the women who did it are not the representative newspaper omen of the northwest.

Before telling my amusing story let me make my bow right here to those splendid real women of the press, north and south, who have done so much for our cause. Their generosity to us, in thought and action; their desire to get at and their success in obtaining the real truth about our work here will never be forgotten. Such women of the press, for instance, as Cynthia Westover, of The Recorder; Margherita Arlina Hamm, of The Mail and Express; "Meg," who does a tremendous amount of general newspaper work; Miss Davis, of The New York Press; Miss Knobe, of The Chicago Tribune; Cora Stewart Wheeler, Helen Winslow and, dear me, a host of others who have written beautiful things of the woman's side of the exposition and of southern life—these are the real wo-men of journalism and we should feel that, in gaining the interest of such as they we have nothing more to ask. I cannot, however, refrain now that the

exposition is over from making some amused references to several newspaper articles from the pens of northern and western incidental journalists that caused quite a commotion of indignation and resentment among the women here,

The last stir was created by a letter in a Pennsylvania paper in which the writer in speaking of the relative power and intellectuality of Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Potter Palmer said that of course there was no comparison between the two and that as for the woman's board here, why, approved the property that the brains for the everybody knew that the brains for the entire business had been furnished by Mrs. W. H. Felton, an assertion that I am sure the very able and brilliant chairman of the executive committee is the first to resent. I shouldn't think she would care, in the first place, for having the responsibility thrust upon her of furnishing the brains for forty other women, each one of a different complexion. en, each one of a different complexion and temperament from the other. On the other hand I am sure that Mrs. Thompson herself has not had in all the south a friend who appreciated her ability or admired her in every way as a woman and as a practical and intellectual force more than does Mrs. Felton. She has been the president's warmest friend and no visitor of note whom Mrs. Felton knew well has ever come here without hearing from her lips the most sincere and unstinted praise of Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Felton has in-deed been a great force and the continu-ance and life of the woman's department during Mrs. Thompson's trip abroad was greatly due to her tact and fidelity to the work and the position which she held. There is not a brighter brain, a more virile power in the state of Georgia than that of Mrs. Felton. She is one of those unique and interesting figures who will go down to history, and no one appreciates her intellect and her force more than my-

Of course an enterprise cannot be conducted by one woman alone. In watching this work I have often thought of how little cause any one human creature has to be envious of another. Each woman filled perfectly the position assigned her, which position affected in no wise any

At this time when all the branches of the nan's department have been exploited it would be out of place to enumerate the various women concerned therein and to tell what they accomplished individually or through the aid of their committees, but it might be just as well to say in regard to the brains that a board with such women as Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. Albert Thornton and Mrs. Albert Cox as its officers would be bound to have a good amount of grey matter at its fountain head, not to mention the rest of its mem-bers, who are all unusually clever and

Mrs. Thompson filled a place peculiarly her own and one that I do not believe any other woman could have occupied so gracefully. Mrs. Felton's position was a high one and sustained with that dignity and power which belongs to one of the most brilliant and able women in the south.

The women, I hear, "have it in" for the writer of that article. Oh! I tell you, women don't forget things and that writer has certainly brought down the thern women, you know, are vindictive

The women, I hear, are going to keep a list of all their decriers and hunt up their histories for the making of a black list scrapbook. Two women—a mother and daughter—who came down from New Eng-land will have to go into this scrapbook am told, for they have been writing all sorts of silly false things about us. I am not the least bit surprised, for I met them in the woman's building and from what I myself heard them say I discovered that they belowed to that any lower of the serious telescoped to the tention the serious telescoped to the serious telescoped tel I myseif heard them say I discovered that they belonged to that antiquated and now fast dying-out type of New England wo-men who have the same distorted idea of the south and southern people as they did during the heat of abolition days.

ring the heat of aboliton days.

these two called at the pressroom and
me down like wolves one one little ewe
nb left there to hold the fort during the
sence of the older and more experienced
wspaper women. It was the young girl's
st experience with this type and she
ill not forget it. They introduced in
me way the perry question. They said some way the negro question. They said that they had been eating at the negro building, and had done so during their entire stay in Atlanta, and that they had met there "many charming colored gratic with whom they had become v

"Why, certainly," replied the Massachu

sociated with were elegant, refined people. We had just as soon eat at the table with them as have them wait on us as you do."
"Then I suppose," said the southerner, "you eat with your servant girls at the north. Do you?"

The women demurred a bit and then acknowledged that they did not. They turned the subject to the wonderful educational progress made by the negroes of the south. They asked: "Don't you think they are very ambitious as a race to become the equal in education and progress of the white people?"

The girl smiled and said: "Yes, I think

they all want to read and wrte, and as a people I think their ambition is pretty well satisfied when they learn to do this." The northern woman in spectacles and ill-fitting clothes said sneeringly: "Why, that is all the ambition you southerners

"Do you know anything about us per-sonally?" asked the girl. asked the girl. "Oh, no," said the Massachusetts maid, "but of course we know about what your intellectual status is. We know, too, that the poor negroes down here don't have half a chance and we sympathize with them and respect them thoroughly." The young girl of Dixie had now gotten

to that white heat of anger which vents itself in high-strung blond women by the airiest sarcasm and persiflage. She began to verify with the greatest joy the idea of southern women which she saw they had. She talked about balls and theaters as though they were her only desire in life. She said that pretty women and pretty clothes were the only things worth considering—that it didn't make any difference whether a woman had a grain of sense or not just so she had on corsets, a Worth gown and had violets and laces about her throat and a jeweled smelling bottle and a man hanging around somewhere just to tell her how pretty she was. And then she went on to say that the only existence in summer was to be found in a hammock, a



-who learned the laws of finances in a day, who grew in an hour to know the value of a dollar as if they had not spent hundreds of them on a ball. I am going to send this letter to you, my dear dames,

I am going to tell you also that you can hardly expect to have a clear idea of southern people and customs by coming down here and choosing your associates from the negro race.

It is so very, very, funny to me, this type of northerner—the one who comes down here with the idea of investigating the negro question, of finding him the equal of the white man and of considering him oppressed and down-trodden by the people of our country. The war makes all of this remarkle interest Suprosa we for of this romantic interest. Suppose we, for instance, came to the north and told you that your servants were your equals. Suppose we went among them and treated them as our social equals, wouldn't you taink it was very funny? I know the an-swer you would give me. It is to the effect that there are educated and cultivated peo ple among the negro race. Yes, there are a few, and not one thing would we take from them; but we prefer to associate with the people of our own caste and color, just as you, unprejudiced by this old question that should be long dead. would prefer to associate with your race rather than with a Chinese, an African, a Malay, a Turk or a Hindoo.

There is no use in going into a discussion of the negro question. We know the negro better than you do and in the long run we treat them a great deal better than you would if you had to have them as servants. They have a better chance here among us than they have anywhere else in the world. Atlanta is the center of negro education in this round globe. We want to see them educated, worthy citi-We have toward them a feeling of the kindest interest because it is to our advantage as well as their own that they

north will be just as disagreebale in her way as these New Englanders. She will flaunt the bloody shirt in the face of northern people and talk about north and south as though the war was going on to-day. She will make herself undignified and ridiculous as do all stunid, prejudled day. She will make herself undignined and ridiculous, as do all stupid, prejudiced people, be they from Maine or Mississippi.

A woman correspondent from California has been gying some unique ideas of southern women in the Los Angeles papers. Neither the writer or her letters are particularly worthy of note, but these letters came home to roost and have caused a bit of sneering amusement on the part of people in general and of the few in particular who met her and knew many interesting bits of her personal history. The assertion that southern women gained their ends with men in business by their siren wiles was more amusing from her pen perwoman correspondent from California wiles was more amusing from her pen per-haps than from that of some more sedate female. She accredits us women assuredly with the powers of a Cleopatra. Think of it, will you—\$30,000 won through a smile and a trick of the eye instead of being obtained as it really was through infinite

work and innumerable obstacles. Among other flattering remarks was the statement that women of the south were untutored, uneducated savages. I have said all there was to say about the spirit and industry of our people and now I must remind the silly little creator of these notions that these untutored savages have been among the leaders in every walk have been among the leaders in every walk of life since the United States existed. Dolly of life since the United States existed. Dolly Madison and Martha Washington were southern women. Mrs. Potter Palmer is a Kentuckian. Southern women have been the mothers and wives of a majority of the greatest statesmen this country has ever produced and from the south today has come some of the country's foremost women writers and journalists—Charles Egbert Craddock, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Julia Magruder, Christian Reid, Amelia Rives, Mollie Moore Davis, Katharine Cole the Bisland sisters and a host of others. Two of the best known women illustrators Caroline C. Lovell and Carrie L. Goodwin are southern women, and the south gave to the world of music Annie Louise Cary and to the drama Mary Anderson, the greatest American actress. What, though another New England writer declares, that we wear high-heeled shoes and silly flowers in our bonnets and that we have to come home and put on our wrappers before we can write anything?

Well now, just as soon as that woman gets her articles accepted by the great publishers in the north where some of our writers find ready sale for our wares we will be convinced that square-toed flat shoes that do not fit our feet, corsetless frocks and bonnets unbeautified by filrtatious posies are an aid to literary achieve

But odds bodkins! What's the use of discussing all the sightless trash of sight-less people. Certainly we should be thank-ful indeed that so many kind and great hearted women have been on our side, but these are always on the side of truth and justice. Never was there an organization of women who were given so much praise and spared so much criticism. Much of the secret lay in the fact that the pen of no southern woman was used save for kindly purposes and that all women in-terested had the fealty in their hearts to say nothing but kind and praiseworthy things to the strangers within their gates. Strangers remarked so much upon this.
"How sweetly and cordially you women speak to and about one another," I have had them say to me again and again with accents of surprise and pleasure which proves that whatever sort of birds we are, we don't belong to the kind that before it. we don't belong to the kind that befowls

What a lot of funny things some very clever writers are responsible for. Did you ever think about it? When, for instance, you see an ugly little boy with flowing yellow curls and a velvet suit does it alyellow curis and a velvet suit does it always occur to you that Frances Hodgson Burnett did it? Why, she has peopled the American continent with little Lord Fauntleroys, poor little lads who would blaspheme the name of her if they knew she was responsible for their hair being put up in knots all over their heads each night and hung down their backs every day to their mortification. Very few boys are picturesque and pretty, but that makes no difference, they must be little Lord Fauntleroys just the same.

Then there is Trilby—poor derided, comle-paperized, comic-operaized Trilby, the

ic-paperized, comic-operaized Trilby, the progenitress of strange and tawdry imita-tions. There is the Trilby girl of the photograph with eyes staring upward into space and hands swung behind her back. Sometimes she is pretty, but often she is not: the usual type is a lean girl with a long throat and a nature that yearns to be wicked. But the photo Trilby's are largely in the minority compared to the bareooted Trilbys that dance in the hall, that sing in the comic opera and melodrama. These are the worst of the lot. The so ciety Trilbys are the tall girls who pose and talk about art and its freedom and independence. There is a swagger about them that smacks of the funny papers' new woman. All of these are the outcome of a quiet man's imagination; all of these affections and vanities are the result of a simple picture portraying a natural and lovable woman.

There is the Napoleon fad. What has that done? Why, given to every young fellow with classical features the air of a conqueror. No man who has been called like Napoleon ever recovers from it—it haunts him all his days. He takes on the glory of the comparison, throws bouquets at himself and crowns himself with ever-lasting bay. He bullyrags his sweetheart and when he marries wants to get a diand when he marries wants to get a di-vorce from his wife. The Napoleon writers are the most pernicious of all, for the imitation of Napoleon is a pitiful thing, resulting in seläshness, braggadocio and a cruelty without a redeeming trait of ous. The Napoleon era in literatur has also much to do with a photograph craze the outcome of which shows a con-scious and homely woman reclining in a Recamier pose on a lounge of the emptre period. In the drama what terrible punish-ments has this craze inflicted upon us. Weeping queens telling their grievances in broken English, somber men monsters with ungainly legs and a show of importance that might abash a sphynx. This, all this, goes along with a fad for the little Then, before all this came upon us, we

had not recovered from the languor and livid green of aestheticism. Peggy, and Susan, and Jane, of the village, covered themselves in those days with filmsy yellow and green cheese cloth and shaded their innocent eyes with flapping hats accorned with sunflowers—and all because some aesthete rhymer had avowed that green and yellow expressed passion of the

These are just a few of the fads called forth by written expression of thought. They are funny to recall, and they make a body wonder who will be the next writer to set the pace of fads and manner.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

THOSE WHO COMPOSE MRS. LOWRY'S STAFF.

The group of well known young faces that surround the gentle and beloved face of Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, president of the Woman's Aid Society, are those who are most prominently associated with the noble move ment in the hospital work. Inspired by her goodness and noble charity they will undoubtedly make that success in will undoubtedly make that success in their undertakings that Mrs. Lowry's good example prompts, and her interest always accomplishes.

The honor of the chairmanship of the young ladies' committee has been most happily bestowed upon Miss Isabelle Newman.

man, a young woman whose popularity in the social world bespeaks her lovely character and nature. She has all the charms of person and ease of manner that attract in the ball room, the honesty

and candor that, indicating h inspire the respect and fr women and the dignity and that make her admired by

In speaking of her appo her acquaintances remarked, " who is so well liked by the well as the younger set must have deal that is worthy and lovable a

and certainly she is the one of a to preside over her companions." Pretty, sparkling, cheerful and the winter's sweetest debutantes, Jennie English has been selected as tary and treasurer of the committeenthusiasm and happy presence will be an inspiration to those about her works of charity, as it is in

Miss Rebie Lowe has been chairman of the committee on ment. Though an idolized daug an admired young woman in society, she seems to develop new of character every day, and is th unspoiled. She possesses unus and earnestness of character, the type that will in latter life be a among her sex. She is the kind of who could enter into a public work out ever losing her lovely women Miss Lowe is an ideal hostess, the grace and ease of manner that to the well bred, cultured woman

as chairman of the committee or ment, she will make every occ her committee an assured successisting on her committe are: Emily English, Marie May, Addle Julia Collier, Laura Knowles, Lille smith, Josephine Inman, Iza Glen Margaret Newman.

Miss Joan Clarke has been made man of refreshments and delicacles is one of those rarely smart young who can not only be the charm of attraction at a brilliant d prepare any dish herself that she suggest for the menu. Such wome unusual, but always beloved; they bine the ornamental qualitites of the with the practical, and make friends are as steadfast and true as they themselves. Miss Clarke's con composed of Miss Gussie Gas Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Lollie II mond, Miss Lillie Orme, Miss Julia Ca and Mary Thomas.

Miss Kathleen Jones will be the effect

chairman of literature. A constant a er, and a girl who has traveled a p deal, she is in every sense capacita make a success of the literary department. She has the warmest heart and napportrayed in her lovely countenance. her generous impulses win her friend the score both at home and abroad I Jones has in her committee the In-O'Hear, Wilkins, Gude, Morris, Willia Annie Howard, Burden, Hemphill, W Wright and Nellie Black.

In naming a chairman of the vice committee beauty was considered on the most essential characteristics tainly nothing is more charming and freshing in hospitals of all other pi than the cheer always accompanying and beauty. Miss Lucy Peel was g chairmanship of that committee representative not only of the pretia girls in town, but is one of the bridge and most admired. Miss Peel will be sisted by Misses Mamie Goldsmith, Ma Murphy, Ruth Holleman, Kate Stock Lizzie Venable, Daisy Arnold and i

Dooly.
Miss Mary Barnett, as chall clothing, will enter into the duties of committee with that determinate earnestness that are among her a characteristics. She is gentle and loni and suggests in her face and manner that is sweet in young womanhood. Barnett has among her committee, Mary Draper, Maud Craig, Nellie H Julia Hammond, Minnie Fontaine

Cabiness and Janie Kingsberry.
There is something about the shower-like beauty of her face that ed the appointment of Miss Ruth Caningham as chairman on the flower canittee. Her nature in its charm w sweetness is reflected in her beau she is, of all others, the ideal girl. Assisting Miss Cunningha Misses Laura Adair, Leontine Martha Brown, Ellen Hillyer, and Carrie Johnson.

The ball that was to have the night of February 14th, by the pu ladies of the auxiliary compostponed till after Easter.

The programme and tickets to at the parlor concert given for spital at the residence owe, have been donated by the Publishing Company, of which Mr. Gov Harrison is manager.

SOCIETY GIRLS AIDING IN THE HOSPITAL WORL

Now that the exposition is over and women made their part of it such a co ing success, the energetic women lanta are resuming interest in their worthy institution of charity, the hospital, and seem to be working w thusiastic success.

What will necessarily add to the proity and growth of the hospital is the eration that the ladies of the ald are receiving from the young ladies iliary committee, which has been recipized since the opening of the new and bids fair to be one of the most enand powerful charity organizations at

city.
In these days when the question what part women should really use public life, seems to agitate many them, it would be well not to waste listening to arguments on the questions, but just to exert all their gies in behalf of that one vocation to of all others, without doubt, the beautiful one for women—that of characters is no question as to whether not that is a part of the legitimate. of women, for there is no time that seem to more fully fulfill the higher gree of womanliness than when as tering angels they comfort the afflicted suffering in the hospitals or out of the Charity is the characteristic as es

in the womaniy woman, as is honor principle in manly man, and the mot possessing it, no matter what her charms may be, is one to be an and forced. and feared. Now that the girls of Atlanta ganized and are so earnestly inte assisting the ladies of the aid soci should receive encouragement and to feel what a power they are and call in the best of all public works—and clally in that institution, which of all

ers in Atlanta, should be the source of pride. There is no appeal that should is more forceful purpose than that make the Grady hospital to the old or minterested in its and as Atlanta. interested in it, and as Atlanta presented in it, and as Atlanta presented in it, and as Atlanta presented in proportion. There is no don these young ladies will make a suther undertaking, and the idea to their undertaking, and the idea to the control of the presented in the idea of the control of the idea. their undertaking, and the local ciety girls can only adopt charity as mentary fad, has been refuted by markable success of the work down them in the large cities of the north It is not necessary to don garb of the sister of charity to her mission, for the beautifully woman in the ballroom, whos woman in the believes when and gracious presence make beile, is frequently the one whose is not only elevates social life, but heart, when appealed to, will resunselfishly and nobly as those of the woman who could be the social between the country was the second of the social second of the secon sacrificing band of women who co

The young ladies have so organ



MRS. LOWRY AND HER AIDES IN THE GOOD WORK FOR THE GRADY HOSPITAL,

MISS JOAN CLARKE. MISS MARY BARNETT. MISS MARGARET NEWMAN.

MISS LUCY PEEL. MISS JENNIE ENGLISH. MRS. ROBERT J. LOWRY. MISS ISABELLE NEWMAN.

beau!

The Massachusetts girl's eyes grew white and inflated under their spectacles; the mother's lips took on a severe, puritanical curve. They both looked at their enter-tainer as though she had just escaped from a menagerie.

They jotted her down in their inevitable little notebooks, took her seriously with them up north and ever since then have

silly novel, chocolate creams and a best

women who said such things were men also, that I might fight with a strong, lusty arm their traducers. Lazy, indeed! Because in the old days they had their servants to do their bidding they did not have to do menial work. In those days "lazy" southern women directed hundreds of female slaves—the thrift of the plantation from a menagerie.

They jotted her down in their inevitable little notebooks, took her seriously with them up north and ever since then have been decrying her and the rest of her sex down here.

Such stupid visitors do the south no good. Women who, in their narrow ignorance, could sit beneath the roof of the woman's building and call southern women lazy are unconvincible and all we can do is to laugh at their silly notions. And yet when I hear such words applied to the women of the southland I cannot help wishing that I were a man and that the

hood fed, as poor Brummel's man says, "upon the names of things"—the glories, the comforts, the silks, the jewels of their mothers and grandmothers. Right here in this city I can put my hands on them. They are in the schools, in the shops, in They are in the schools, in the shops, in the dressmaking establishments; they are stenographers and secretaries and are filling many other positions of usefulness; and with their honestly-earned money they are supporting not only themselves, but those older relatives who could not master so late in life the work of a bread-winner. What could we have expected, though, from women who could sit in our woman's building and say such things about us. Our building erected and beautified by such labor as never men, north or south, have known! The work done, too, by women unaccustomed to any vocation whatever—women of wealth, and leisure who, with that apt grace and cleverness mare ready for the cocasion when it came

should be law-abiding and efficient in every way. I do not want to be too hard on thes

I do not want to be too hard on these ladies, but with the intellect and progress which New England boasts their behavior seems almost inexcusable. The mother was probably deeply imbued with the abolitionist feeling during the war and the daughter has imbibed all of her prejudiced principals. We have the corresponding type to them in the south, but we do not consider them our representative women any more than these women should be considered representative of their section. The southern woman of the same type has been taught by her mother that slavery was the only thing for the negro, and that the yankee—meaning everything above the Mason and Dixon line—was a horrfole, unworthy creature imbued with the ideas of the devil mingled with puricanical cant. This girl when she roes

Continue committee that Grady Hos chairman of with her band young ladies

They will ladies in the ladies in thei hospital, but band give ent The first of them will be dence of Mrs. tree street, I musical progr will be served the use of he ful dance wil tainment. Su ular in the most elabor season. Mr. charge of the had experience aged some of concerts give programme, a evening, is a

Organ solo,
Vocal solo
(b) "Love S
(d) valse, "I
fredo Barili.
Vocal solo,
request—Pins
Contralto s
—Bemberg.

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fredo Barili.
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Mrs. Henry
man, Mrs. J.
A. Hemphil
Brown and

NEWS AN

Miss Marie is visiting Pryor. The you Conception organized the St. Ma being to folliterature. the officers

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Continued on Seventh P.

The Extraordinary Scene at One of PADEREWSKI'S Recitals at Carnegie Music Hall.



SALE OPENS MONDAY MORNING, THE 13th, AT 9 AT

with her band of workers from among the

young ladies of the auxiliary committee.

They will not only co-operate with the ladies in their every undertaking for the hospital, but they will as an individual band give entertainments for that purpose.

The first of a series of benefits given by them will be a parlor concert at the resi-dence of Mrs. William B. Lowe, on Peach-tree street, next Friday night. After the musical programme delicious refreshments will be served and Mrs. Lowe has tendered the use of her ballroom, where a delightful dance will conclude the evening's entertainment. Such affairs are universally popular in the large cities, and among the ular in the large cities, and among the most elaborate social events of the gay Beason. Mr. W. A. Carey, who will have charge of the musical programme, has had experience in New York and has managed some of the most successful parlor concerts given in that city. The musical programme, as arranged by him for Friday

OSPITAL!

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that should than that may the old or Atlanta produce is no doubt make a suct the idea the product of the idea the charity as

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programme, as arranged by him for Friday evening, is as follows:

PART I.

Organ solo, selected—W. A. Carey.
Vocal solo Piano solos, (a) "Romanza;"
(b) "Love Song;" (c) "Modern Minuet:"
(d) valse, "The Butterfly Barili, Mr. Alfredo Barill.
Vocal solo, "Queen of the Earth," by request—Pinsuti. Mr. William Owens.
Contraito solo, "The Hindoo Love Song"—Bemberg. Mrs. Charles Sheriden.
PART II.
Plano and organ.

PART II.

Plano and organ.
Selections from the opera "Faust"—Gounod. Mr. Barili and Mr. Beechwood.
Vocal solo, "The Forbidden Son"—Gastaldon. Mr. William Owens.
Plano solos, (a) "Melody"—Pergolese; (b)
"Fantasie Impromptu"—Chopin. Mr. Alfredo Barili.
Contralto solo, "One Spring Morning"—
Nevin. Mrs. Charles Sheriden.
The patronesses for the occasion are:
Mrs. Robert Lowry, Mrs. Hugh Hagan,
Mrs. Henry W. Grady, Mrs. Joseph Hirsch,
Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs Henry Porter,
Mrs. William B. Lowe, Mrs. J. K. Ohl,
Mrs. Henry Tompkins, Mrs. James Freeman, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. William
A. Hemphill, Mrs. M. Rich, Mrs. Julius
Brown and Mrs. Henry Cabiness.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Miss Marie Gouldman, of Richmond, Va., is visiting Miss Ollie Derby, at 698 South Pryor.

The young ladies of the immaculate Conception academy, 86 Loyd street, have organized an association to be known as the St. Mary's Literary Society, the object being to foster a taste for good and pure literature. At a meeting held on Friday the officers were elected as follows: President, Mary Kernodle; vice president, Maud Bean; secretary, Katherine O'Brien; gleaner, Katherine McKenna.

Mrs. Joseph H. Ogleshy, chairman for the

Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby, chairman for the New Orleans colonial committee, was in town last week, visiting the Atlanta chairman, Mrs. George Boykin Saunders, and looking after the packing and safe return of the beautiful Louisiana colonial display, which was sent to Atlanta through Mrs. Oglesby's influence and generous efforts. Mrs. Oglesby is a splendid woman, a true exponent of the old adage, "noblesse oblige," for she is a "Colonial Dame" on six illustrious lines, dating to colonial governors such as Sir Richard and Sir Guerdon Salstoutall and Lord Gardner, a daughter of the revolution many times over and a

ed and clever ladies of the Crescent City. Mrs. Oglesby leaves many warm friends in Atlanta who regret her departure and she, on her part, confesses herself completely captivated by Atlanta and its charming and hospitable people, and whereas, she had never visited Atlanta before, she will never, now, be willing to pass it by.

One of the most interesting entertainments for some time was that given by the rail-road branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at their parlors on Alabama street on January 9th. Their cosy rooms were tastefully decorated by their auxil-lary ladies with flowers and evergreens, and everything was done to make their guests enjoy themselves. The early part of the evening was devot-

ed to a musical and literary entertainment, which was heartily enjoyed by all. Mr. Hunter sang with great expression "The Sweetest Story Ever Told," showing that he thoroughly understood his theme. The recitation by Mrs. Gondy was exceptionally fine, as, in fact, were all the numbers, and the audience showed their appreciation by their hearty applause. After the last number on the programme was ren-dered, Mr. Waggoner, the efficient and genial secretary, welcomed the guests in his usual happy manner, extending a cordial invitation to all railroad men and their families to attend their meetings and en-

lunch served by charming young ladies and galiant young men, and the way this lunch disappeared showed it was thorough-ly enjoyed. Mr. Waggoner's work is noble and grand and it is sincerely hoped he may receive the encouragement from all rail-road people that he so richly deserves.

Miss Nell Davis, a charming young lady of Taylorsville, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ella Hagan, of 87 McDaniel street, where she will be glad to receive her many triangle.

Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly, the organist and director of the First Baptist church choir, has arranged a special programme of mu-

sic for this morning.

Signor Pasquali, the eminent tenor from New York, whose beautiful and artistic singing has given so much pleasure to the music loving people of Atlanta within the past week, will sing the offertory, Mr. Thad Ackley, the violinist, will play a

The following ladies and gentlemen com

The following ladies and gentlemen compose the choir:

Mrs. Annie Mays Dow, soprano.

Mis. Perry, alto.
Signor. Pasquali, tenor.

Mr. William Jessup, bass.

Mr. C. T. Wurm, cornetist.

The programme is as follows:
Organ prelude, Widon.
Cornet solo, Gounod.
Violin solo, De Beriot—Mr. Ackley.
Veluntary, Schubert.
Offertory, "Fear Not Yel O Israel," Buck
-Bignor Pasquali.
"Angels Serenade," Braga-Mrs. Dow.
Violin obligato by Mr. Ackley.
Organ postude, Dunham.

The Ylo Club held a most enjoyable meeting Thursday evening at the residence

The Ylo Club held a most enjoyate meeting Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Willis on Stonewall street. The music by Messra J. W. Smith and J. P. Curran was appreciated by all. Among those present were Misses Minnie Walters, Ada Hyde, Maude Riden, Mattie Allen, Bessie Heade, Mamie Willis, Lotta Bloman, Calife Willis, Emma Castella;

at Capital college.

Mrs. Robert J. Scott has as her guest

Miss Heindel, of Augusta.

Misses Lillian and Esse Whitfield return ed to their home in Brunswick last Tuesday after a most delightful visit in Atlanta. Mrs. W. I. Heyward left Friday for De-Barry Hall, Enterprise, Fla., where she will remain through the winter.

The wedding of Miss Belle Helmer, of this city, and Mr. W. C. Taylor, of Richmond, Va., is announced for the 22d of this month. The wedding will be solemn-lzed at the home of the bride's guardian Colonel L. P. Thomas, 367 Whitehal street.

Mrs. Henry Gains returned to New York yesterday, after a pleasant visit to Mrs Charles Morris, 240 Hilliard street.

Miss Gipsy Morris will open her dancing class this week to the delight of her many little pupils, as Miss Morris's classes al ways prove a source of great pleasure to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bedford, of 144

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bedford, of 14s Lovejoy street, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their home today. They will entertain a number of friends at dinner, among whom will be Captain Jennings, Captain Joher, Captain Jordan, Chief Wright and other friends and associates of Mr. Bedford. Mr. E. W. Barrett found a warm welcome awaiting him and his charming wife in Augusta, says The Chronicle. Augusta

people take pleasure and pride in the suc cess that Mr. Barrett has made as a news-paper man and expect to see him continue the upward career he has so creditably advanced upon to the present time. The many friends of Mr. W. R. Roberts,

who has been ill for the past two weeks, will be glad to learn that he is convalescent and expects to be out in a few days. Now that the exposition is ended the

women whose hearts and hands have done so much toward the success of its feminine features, are turning their energies toward all sorts of other work for the development and improvement of the city's inhabitants mentally, morally and physically. A great educational work that started here quiet way at the same time that the wo-man's department was organized, was that of the free kindergarten system founded

by Mrs. Cutten.
This lady came down from Pittsburg to cast her lines in Atlanta soil. She came imbued with the beautiful spirit of her mission. This you will believe, I am sure, when I tell you that she left in Pittsburg one of the finest salaries ever paid a woman and came here because she felt that the good she wished to do had been accomplished there and now she could be more useful in a new field.

useful in a new field.

In her three years' stay in Pittsburg she established twelve kindergartens and they have grown since that time and prospered splendidly.

Perhaps her work is not thoroughly understood by the public in general, the root-

Perhaps her work is not thoroughly un-derstood by the public in general. Its good cannot be measured. It means as much in human life as does the uprooting and enriching of new soil in nature. These free

ng mothers, who have no one to look after their little folks while they are busy in the

factories or at the sewing machine.

Mrs. Cutten came, it is true, when a large majority of the able women in Atlanta were interesting themselves in the exposition, but during this year she has not been idle and at its end she had established a flourishing kindergarten which is taught every day at Moore's Me-

norial church.

She now intends removing the school to the Healey block, near the cotton fac-tories. The Atlanta Woman's Club has taken hold of the work and this will be one branch of the work.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe has been appointed chairman of the Barclay mission kinder-garten and on her committee she will have the able assistance and co-operation of Mrs. Henry Grady and Mrs. Nellie Peters Black. Mrs. W. A. Hemphill is chairman of the visiting committee and Miss Corinne Stocker is chairman of the press committee. The membership fee is only \$5 a year and a life membership is \$100. Mrs. Joseph Hirsch and Mrs. W. C. Lanier both took life memberships when Mrs. Cutten first introduced the work here. It is well for all the citizens of Atlanta to interest themselves in this noble and philanthropic work.

Weddings of especial interest this week will be that at the executive mansion on Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Maude Cook Murray, Mrs. Atkinson's friend and guest, and Mr. Albert Chase Miller will be married. This will be the first wedding cere-mony that has been performed in the executive mansion.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th, the wedding of Miss Maude Hirsch and Mr. Mon-roe L. Bickart will be an event in which many friends not only here in Atlanta, but throughout the country will be interested.

Miss Hirsch is a dainty and attractive young lady who has been a decided belle in Hebrew circles here and in other cities.

Mr. Bickart is one of Atlanta's prominent
young business men and is exceedingly

On the same night Mr. Cleveland Wil-coxon, one of Atlanta's best known and most prominent young lawyers, will marry Miss Cumins, of Asheville. The wedding will occur at Asheville and a number of Atlanta friends will accompany Mr. Wil-Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Courtney and Miss

Courtney have returned to the city after a most delightful visit at Houston, Tex., where they were the guests of Mr. Richard B. Courtney. Miss Pearl Franklin, of Calera, Ala., who

has been in Atlanta for the past six weeks, visiting her sister, Mrs. P. Rogowski, No.47 Fair street, returned home yesterday. Mr. T. J. Fambro left the city last evening and will spend Sunday at Thomaston, where he has a number of interesting friends.

Miss Ora Thompson, of Stone Mountain, is visiting friends in Atlanta and is the guest of Mrs. T. W. White, on South Pryor

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wellhause and Mrs. Albert Steiner are at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, for a few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Logan Crichton wish to ex-

THROUGH THE STATE.

Macon, Ga., January 11 .- (Special.)-Bonnybrae, the palatial home of Mr. and Mrs. William McEwen Johnston, on Georgia avenue, was the scene Thursday night of the most brilliant and royal entertainment known in the annals of Macon so-ciety. It is doubtful if quite so elaborate and rich an affair has ever before been witnessed in the south. It will be forever memorable in the social history of the Central City.

The event was a bal pare, given by Mr. and Mrs. William McEwen Johnston, in honor of their nieces, Miss Martha Johnston, of Macon, and Miss Janie Johnston of Knoxville, Tenn. It was participated in by the beauty, chivalry, fashion and wealth of Macon. It was conducted on a scale of wonderful elaborateness and dazzling grandour. Brightly the lights shone over fair women and brave men. As a fancy dress ball it stands above and beyond comparison with any similar af-fair ever attempted at a private residence south of to Potomac. All that lavish ex penditure and taste could secure and de-vise were obtained and presented. The entertainment was characterized by an elegance and beauty at once delightful and entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are princely entertainers and they entertained on this occasion with a richness, magnificence and grace that appertained t royalty. The costumes of the ladies and gentlemen were exceedingly handsome and the characters represented were well per-

Bonnybrae is specially adapted for affairs of the magnitude of this bal pare. Its large proportions furnished ample room for the gay assemblage.

The hall and staircase were decorated in United States flags and Japanese lanterns. The columns were twined with red, white and blue. The Egyptian room, in which Mr. and Mrs. Johnston received their guests, was decorated in paims and the furniture in it was made to order and brought from Egypt. The ballroom was curtains of pink with garlands of crimson carnations, over white curtains. Crimson and white carnatons were everywhere massed in roses and in garlands. The dining room walls wre covered with a net work of green, caught with LaFrance roses. All the appointments and furnishings were magnificent.

Receiving Guests. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston stood in the Egyp-

tian room to receive. They were assisted by Miss Martha Johnston, Miss Janie Johnston, Mr. Richard Johnston and Mr.

by Miss Martha Johnston, Miss Janie Johnston, Mr. Richard Johnston and Mr. Warner Hardwick.

Mr. Johnston represented Haroun al Raschid, the sultan. His costume was magnificent. He was arrayed in the full dress uniform of the sultan, red pants with gold braid, dark blue coat faced with red. His breast was decorated with the badges and ribbons of various orders. He wore gold epaluettes, a sword, and allother paraphernalia peculiar to the high station of the sultan. His costume was completed by a Turkish fez.

Beside the sultan stood Mrs. Johnston in all her regal beauty and queenly grace as Nourmahel, the light of the harem. Her attire was purchased in Constantinople when Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were on their bridal tour. It was a white slik tissue embroidered in genuine gold thread The skirt, which came to the ankles, was very full and embroidered up the front and around the bottom the depth of a foot Over the blouse and full sieeves was worn a white cloth zouave heavily embroidered in gold. The sirdle of gold sequine caucht.

bracelets completed this most exquisite and becoming costume of a perfectly beautiful, brilliant and most gracious woman. The beauty of Miss Martha Johnston never appeared to better advantage. Her grace of loveliness elicited the admiration of all. She bepresented a Norwegian peasant girl, the costume of which Miss Johnston purchased in Norway on her European trip. The short skirt was of black satin, full white waist with crimson jacket and a dainty white apron and white cap.

Miss Janie Johnston, a fair flower and fascinating Tennessee belle, as a Flight of Butterflies, wore an exceedingly dainty attire. The dress was of white satin. A cloud of white tulle covered the front of her skirt and continued over the waist and shoulders. Exquisite butterflies of different colors covered it. On the shoulders were large butterflies poised as if ready for flight.

Messrs. Richard Johnston and Warner Hardwick, who assisted in receiving, were appropriately dressed as Egyptian sais, or runners.

As the guests arrived at the doors of

runners.
As the guests arrived at the doors of

As the guests arrived at the doors of the reception room, each character was announced in a graceful manner by Major John L. Hardeman and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston. Major Hardeman represented the grand vizier. He was attired in a handsome uniform with all the regulation badges, insignia of office, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Reese, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. William H. Ross, Judge and Mrs. J. L. Hardeman specially assisted in contributing to the pleasure of the guests.

Professor Paul Franklin's splendid orchestra was in attendance and supplied

Professor Paul Franklin's splendid orchestra was in attendance and supplied
delightful music for the merry dancers.
About the midnight hour a repast of the
richest viands and finest beverages were
sumptuously served. It was a royal feast.
After the repast the german was danced,
ied by Mr. Prentice Huff, and the eye
never beheld a more beautiful and attractive picture than was presented by the
handsomely costumed dancers as they
gracefully glided through the mazes of the
marches and entrancing waltz.
The morning light was almost dawning
ere the gay throng ceased from their
pleasures and homeward took their reluctant way. luctant way. The Costumes.

The Costumes.

It is impossible to give a full description of the costumes worn by all and the characters represented by them, and only a brief mention of each can be made.

Nourmahal, Mrs. William McEwen Johnston; a flight of butterflies, Miss Janle Johnston: Norwegian peasant, Miss Martha Johnston: queen of the carnival, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, Airy, Fairy Lillian, Miss Lilia Cabaniss; lady in crape, Mrs. Susie Collins, and with her was seen a lady in green, Mrs. George W. Duncan: watteau figure, Mrs. W. T. Hanson: a Swiss peasant, Mrs. Ross White: Iolanthe, Mrs. L. P. Hillyer: snowball, Miss Marie Nisbet; a paper doil, Miss Emily Carnes; Lady Pompadour, Miss Annie Bannon: Marie Antoinette, Miss Lula Johnson: white rose, Miss Genie Boykin: pink carnation, Miss Mamie Wiley: Marie de Medici, Miss Ellene Glenn: Kate Greenaway, Miss Casilear: America, Miss Bertha Willingham; yellow chrysanthemum, Miss Meme Wood: violet, Miss Robertson: summer, Mrs. Ed Burke: Princess Lambelle, Mrs. Ben Smith; Madame de Montespan, Miss Annie Hanson Carrett: Briton neasant, Miss Praculting Carnette, Miss Louise Rogers: Hungarian princesa, Miss Sallie Speer; Amy Robsart, Miss Marion Speer; Airy, Fairy Lillian, Miss Wood; watteau figure, Miss Ethel Glebn; La France, Mrs. Tom Burke; cigarette, Miss Andelaide Harris; violet, Miss Edith Stetson; Madame Pompadour, Mrs. Felton; Scandinavian, Mrs. Manly Curry: dawn, Miss Anna Belle, Reese; snowflake, Miss Laura Anderson; primrose, Miss Florence Glen: a summer grif fin de seicle, Miss Rehecca Hill: %, Mrs. Willis Sparks; Pierrot, Merrill Callavay; La Duchese d'Angouleme, Dollie

man: Egyptian Sais, Richard Johnston; Egyptian Sais, Warner Hardwick; knight of the lost cause, William H. Ross. The colonel was decidedly the handsomest of all the gentlemen guests and was the toast of the ladies. Columbine, Winship Cabaniss; Arabian chief, Mack Corbett; brownie, Ed Davis; a bow of orange ribbon, John T. Boifeuillet; messenger from the Ice king, Manly Curry; quartermaster second Georgia regiment, George W. Duncan; court gentlemen, Chas. Caldwell; As You Like It, W. B. Sparks; gentleman of France, Dick Jordan: Louis XIV, F. Bruhl; Mark Antony, L. P. Hillyer; veiled doctor, Dr. McHatton; gentleman of eighteenth century, J. J. Cobbs; LaFayette, William Cleckly Shaw; rara avis, I. B. English; Count de Trobrain, Julian Lane; schoolboy, Pate Steitson; king's joster, Prentice Huff; gentleman of seventeenth century; Jas. Armstrong; man with wheels in his head, Harry Jones; Indian chief, Robin Sparks; Mexican cowboy, Mack Corbett; troubadour, Joe Preston; no name, Douglas Boy; Bedouin, Harry, Barden; George Washington, Walter Lamar; toreador, Ross White; Marshal Niel, Charlie Sims; Little Boy Blue, W. H. Felton; Louis XVI, Addison Ruan; Louis XVI, Monroe Ogden; monk, Wirt Hallman; Mortimer de Mortimer, W. B. Tinsley; Bonaparte, Clem Phillips; Louis XIV, Custis Anderson; Count Monte Cristo, August Warnke; W. A. Doody, as Colonel Ocmulgee; Dennis Nelligan, Jacques DeNicker; Granville Conner, Sir Walter Raleigh; John Hoge, duke of Macon: Cap Swift, Little Billiee; duke of York, Stewart Jones; the new woman, Ike Cabaniss; duke of Kent, T. C. Burke, The lovely peasant suit worn by Miss Dellie Rogers was purchased in Europe by Miss Bessie Rogers, and the beautiful peasant costume in which Mrs. Manly R. Curry was attired was bought by her father, Hon. A. O. Bacon, last fall in Norway.

Madison, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—Wednesday night, at the elegant country Wednesday night, at the elegant country mansion of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Middlebrooks, of Oconee country, Miss Mary Lou Middlebrooks was married to Mr. Claude Hill Cox, of Farmington. The house had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. Festoons of evergreens, ferns and flowers were everywhere. Dazzling lights shone upon a large assemblage of friends and relatives of the contracting parties gathered to de hamas where. Dazzling lights shone upon a large assemblage of friends and relatives of the contracting parties gathered to do homage to the court of Hymen. The scene was an impressive one as the happy couple marched in and took their stand in front of Rev. W. D. Ellict, who pronounced the words which made them man and wife.

Immediately after the ceremony and following the congratulations, the guests were ushered into the spacious dining halls, where a feast was spread. The guests lingered long at the festal board.

The presents received by this popular young couple were extremely beautiful and many of them rare and costly gifts. Their number attested the popularity of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Cox will reside in their new home at Farmington, where the best wishes of a host of friends will follow them.

LaGrange, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—The roung Matrons Club was entertained on the afternoon of the 9th, by Mrs. R. H. Buckley, at the home of her father, Mr. Tom Harwell. Like other entertainments given by these hospitable people, this affair was strictly recherche in every respect. The programme was thoroughly enjoyable, but perhaps the most unique number on it was a paper read by Mrs. L. D. Mitchell, which had also been read by her father, Mr. Henry Banks, before the Hayne-Kellogg Circle, of this city years ago. The writer assumed the office of future historian of one hundred years hence, and it was curiously amusing to see how many of his then exaggerated predictions

Continued on Page Eight.

LaGrange is listening to hear quite soon again the chimes of wedding bells.

Mrs. L. F. Yancey gave an elegant "at home" to her sister, Mrs. Goodall. of Nashville, and the Misses Lanier, of West Point, her guests, on the afternoon of the 10th. Hours from 4 to 8 o'clock.

The floral offering sent to the funeral of Miss Merritt from the young Ladies' Club, of which she was a member, consisted of white roses and was a beautiful testimonial of the high regard in which she was held by her clubmates.

Dr. Charles Ridley, brother of Drs. Frank

by her clubmates, Dr. Charles Ridley, brother of Drs. Frank Ridley, or LaGrange, and Bob Ridley, of Atlanta, and one of the most skillful and beloved physicians of our city, is recover-ing from his long illness, much to the de-light of his many friends here and else-where over the state. where over the state.

Mr. Frank Harwell and his bride have urrived from their visit to Athens, and are nousekeeping at their pretty little cottage

housekeeping at their pretty little cottage on Lewis street.

The LaGrange chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their last meeting with Miss Ira Bradfield when the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. Dr. Callaway; vice regent, Mrs. J. T. Clark; registrar, Mrs. L. D. Mitchell; secretary, Mrs. O. A. Dunson; treasurer, Mrs. B. G. Swanson. Fine papers were read by Mesdames Swanson and Clark on the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Next meeting will be at Mrs. O. A. Wunson's, Wednesday afternoon the 18th, at 2:30 o'clock.

Powder Springs, Ga., January 11 .- (Spec tal.)- On the evening of the 7th instant, at ence of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hard-John Lindley Butner and Miss Grace Hardage were united in marriage, Rev. F. M. McCleskey officiating.

The bride, who is a beautiful girl, never

looked fairer than on the occasion of her marriage. She was exquisitely attired in mauve faille silk with garniture of velvet and Persian bands. Her jewels were diaonds, and she carried a superb boquet of de roses and maidenhair ferns. The bridal couple entered the parlor to

the grand strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin, and took their places beneath an arch of evergreens enwreathed with smilax and white camelias, where the

with smilax and white camelias, where the nuptial vows were plighted.

The floral decorations throughout the house were of unique and beautiful design, displaying banks of palms and bowls or carrations arranged in harmony with the graceful festoon of ferns and many-hued cut flowers.

At 10 o'clock the guests repaired to the spacious dining hall, where they partook of the bounteous repast of rich and delicate viands, presided over by the genial host and hostess.

of the bounteous repast of rich and delicate viands, presided over by the genial host and hostess.

There was a rich display of numerous and costly wedding gifts from the extensive circle of friends and relatives.

At the palatial home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Butner, parents of the groom, an elegant reception was given the Bridal couple and their friends on the evening of the 8th. Here again, elaborate floral decorations upon every side greeted the eyes of the assembled guests.

The dinning room with its luxurious appointments was lovely with a wealth of choice exotics, and the glow of light cast from many wax tapers beneath their silken shades. Here upon tables resplendent with the array of cut glass and silver, a sumptous menu was served in recherche style. In winning Miss Hardage, Mr. Butner has added the crowning triumph to his already successful life. She is a young lady of rare accomplishments and since her debut has reigned a social favorite.

Mr. Butner possesses all the requisites of a social, business and refined gentleman, and stands without a superior.

After the 15th Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Butner will be established in this place at their own home, which combines the appointments of every comfort and luxurious surroundings well befitting the new life so auspiciously begun.

Andersonville, Ga., January 11.—(Special.) At the residence of Dr. B. L. Joiner, in this place, on Wednesday evening, Mr. this place, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Will Jack Pennington was married to Miss Esther Feagin. This was one of the prettiest weddings that has taken place in our little village in a good many days. The parlor was beautifully decorated with The parlor was beautifully decorated with holly and mistletoe. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Elmore, of Oglethorpe. The attendants were Mr. W. J. Smith with Miss Alice Pennington, Mr. Bob Cameron with Miss Maggie Subers, Mr. Will Barton with Miss Bessie Cameron and Mr. G. Feagh with Miss Lucia Wicker. Alfred the ceremony was performed the guests were invited into the dining room, where they partook of a sumptious supper, which was prepared by Mrs. B. L. Joiner. About seventy-five people were present. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington left for their home, about five miles from this place. They are both popular young people.

There has been no end of praise bestowed upon Mr. A. E. Bowen, the artist, who has his cozy studio up in the Chamberwho has his cozy studio up in the Chamber-lin, Johnson & Co. building on Whitehall street. This is chiefly due to the excel-lent paintings he has drawn of the town's notables, all of which have attracted widespread attention.

ed by experts the best by far that has been done in Atlanta, and this is putting

Mr. Bowen takes pleasure in acquainting you with his studio, and it is truly worth any one's time to pay him a visit.

Get your tailor-made garments before the busy season begins. Special induce-ments offered for this month. A large assortment of spring goods received. S. Aron-son, ladles' tailor, 516 the Grand.

CITY SHOULD BUY IT.

Mr. Frank Bell Gives His Idea of the Disposition of the Park.

Mr. Frank Beli has some very good ideas regarding the disposition of Piedmont Park. Replying to a question from The Constitution on that line he said yesterday: "I must confess that it is a very em-barrassing question to answer, as it will necessarily involve a very large expenditure of money to put the grounds in suitable condition for park purposes, as well as that it would take a great many years to cultivate a growth of trees sufficiently to make any kind of a grove or sheltered re treat from the sun the greater part of the

"While I appreciate the value and necespity of the city's having more 'breathing spots,' and that as the city grows this lack of park features will be still more appreted, it would seem to me that if any oney should be expended at all, we al-ady have a park in process of developent, and the money could be more wisely ded in bringing that one up to a high-

"I think the city should own the property connection with the state, and that it an annual state fair, showing manufacturers' industries and industrial resources and some of the buildings could be utilized for this purpose and in the event of inclement weather during the state encamp-ment of the militia they could be used as barracks for the troops; during this time, of course, there could be shrubbery and restry in state of growth and develop-nt, and the grounds could probably be made rem merative by utilizing the buildings for large conventions, bicycle meets, football games, tournaments, etc., so that in the course of ten or fifteen years the city would have developed its park and yet have had the opportunity to utilize the property for both the benefit of the state and city."

BELMONT-VANDERBILT.

A Quiet Wedding Ceremony in New

York Yesterday. York, January 11.-Mrs. E. Vanderbilt, divorced wife of Wil-liam K. Vanderbilt, was married to Ol.ver Hazard Perry Belmont by Mayor Strong this morning. The ceremony was perform-ed at 19 o'ciock and only Miss Smith, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, and a very few per-sonal friends were present. Almost imme-dately after the couple had been wedded they left the house and it is understood started for Marble house at Newport.

LYCEUM

The Movement To Organize One To Be Taken Up This Week.

FINE TALENT IS AVAILABLE

It Is the Plan To Have the Most Brilliant Lecturers and Renowned Musicians in the World.

The movement to organize a high-class lyceum course for Atlanta will be pushed this week. The matter was agitated last fall, but it was found that all the desirable halls and theaters in the city were engaged until the first of the year. Hence, those who were interested in the matter decided to let it rest until the new year.

Those who have taken hold of the movement desire to bring to Atlanta the very finest lecturers and musical organizations that can be obtained. Atlanta has never been regarded as a good lecture city, and the only way to conduct a successful lyceum is to run it on the subscription basis, selling the season tickets in advance. This is the method used in the most successful chautauquas and lyceum courses all over the country.

It is possible to engage for a season in Atlanta such well-known people as Max O'Rell, the French wit and litterateur; ex-Senator John J. Ingails, one of the most brilliant men in this country; F. Hopkinson Smith, the author of "Colonel Carter, of Cartersville," and one of the most popular lecturers before the public; Remenyi, the great violinist, known the world over; Hamilton W. Mabie, associate editor of The Outlook, author of "My Study Fire," "Under the Trees and Elsewhere;" Kate Field, Dr. Talmage and others of their

During the present week a limited num ber of season tickets will be offered for sale, it being desired to establish the course on a firm basis. Every one who enjoys a refined, elevating entertainment will find that the proposed lyceum will afford it. It is the history of the successful courses that each year the cost to the season mem-bers grows less, for as the membership increases the cost is reduced. Old, well-established courses often sell season tickets at and some courses with very large member ships can afford to go even lower than that. It is all a question of patronage.

As announced some time ago, a number of representative citizens are interested in the success of the movement-not financially, but for the good it will do. It is be lieved that a lyceum can do the work which the chautauqua undertook, and which it would have successfully done had the plan of selling season tickets been thor-

oughly pushed. The subjects of Mr. Ingalls's most popular lectures are: "State Socialism, "Anarchy and Plutocracy," "Dives and Lazarus," "The Crisis" and "Problems of Our Second Century."

After the great force bill fight Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who led the battle owed Senators Ingalls and Quay a great debt for their assistance to him in defeat-ing that bill. Mr. Ingalls was elected to the United States senate for the term begin ning March 4, 1873, and served until March 4, 1891. In 1887 he was unanimously chosen president of the senate pro tempore. ranked among the ablest debaters in that body, where his keen logic, his wonderful gift of sarcasm and his political audacity made him especially dreaded by all oppo-nents. He was defeated by the populis party in Kansas when a candidate for reelection for a fourth term, but has remained a political factor of importance, delivering many addresses, contributing many articles to the reviews and losing none of his prestige as one of the most brilliant

orators and writers. Edouard Remenyl is a great favorite in Atlanta, as he is everywhere that music lovers are found. He has played all over the world. Here are a few extracts from

"He is absolutely unsurpassable.—London Times. "His bow weeps, sings and sighs.—Paris Monde Illustre.

"His bow weeps, sings and sighs.—Paris Monde Illustre.
"A most extraordinary genius, his playing is simply wonderful.—Chicago Times.
"Withelm plays for the critics, Remenyl for both critics and people.—Theodore Thomas.

"He is a master of his instrument; It glows, and burns, and fiames under his master hand.—New York Herald.
"One of the few in whom the sacred fire has been lighted and in whom it has reached the fuliness of its blaze.—New York Telegram.

"The music was worthy of Remenyl, and was played with an artistic appreciation and purity of style.—The Madras Mail.
"We do not believe he has a rival. In fire, brilliancy and and daring, he reminds us of the accounts that have been written of Paganini.—New York Tribune.

"One of the meteors which flash at intervals across the sky. As a player who can achieve the most astonishing technical effects his like has never been heard.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"He makes his instrument sing, sigh, cry and weep. No nightingale in the woods, no bengali in the foliage gives out more tremulously its notes to the warm breeze.—Paris Petit Journal."

Among Kate Field's subjects are: "America for Americans." "Desnised Alaska"

Among Kate Field's subjects are: "America for Americans," "Despised Alaska,"
"Charles Dickens" "Mormonism, Past and
Present" and "Intemperance of Prohibi-

The London Times said of her: "Miss Kate Field's lectures on Charles Dickens, enriched with many personal reminiscences of the great novelist, deals with his character as well as with his literary career. Anecdote and criticism felicitously blend, each shedding new light on the other. We have sailies of humor and touches of pathos, always telling and sometimes epigrammatic, while now and then some home truth or generous sentiment profoundly stirs the audience. The peroration is a rare instance of emotional eloquence, rising, as it does, to a strain of solemnity, and even of poetic beauty, which rivets the listener. The literary merits of the composition are fully brought out by the speaker's grace and earnestness of manner, and by a delivery which, while it obeys all the laws of elocution, never seems artificial."

The past season has more firmly established Mr. Mabie's position as one of the foremost essay:sts, critics and orators of

foremost essay:sts, critics and orators of this country. He has addressed and delighted the most cultivated audiences wherever he has appeared and recalls have been numerous. He is spoken of as the coming lecturer of America. His writings in The Outlook are familiar to a great cir-

cle of readers. A Very Desirable Calendar.

Calendars of all kinds and sizes herald the coming year. Many are to be had for the asking-many without asking-but to them as to other things the rule might be applied that what costs nothing is worth about what it costs. The calendar we always welcome has just reached us. We refer to the one published by N. W Ayer & Son, newspaper advertising agents, Philadelphia. This issue seems, if possible even better than its predecessors. Hand-some enough for the library and yet caresome enough for the library and yet carefully adapted for everyday use it is naturally a good favorite. The firm's well-known motto, "Keeping Everlastingly at It Brings Success," appears this year in a new and very attractive form. The daily presence of this inspiring motto is worth far more than the price of any calendar. The date figures are so large and clear that they can easily be seen across the room. That reading matter on the flaps will also possess interest to the progressive. Those who have used this calendar in other years will not be surprised to learn that the demand for it is constantly increasing. Once introduced it becomes a welcome friend. Its price (25 cents) includes delivery, in perfect condition, postage paid, to any address.

POLICE BOARD TOMORROW.

REORGANIZED BOARD'S FIRST MEETING

Commissioners Stockdell and Beauprice Will Take Their Seats and Start a New Era.

The first meeting of the reorganized police board will be held in the commis sioners' room at police headquarters to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Stockdell and Mr. Beauprie, the new

commissioners, will take their seats, Mr. Stockdell in place of Mr. Venable. An additional chair will be placed at the commis sioners' long table for Mr. Beauprie With the accession to office of Mr. Stock-dell and Mr. Beauprie the police board will consist of seven members instead of six future. Six commissioners will do the voting and when three line up against the other three the seventh member—the chair-

man-will cast the deciding ballot and settle

the issue. Heretofore the board has re-mained in session and debated the issues

before it, usually reaching a state of decided breeziness before an adjournment The meeting tomorrow will perhaps be an important one. Many matters of routine are to be acted on, principally the annual reports of the officers. Chief Connolly and Chief Wright will submit annual reports and the captains will submit their regular monthly reports. Several other matters will serve to break light upon the workings of the department for the benefit of the

When Chairman Johnson raps for order with his famous little blue ribboned gavel Mr. Beauprie, Mr. Stockdell and Captain English will announce ready for the start and the new era in the police board will

TO ELECT A SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS OF THE PIEDMONT DRIVING CLUB TO MEET.

Session Yesterday Afternoon To Consider the Acceptance of the New Buildings-What Was Done.

The new Piedmont Driving Club, with is two new buildings and its 125 new memdirectors was held in the old headquarters and all the newly elected directors present. The session was held to outline the work of the club, to arrange for the acceptance and occupancy of the New York and Philadelphia buildings and the purchase

of the furniture of the old club. The by-laws of the club give great scope to the authority of the directors and the administration and control rests mainly

In regard to the membership of the old club it was decided yesterday afternoon to extend the courtesies of the new club to them until the first of February. Until that time they will have the full rights f regular members.

Already a number of new members have

been added to the club. This membership has been limited to 500. The number of charter members numbered 125 and each of these bought \$200 in bonds. Each boud is made out for \$50 and any one holding one of these is eligible to election to the Tomorrow afternoon there will be a meet

the directors in the office of Mr. Edward C. Peters and a secretary will be elected. At that meeting a number of new members will also be elected and all ap-plications for membership received. Quite a flumber of new members will be added during the next week and it is thought the limit of membership will be reached in a few days.

POLICE FORCE WORKING EIGHT HOURS AGAIN.

CHANGED THIS MORNING.

The Exposition Force Transferred to the City This Morning, Except a Few Men.

At midnight this morning the police force resumed the old scale of work hours—eight hours per day. The force was reorganized and when the patrolmen scattered over the city new men walked the heats and with lighter step, four hours of hard work being lopped off of their duty, causing a better

feeling among the men.

The officers in charge of the force before the beginning of the exposition resumed their old hours of work and directed their old watches. The force is again divited into three watches of eight hours each, going on and off duty at 8 a. m., 4 p. m. and midnight.

Captain Manly and Sergeants White and Slaughter command the day watch. Captain Jennings and Sergeants Ball and Thompson direct the evening watch. The morning watch will be in charge of Captain Joiner and Sergeants Moss and

Sation Housekeeper Robert Braselton will be in charge of the prison on the day watch. Keeper Turner on the evening watch and Keeper Bonnell on the morning watch watch.

The extra men, policemen and detectives employed during the exposition were left off the rolls this morning. Many have proved themselves valuable officers and in the event that an additional appropriation is made for increasing the police force they will be put to work again.

The Southern Pacific

Runs the most sumptuous train ever built, on the fastest time and through the most interesting scenery, from New Or-leans to San Francisco, making connec-tion via Eagle Pass for all points in Mex-

Leaving New Orleans each Monday and Thursday morning at 10 a. m., is confessedly the acme of luxurious travel. The Southern Pacific is the first line to recognize the heretofore inadequate accommodations provided for ladies, and has added to its Sunset Limited trains a ladies' drawing room car, containing a specially appointed apartment, provided with the most luxurious fittings, supplied with ample and well selected library, writing desks, stocked with daintiest stationery, reclining couches, easy chairs, etc. These cars contain seven boudoir sleeping compartments, which can be occupied singly or en suite, all opening upon a hallway at one side and having communicating doors. Its Sunset Limited.

at one side and having communicating doors.

The gentlemen's car contains bath room, barber shop, buffet and smoking compartment. The train carries besides the cars mentioned two double drawing room tensection sleepers, and a dining car where meals are served a la carte. It is needless to say that every appointment of the train is a realization of the highest attainable standard of Pullman work.

38 Hours, New Orleans to Los Angeles.

35 Hours, New Orleans to San Francisco.

Take a trip on the Pacific coast, or return via the Southern Pacific, where snow never interferes with the running of trains and where you will be perpetually charmed by the novelty and interest of the scenery and the sights along the way.

IF IT TURNS COLD.

Get Ready Now, for It May Be Too

Late. To get caught in the cold, napping, is indeed a most disagreeable thing and since you are reminded get yourself ready for the coming blizzard which will soon be upon us.

Of course you will want the very best coal at the very lowest prices, and that is what George Howard has—both the lowest prices and the very best coal. Your order will receive prompt attention and you will be the happier if you give your order to Mr. Howard.

GRAND CHIEFS COME

Messrs. Clarke, Arthur, Seargant and Morrissey Arrive This Morning.

MR. CLARKE AT THE MARKHAM

He Will Be the Guest of the Local Divisions and Will Talk to the Conductors This Afternoon.

The chiefs of the railway brotherhood and spend the day here.

There are four in the party, Messrs

Arthur, of the engineers; E. E. Clarke, of the conductors; Sargent, of the firemen, and Morrissey, of the trainmen.
Grand Chief Clarke, of the conductors, is chairman of the federation, which includes the four orders named and the brier of railway telegraphers. Chief Clarke will be entertained at the Markham, where headquarters have been res or him by Captain Humphries, the loca representative of the conductors. It is probable that the other chiefs will be there, too. What arrangements have been made to entertain them, if any, could not be learned last night. Chief Clarke will eceive callers after 8 o'clock until about 1 o'clock. In the afternoon he will visit the Atlanta division of the Order of Railway Conductors and will make an address to that body. About 6 o'clock he will be entertained at dinner at the Markham and the other chiefs will be invited to

It will be a very important visit, for it is a rare thing that all these chiefs get to-gether at one time. The members of the orders here are anxious to learn the facts about the situation on the Georgia and the Plant system. The chiefs will go from here to Savannah, to take up the matter of a contract with the Plant lines. There is no contract now. When the engineers asked for one Superintendent Dunham is reported to have asked the engineers to have any collisions and break up locomo tives and cars. The case down there i one to watch. Superintendent Dunham is known as a man who will not yield easily, and the federation is said to have been preparing for the worst. The demand on the Georgia road, for arbitration in gard to a new contract, will rest until the Plant case is disposed of.

The train brotherhood men of the var lous orders rather look for trouble at Savannah. No one here knows very much about the details in the Georgia case and they are only cognizant in a general way about the situation at Savannah. Grand Chief Clarke is the leader in the negotiations, as he is the chairman of the federa tion. All the correspondence passes through his hands. He did not go to Aurusta until Chief Arthur wired for him. The transportation men on all the sys tems are watching the progress of the federation's fight with interest. Some of the transportation officials say that the roads are better fixed now for dealing with demands than they used to be. The results of some of the great fights during the last few years have given the roads more nerve than they formerly had. The southern roads have never had much trouble with their mer and a big strike would be a novel sensation down here.

A transportation official said yesterday that there are a great many rollway men. A transportation official said yesterday that there are a great many railway men out of positions and hunting jobs. This is one of the features to be taken into consideration by the brotherhoods, because the companies consider that every time.

MEETING NOTICE.

K. of P. Notice. On Monday night, January 13th, the ficers of Atlanta lodge No. 20 will be stalled. The members of sister lodges of ally invited to be present. Music b full orchestra.

J. P. WINGFIELD. R. B. BLACKBURN, C. C.

HEART DISEASE.

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Troubles.

Do Not Be Alarmed, but Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans, are certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the worry and excitement of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real, organic heart disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneu-

great nerves, the Sympathetic and mogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by that form of poor digestion which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food; there is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action, hence arises palpitation and short breath.

tion, hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, makes it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart troubles is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use, after meals, of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements, in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Full size packages of the Tablets sold by most druggists at 50 cents or by mail from Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich.

NOT SO MUCH

How much you pay for an article as how much value you get in return. Value is what you're after. You can find prices ridiculously low around town and you'li find values ridiculously less.

We run prices about as low or the find values ridiculously less.

We run prices about as low as it's possible to do and at the same time give good values. Then we go no lower, for we intend to give good values always. In order to furnish the very finest grades we run prices high enough and only high enough to enable us to do so. For every dollar you spend with us you'll get one hundred cents' worth of value.

A. O. M. GAY & SON

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oakland Heights Hotel.

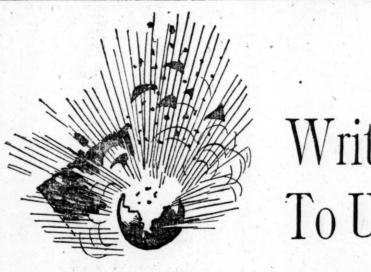
Modern improvements. Steam heat. Lighted by electricity.

CHARLES A. WOOD.

SIRKIN,

Suits made to order from \$25 up. When cloth is furnished, \$15 up. Suits cleaned and pressed, \$1.50. Suits dyed and pressed, \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Overcoats cleaned and pressed, \$1 to \$1.2 4½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.



Onr Mail Order Department is perfect and complete. When we say we are "Retailers at Wholesale Prices," we mean what we say, and we mean Business. We have no "Special Day" sales, but you can always rely on getting the closest cut prices on everything in the Drug Line at our store, not only today or tomorrow, but at all times. NO CHARGE FOR BOXES and PACKING. All mail orders attended to promptly. Send to us for everything you need in the Drug Line.

Do You Need Any of These?

	Cuticura Soap 150	Moller's Cod Liver Oil 65
	Pears' Soap, scented 150	B. & A. Improved Cod Liver Off 25
	Pears' Soap, unscented 90	Hood's Sarsaparilla 68
	Woodbury's Soap 250	Brown's Sarsaparilla 75
1	White Rose Soap 250	
ı	Trinte Mose Souprit in the tri	
1		
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-	Creme Roselda, a delightful cream for	Other Plasters 10
	for chaps 25c	
١	Pozzonis Powder 350	
1	Tetlow's Gessamer 15c	
١	Mennen's Talcum Powder 180	
Ì	Comfort Powder 20c	
Į	Boro-Talcum · Powder 15c	
ı	Almond Meal, large jars 25c	Munyon's Cures 15
1	Laxative Bromo Quinine 20c	Fountain Syringes, 1 quart 45
1	Phosphatic Emulsion C. L. Oil 25c	Fountain Syringes, 2 quarts 60
ı	Phosphatic Emulsion C. L. Oil 50c	Fountain Syringes, 3 quarts 75
ł	Wampole's Cod Liver Oil 68c	Fountain Syringes, 4 quarts \$
ł	Scott's Emulsion	Hot Water Bottles, flannel covers, 1 gt 500
l	Phillips' Emulsion 68c	Hot Water Bottles, flannel covers, 2 qt 686
I	Juniper Tar 18c	Hot Water Bottles, flannel covers, 3 qt 750
ł	Crown Lung Balsam 50e	Hot Water Bottles, flannel covers, 4 qt
I	Cheney's Expectorant 15c and 35c	Chest Protectors:
ı	Terraline 73c	Made of finest flannel and Chamois
ı	Fellow's Hypophosphites 99c	50c to \$
ı	Churchills' Hypophosphites 50c & 75c	Lemon Elixir 350
۱	Charcinia 22 populospintos: 11 1100 to 100	1

We Have an Immense Stock of a Thousand Other Things at Similar Low Prices.



NEW EMBROIDER

And New Muslin Underwear.

... All the new designs of Foreign manufactured Embroideries now in our stock. They show a vast improve. ment both in design and manufacture Beautiful Lace and Linen Effects Lead

COME SEE WHAT'S NEW!

M.RICH&BROS

Making Prices to Stir Up Trade!

Embroideries Fresh and New! Best Selections are always made early.

Oc and 15c A Special line of Cambric and Nainsook Embroider Especially pretty designs and great values at in a Yard.

and 15c a Yard. A lot of Extremely pretty Novelties in Lace and Lines a Yard. Effects 25c a Yard.

Best prices are to be had in the dull months.

A Carload of Embroideries and Laces to make selections from

FINE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Fine Muslin Drawers, tucked, 30c a pair. Fine Muslin Drawers, trimmed with Irish point and ruffle with 8 tucks 50c a pair. Fine Muslin Drawers, 10 tucks and deep Embroidery Ruffle only \$1.00 a pair.

Fine Muslin Chemise, square neck, Embroidered Fine Muslin Chemise, Hamburg Embroidery Ru-

Fine Muslin Chemise, tucked yoke, trimmed with Embroidery \$1.00. Fine Muslin Gowns with tucks and Embroidered

yoke 75c each. Fine Muslin Gowns, square neck, full sleeve, large collar with ruffle of fine Muslin, only ooc each. Fine Muslin Gowns with Irish point trimming with yoke of Insertion \$1.35.

Cambric Gown, Sailor Collar, square neck, Embroidery trmming, only \$1.54 each.

Fine Muslin Skirts, with 5-inch Ruffle and 3 tucks 500 Same with Embroidery Ruffle 75c. Fine Muslin Skirt with 6-inch Ruffle and 3 tucks of Fine Muslin Skirt with knee Ruffle and 5 tucks oc.

Write corset covers-All New Styles from 35c to \$3.50 each.

YOUR CHANCE.

From an unavoidable cause we were compelled to take back the Furnishings of a large hotel, such as

BEDROOM SUITS, ODD BEDS, SPRINGS, MATTRESSES,

COTS AND CHAIRS. We have put these goods down stairs away from the regular stock and must sell them out in the next week or 10 days. All the goods are equally as good as new, and the price on them is one-third of new ones

SEE how our regular stock of Rockers have been cut in price-BEDROOM SUITS cut on about same proportion. General reduc-

Sweeping reductions. Such deep cutting as has never been known in the Carpet business. Too much stock on hand, and to make room for a two carload shipment of Carpets direct from the mills. We quote prices for this week. GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

Imported Rugs, worth \$10.00, Our \$1.25 Body Brussels now \$1. Our \$1.50 Axminsters, slightly soiled, 85c. Our 85c Brussels, choice 25 pat-

Oriental Rugs, 3x6, to close, \$1.9 terns, at 65c.

each. Our 70c Brussels, choice 15 pat- Center Rugs, made of short lengths

Big cut on Draperies. Odd lots of Curtains at half price

\$7.50.

\$5.50.

Imported Rugs, worth \$7.50,

Chenille Portieres, worth \$5.00, for \$3.00. Chenille Portieres, worth \$7.50, for \$4.00. M. RICH & BROS.

75 pairs Lace Curtains, to close, at 75c a pair.

Entrance 54 and 56 Whitehall St.

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FRIENDS

No tiding

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To the C

Editor

In comply the autor the GCotton GC take plea delegates Ex-Gov President Major W mol J. Lin R. Whith H. O. M. Long, E. Smith, S. Jr., Griff cus, Ga.; Ca Ga.; Ca Ga.; Ca Ga.; Ca Ga.; Ca Hon E. Martin J. F. Hunt Bruth, C Eatontor Gressham Midville, Ga. The defattend timeans finterests question the redu it last y lars of farmers to this make for the control of the con

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Up Trade!

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Nainsook Embroidery great values at in

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to take back the

MATTRESSES.

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never been know nd to make ro mills. We quote

worth \$10.00, # worth \$7.50,

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all St.

NO TIDINGS OF HIM

a Deep Mystery.

It Seems That He Did Not Go to Elgin, Illinois-His Strange

No tidings of S. B. Bloomfield, whose mysterious disappearance was recounted in The Constitution yesterday, have been received in the city. His whereabouts remain a mystery to his anxious friends. It is feared that in his abject despond-

ency. Bloomfield has ended his unhappy life by his own hand and that he will be found alive. A search is being made for the missing man, but it seems

he did not go to Elgin, Ill., his former home, as was stated that he might have done. Mr. W. E. Hanye received a letdone. Mr. W. E. Hanye received a let-ter yesterday addressed to Bloomfield by his mother in Elgin, mailed a day or two ago, showing that the missing man is not in that city. The latter fact served to affirm the fears for Bloomfield's safe-ty. His disappearance was at first ex-plained in the belief that he had gone

The police department was notified of Bloomfield's disappearance Friday night Bloomfield's disappearance rivers are by The Constitution, and the officers are keeping a lookout for him, although no or-ganized search is being made. Few know Bloomfield, and should he be alive in the city a wanderer, his discovery would be accidental. Some of the detectives know the missing man and Chief Wright says that his men are keeping a close lookout

that his men are keeping a close lookout for him.

Bloomfield's mysterious disappearance is generally attributed to the state of his mind. Since the tragic death of his young wife, he has been at himself only partially at times, and it is feared that in a fit of disconsolation he committed some rash act to end his misery. His personal conduct recently seems to warrant the belief that he was losing his mind. He remained by the side of his wife's grave a day and night in the cold, and had to be taken away by his friends. He frequently visited the spot and remained for hours, passing the time bending over the mound covering the dead woman's body. Shortly after Mrs. Bloomfield's death, the grief stricken husband took his young baby and went to the woods near East Lake. He started late in the afternoon and did not return until the following morning. The night was spent in wandering through the woods with his child in his arms. In the morning he returned to the city and went to Mr. Hanye's house in Inman park.

Inman park.

to the city and went to Mr. Hanye's house in Inman park.

Perhaps the saddest conduct of Bloomfield yet known was on the day of his wife's death. When the neighbors heard the fateful pistol shot and ran to the Bloomfield house, they found the husband in his wife's room sitting on the floor crying bitterly. In his left hand he grasped one of Mrs. Bloomfield's slippers, holding the shoe tightly against his breast. An effort was made to take the shoe from his hand, but Bloomfield held it the more tight and declined to release it. All day long he held the same grasp on the slipper and passed the time sitting in a rear room alone. He never dropped the precious object to him for a moment, and during the coroner's inquest he still retained possession of the shoe.

Bloomfield was a different man after the morning which saw the end of his young wife's life. He lost his pleasantry and cheerfulness and lived a secluded, lonely life. His friends endeavored to lighten his troubles and assist him in forgetting the sad loss of his life partner, but their efforts were in vain. From day to day he grew more despondent, finally kosing entire control of his mind, it seems.

GEORGIA'S DELEGATES

To the Cotton Convention at Memphis on the 21st.

Editor Constitution-I herewith inclose you a letter from Hon. Hector D. Lane and respectfully request that you publish

the same.

"Athens, Ga., January 3, 1896—William A., Broubton, President Georgia Division, American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, Madison, Georgia—Dear Sir. I have this day called a convention of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, to meet in Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday, January the 21st, for the purpose of adopting some uniform rule of action upon the line of restricting the cotton acreage of the coming season, within a judicious limit.

of the coming season, within a judicious limit.

"Hoping that we will have the benefit of your presence, and that you will use your influence to induce the best representation possible from your state to attend, and which you are authorized to appoint officially, I remain yours truly,

"HECTOR D. LANE."

In compliance with the above letter and by the authority vested in me as president of the Georgia division of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, I take pleasure in appointing the following delegates to the Memphis convention:

Ex-Governor W. J. Northen, Atlanta, Ga.; President J. O. Waddell, Aflanta, Ga.; Cresident J. O. Waddell, Aflanta, Ga.; Colonel J. H. O. Martin, Middleton, Ga.; Colonel I. H. O. Martin, Middleton, Ga.; Colonel J. M. Smith, Smithonia, Ga.; Hon, D. J. Balley, Jr., Griffin, Ga.; Mr. E. C. Speer, Americus, Ga.; Hon. W. H. Lumpkin, Carters-ville, Ga.; Hon. B. W. Sandford, Everett Station, Ga.; Hon. J. W. McGarity, Day, Ga.; Hon. W. J. Harrison, Big Sandy, Ga.; Colonel R. U. Thomason, Madison, Ga.; Rev. O. A. Moore, State Line, Ga.; Hon. E. G. Gray, Fort Valley, Ga.; Hen. Martin J. Colvin, Augusta, Ga.; Hon. A. J. F. Hunt, Social Circle, Ga.; Hon. A. J. Smith, Conyers, Ga.; Mr. W. L. Turner, Fatonton, Ga.; Hon. D. H. McWhorter, Greshamville, Ga.; Colonel Daniel G. Hughes, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Dudly M. Hughes, Danville, Ga.

Macon, Ga.; Hon. Dudly M. Hughes, Danville, Ga.

The delegates are earnestly requested to attend the meeting so as to devise some means for the benefit of the agricultural interests of Georgia and the south. The questions agitated by this association and the reduction of cotion acreage caused by it last year, put many thousands of dollars of clear profit in the pockets of the farmers of the south. All papers friendly to this association, which is trying to make farms self-sustaining and farmers prosperous, will please publish the above. Yours truly.

prosperous, will please publish the abo-Yours truly.

WILLIAM A. BROUHTON.

President American Cotton Growers' President American Georgia.

Madison, Ga., January 9, 1896.

Mayor Walker's Report.

Gainesville, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—
Mayor Walker's annual report of the affairs of the city for the past year has not been given out to the public as yet, and the sovereigns are waiting for it with bated breath. They are anxious to see the financial standing of the city. No doubt it will see daylight in a few days, when it will be read with avidity.

Dr. Goode Has Resigned.

Dr. Robert Goode, of Mobile, has ten-Mayor Walker's Report.

Dr. Robert Goode, of Mobile, has tendered his resignation as surgeon of the First regiment of Alabama state troops. Dr. Goode is exceedingly popular with the Alabama military and great regret is felt that his professional duties should have made his resignation necessary.

Mr. Tanner at His Old Home. Mr. Tanner at His Old Home.

Mr. James L. Tanner, Esq., of Atlanta, is spending a few days in the city. Mr. Tanner is a native Alabamian, and has friends all over the state. His old home was in the black belt, but before going to Georgia he lived and engaged protessionally in business in Gadsden, Ala. He is an anthusiastic Atlantian now.

TRADING LIGHT.

S. B. Bloomfield's Whereabouts Still Stecks, Cotton and Wheat All Close

FRIENDS FEAR THE WORST COTTON RECEIPTS ARE LIGHT

As an Exhibit of the Week's Business the Bank Statement Is Not Satisfactory.

New York, January 11.—The dealings at the stock exchange today amounted to only 73,388 shares of stocks and \$783,000 railway and miscellaneous bonds. The Industrials monopolized the trading in stocks and figured for neariy one-half of the total. At the opening Sugar was the special feature, rising 1% to 104% on reports from Washington that the senate finance committee will decided not to tamper with the duty on raw sugar. Leather preferred was firm for a time, but on the revival of the rumors about the passing of the dividend declined from 55% to 57%. Chicago Gas was inclined to weakness and ranged between 65% and 66%, closing at the lower figure on the failure of the rumors current vesterday about a declaration of dividend. yesterday about a declaration of dividends, etc., to materialize. Attorney General Ma-leney is now quoted as saying that his opinion in the matter of the proposed reorganization will be ready next week. To-baceo was in demand, and at one time rose to 85%. The rise brought out long stock and a reaction to 79% followed. The railway list, after an irregular opening, became firm in sympathy with the rise in Sugar, but the changes were confined to narrow limits. London sold moderately. The de-velopments in the bond situation, such as pany from the Morgan syndicate, had no influence whatever. Speculation closed barely steady in tone. Net changes show declines of 40% per cent in the railway list and gains of 14.0114 per cent in the Industrials. Chicago Gas and Leather pre-ferred lost 14.014 per cent.

Bonds were firm. Sales were \$783,000. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 47,028 shares and of unlisted stocks 26,360

shares. Treasury balances: Coin, \$92,542,999; currency, \$93,770,509.

Money on call 51/2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 709 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88\(\pm\)64.88\(\pm\)67 for 60 days and \$4.89\(\pm\)4.89\(\pm\)4.89\(\pm\)4.89\(\pm\)67 for demand;

posted rates \$4.88@\$4.89%; commercial bills \$4.85%@\$4.87%. Government bonds easier. State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds firm.

London, January 11.—Bar silver 30 9-16d; consols 106% for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 101 francs 271/2 centimes for the ac-

	count.	4172	centimes for the	ac
	The following are c	losug	bids:	
	Am'n Cotton Oil do. pref	100%	Mobile & Ohio	22 5 65 53 10
1	Am'n Tobacco	79%	N. J. Central	58%
1	Atch. T. & Santa Fe.	101	N Y. Central	95% 45%
ı	Balt, & Ohio	38	Norfolk & Western	63
	Canada Pac	52	Northern Pac	3
١	Ches. & Ohlo	14%	do. pref	1134
١	Chic. & Alton		Northwestern	974
١	C., B. & Q	74%		141
١	Chicago Gas	65%	Pacific Mail	25
1	Del., Lack. & W	159	Reading	83
١	Dis. & Cat. Feed	15%	Rock Island	6514
1	Erie	134	St. Paul	67%
ı	do. pref	23		254
1	Ed. Gen. Electric	25	Silver Certificates	67
1	Ilis. Central	91	T. C. I	25%
١	Lake Erie & West	16%		100
1	do. pref	69	Texas Pacific	8
1	Lake Shore	140	Union Pacific	33
3	Louis. & Nash	4256	Wabash, St. L. & P	65
ı	Louis., N. A. & Chic.	8	do, pref	16
ĺ	Manhattan Consol	9734	Western Union	835
ı	Memphis & Chat	115	Wheeling & L. Erie.	10%
ı	Mich. Central	95%	do. pref	35
١	Missouri Pacific	24%		
1				

Dow, Jones Co., N. Y. New York, January 11.—Insiders in Sugar expressed doubt Friday night as to the German situation, but say the advices were better. The advance in prices has lessened to some extent the demand for legislation. The matter might be allowed to

Reading bonds advanced Friday late in the afternoon, supposed to be on covering up of short contracts due to fear of diffi-culty in getting old securities for delivery on present contracts.

The deposits in New York, Phila-delphia and London Friday and the day before were enormous. The plan is assured of success and is no longer doubted; in fact, those who know say there has been no doubt of this from the start. The opposition cuts no figure.

It was thought that Manhattan was left
very much to itself after the opening advance Friday. There certainly was no pressure of this stock and some shorts were covered. Both sides Friday were as confident as ever of their position. The

connect as ever of their position. The bears had the advantage of the fact that the Metropolitan Traction Company gave orders to begin work on the underground trolley on the Sixth avenue line. The road will be used from Fifth street to Canal street and thence westward to the ferry.
There were large buying orders in Sugar
with a resultant advance of 1 per cent.
Buying was stimulated by the knowledge
that the senate finence committee would that the senate finance committee would probably not report favorably on the 15 per

cent duty on raw sugar. The other markets were influenced somewhat by the strength in sugar.

The steamer Paris brought \$2,500,000 gold,

all told. Earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio for the first week in January increased \$27,451; July 1st to January 1st, increase \$27,451; July 1st to January 1st, increase \$190,649; Missouri Pacific increase, \$34,000. Chicago Special—Moloney says his opinion on/Ehicago Gas will not be given today. Earnings of the Southern railway for the first week in January increased \$15,200; July 1st to aJnuary 1st, increase \$537,139.

The New York Bank Statement.

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, January II.—The New York Pinancier says this week: The statement of the New York clearing house banks for the week ending January III is a logical reflection of the present trend of events brought about by reason of the call for a popular loan, although as an exhibit of the week's business it is not satisfactory. The principal feature is an increase of \$7,408,425 in the reserve, which makes the total sum held by the New York banks above their legal requirements \$27,133,100. In view of the fact that the New York banks may be drawn upon heavily within the next thirty days by interior institutions the increase becomes a matter of some importance. It was brought about apparently by the flow of money to New York, the banks having gained large sums during the week. The increase in legal teaders, despite the withdrawal of large sums incident to gold shipments, was in round numbers \$5,000,000. The specie holdings, which have been increasing regularly with but one interruption since October last, showed an expansion of \$2,301,500 for the week, and the total specie holdings for the first time since last June are in excess of \$70,000,000, in fact, they are higher now than since February 2d last, This does not indicate much of itself, however, since the cash now in New York bank valits is \$160,000,000 as against \$189,642,900 one year ago. The liquidations in loans continue, and the decrease for the week was \$1,22,300. The loss in this item since last September has been fully \$65,000,000. Deposits also are falling off, and the week closed with the smallest total known for over a year. The loss for the week was small, as the week's operations counterbalance almost exactly. It is plain to be seen why large bids for the new bonds have not been reported already by New York banks. If interforbanks draw down their balances the aver-

age New York institution will have no money to buy bends until it calls in its loans, and that is an arrangement that would not be profitable. For that reason the banks cannot now definitely for some time tell how they will stand in this respect. There is little probability that individual bids for bonds will be made by New York banks before February 4th or 5th. Of course, a portion of the new bonds will find their way into banks here, but whether through a syndicate or by direct bid cannot be foretoid. The averages show the following compared with the last two years:

pared with the last two		
1896.	1895.	1891.
Loans \$458,208,100	\$489,682,600	413,135,400
Specie 71.346,200	75,512,700	118,205,700
Legal tender. 78,664,100	165,130,200	106,258,400
Net deposits . 491,268,890	555, 402, 800	527,313,700
Circulation 14,602,600	11,426,500	12,977,500
Total reserve 150,000,800	180,642,900	224,562,100
Reserve req 122,817,200	138,850,700	131,878,425
Exc. of res. 27,183,100	41,792,200	92,588,676
Weekly statement of	associate	d hanks

shows the following changes:

Closing Stock Review. New York, January 11.-New York News Bureau—The stock market, after an early spurt in prices became irregular and suffered slight recessions, but covering of shorts, usual to the end of the week, gave

shorts, usual to the end of the week, gave a firmer tone to the close.

Sugar was strong, and American Tobacco rallied nearly 2 per cent, although the latter did not hold the full gain.

Chicago Gas was heavy and United States Leather preferred, even after a rally, sold down nearly a point on dividend uncorrelated. incertainties.

In the railway list London sold moder-

Reading advanced sharply on the heavy deposits under the reorganization plan.

Elsewhere in the railway list small changes were the rule.

ately and Southern railway was the only firm feature among the international

DESCRIPTION	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's
Delaware & Lack	•			159%	1594
Northwestern	97%	975%	974	9:34	975
Tenn. Coal and Iron	25%	261/4	25%	25%	253
Southern Railway	8%	8%	814	814	73
New York & N. E			45 %	45%	45
Lake Shore			140	140	139
Western Union	84%	8414	63%	835	84
Missouri Pacific	-	******		23 4	
Union Pacific			*******	8%	34
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	****	2430	14%	15%	
Reading	1478	1979	4976	334	14%
Louisville & Nash	4.3/	4314	42%	42%	434
North, Pacific pref	4-74		20.3	11%	11
St. Paul	6734	67%	8:34	673	675
Rock Island		65%	65%		65.5
Chicago Gas	85%	. 66%	651	6536	663
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	7434	74%		743	74%
Am'n Sugar Retinery _	103 16	1044	103%	103%	103%
Erie				13%	13%
Am'n Cotton Oil	1736		16%		16%
General Electric	2514	25%	25	25	25%

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

16	The following are t		
4	STATE	AND	CITY BONDS.
4	Ca. 3143, 27 to 30 years		Augusta7s,L.D.112
4	Ga. 3128. 25 to 40 years 10214		Columbus 5s103 Rome graded100
8	Ga. 414.8, 1915 114	1184	Waterworks6s10s
16	Ga. 78, 1896102 Savannah 5s107	100	Rome 5s
	Atlanta 85, 1902118 Atlanta 78, 1904116		Newnands L. D. 103 Chattanooga 5s,
16	Atlanta 7s, 1899_107 Atlanta6s, L. D.112		1921
4	Atlanta 6s, S. D. 100 Atlanta 5s, L. D. 106		3s & 4s, 1910, 71 Ala Class A 198
	Atlanta 4/48100		Als Class A198
4	RAI	LBOA	D BONDS.
•	Georgia 6s, 1897_100 Georgia 6s, 1910_107		C., C. & A. 1st. 50 1909106
4	Georgia 6s, 1922_111 Central 7s, 1893_129		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s. 1907130
	Ga. Pac. 1st112 S. A. & M o't's 45	114	do. income 6s,
2		LROAL	PTOCKS.
	Georgia153	1	Ang. & Sav 95
	Fouthwestern 95	-	A. & W. P 101
	Cent. deben 20	15	do. deben 101

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Cotton Quotations. Atlanta-Weak, middling 79-16c. Liverpool-Steady, middling 419-22d. New York-Dull, middling 85-16c. New Orleans-Steady, middling 7%c.

	RECE	HPTS	IPTS BHIPM TS			STOCKS		
	1895	1694	1895	1894	1895	189		
Baturday	145	189	200	85	18844	290		
Monday	******	*****	***					
Tuesday		****		-		-		
Wednesday	innes	*****	*****	***	-	-		
Chursday	*****	*****	****	****	****	-		
Friday				****	***	-		
Total	145	189	200	63				

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter. New York, January 11.—It was a very light speculation and at first there was a

decline of 5 points in sympathy with a slight recession in Liverpool, but later on this was mostly recovered owing to light receipts at the ports and the interior towns, some buying orders from New Or-leans and more or less local covering. The receipts thus far this month are much smaller than the bears had expected; and, although the tone is not aggressively bullsmaller than the bears had expected; and, although the tone is not aggressively bullisn at the moment, many experienced operators look for an advance in the immediate future unless there is some political or financial disturbances to prevent it. The receipts at the ports this week are now estimated at about 123,000, against 140,659 last week. Liverpeol was firm and unchanged on the spot and declined 1 point for future delivery. New York closed steady at a net decline of 1 to 2 points. New Orleans declined 3 points, but rallied later on. The spot sales in Liverpool were 8,000 bales. The spot market here was dul and unchanged. Receipts at the ports were estimated at 71,000 bales, against 25,241. New Orleans receipts Monday are estimated at 8,000 to 9,000, against 19,612 last year and 9,038 in 1894. Houseon received 3,125, against 5,364; estimated for Monday 587, against 1,127 last year. The total world's visible supply is now 4,113,136, including 3,683,396 American, against a total at this time last year of 4,837,651, of which 4,525,451 were American. The exports from the ports thus far this season are 2,344,122 bales; Came into sight during the week, 153,670, against 206,315 last year, making the total in sight thus far this season are 2,344,122 bales; Came into sight during the week, 153,670, against 206,315 last year, making the total in sight thus far this season are 1,147,471. The transactions it will be seen are on a very mederate scale, and therefore while we incline to the opinion that cotton on its merits is entitled to an advance, barring political and financial troubles, we advocate trading only for quick turns until the outlook becomes more settled.

The fellowing is the range of cotton futures in New

MONTHA	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's	Yesterday's Close.
anuary	7.93	7.94	7.92	7.93-95	7.96-98
ebruary	7.96	7.99	7.95	7.98-99	7.99-01 8.06-07
areh	6.03	8.05	8.06	8.09-10	8.11-12
pril	8.07	8.15	8.10	8.14-15	8.16
ay	8.16	8 19	8.18	8.18-19	8.24-21
ine	8.19	8.22	8.19	8.21-22	8.23-24
ngust	8.18	8 22	8.18	2.21-22	8.24-25
ptember	7.99	8.03	7.90	8.02-64	8,03-05
ctober	7.81	7.88	7.61	7.87-88	7.87-89
ovember	7.78	7.84	7.78	7 83-84	7.88-84

1895. | 1894. | 1895. | 1894. | 1896. | 1894.

Hubbard Bros. & Co's. Cotton Letter.

New York, Japuary 11.—The action of our market today showed the existence of a better undertone to prices than had been looked for and the reason is to be found in the indisposition of the local trade to be short of cotton while this market is comparatively so much lower than Liverpool. On this foundation for their belief the local trade are now buyers on each decline, believing that cotton will be maintained about present prices for some time to come without material change. On the other hand, the accumulation of stocks of goods in the hands of spinners is not in favor of bringing an increased speculation in the market for the raw material while the general check to enterprise throughout the country, due to the currency situation, deters the largest operators from investing heavily in cotton. Thus the local temper is in favor of the market without outside support. The movement of the crop continues upon a scale indicating a crop of 7,100,000 bales. The market closed steady.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January II.—(Special.)—The week has been one of much uneasiness among holders of the cotton owing to the fear of war in Europe and of the tumble in prices which such a calamity would certainly involve. The situation today, according to cable advices, wears a less threatening aspect, although the market can hardly be expected to resume its normal condition until the trade shall obtain some reasonably definite assurance that there will be no war. Liverpool this morning was rather disappointing and our market opened a few points lower, March selling in the early trading at £01, but few cared to sell at the decline, and after a period of stubborn steadiness prices hardened, March rallying to 8.05. The close was steady with March at 8.048.05. After the close the demand improved and there was private trading at somewhat better prices. The January movement so far disappoints the bears. It is certainly light enough to warrant a material advance if the war clouds had not caused a dead halt in speculative buying. The bears now assert that an unusually large proportion of the crop has been held back and that this reserved cotton will gradually show itself in the interior receipts. Unless the prediction shall soon be verified we think that spinners will hardly be inclined to wait much longer to replenish their slender stock. At the moment, however, the trade on dry goods is dull and depred on the accumulation of manufactured goods is said to be rather discouraging.

Visible Supply of Cotton. New York, January II.—The total visible supply for the world is 4,118,936 bales, of which 3,639,936 bales are American, against 4,847,851 bales and 4,526,451 bales, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 55,103 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 117,669 bales. Crop in sight, 5,154,233 bales.

The Dry Goods Market. The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 11.—The dry goods market has closed the week without any break in the previous prevailing quietude in either cotton or woolen goods. The attendance of buyers this week has shown some improvement in numbers over recent weeks, and in some directions there have been reliable indications that their available supplies are reaching a condition which will force more liberal buying before long. The number of inquiries as to business possibilities has shown some increase, and it is not difficult to see that if the market were relieved in some measure from the uncertainty from the financial outlook there would be a change for the better in the shape of a fuller demand, in all probability a quick arrest of the easier tendency of prices of staple goods.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, January 11.—Cotton declined 5 points but recovered part of the loss, closing steady at a net decline of 1 to 2 points with sales of 59,000 bales. Liverpool declined 1 point for futures and was unchanged on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales. The port receipts were 17,079, against 28,449 last week. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged. The exports from the ports approximated 15,000 bales. Today's Features—A slight decline in Liverpool was reflected in a small reaction here, but before the close the tone became stronger and the net decline for the day was trifling. The undertone was considered steady for the reason that the receipts are light and the financial political outlook is apparently less threatening. The difference between the receipts for the first ten days of January this year and those for the same time in 1892-93, when the crop was 6,700,000, is only 25,000 more this year, and it looks now as though the bear estimates for January will not be reached. They were 70,000 to 75,000, against 556,000 for January, 1893. From present appearances the total January receipts this year will not be over 650,000, and may fall to 600,000, and in either case this total would indicate a crop something under 7,000,000. New Orleans bought today and so did some of the local shorts. Furthermore it is understood that one of the largest cotton houses in the country was buying here today. Toward the close there was more or less buying for Liverpool account. Gold is beginning to come this way more freely. Cotton advances easily on the slightest encouragement.

The Liverpool and Port Markets. Liverpool, January 11—12:15 p.m—cotton spot, business moderate with prices steady; middling up lands 4 19-32; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,500-speculation and export 600; receipts 12,000; American 8,700; uplands low middling slause January and February delivery 4 29-64, 428-64; Marca and April clivery 4 27-64, 4 28-64; April and May delivery 4 27-64, 4 19-64, 4 28-64; Algorian May delivery 4 27-64; June and July delivery 4 27-64; June and July delivery 4 27-64; August and September delivery 4 26-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

delivery 4 26-64; fatures opened steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool. January 11-1:00 p. m.—Uplands low moddling clause January delivery 4 28-64. value: January and February delivery 4 27-64. buyers: February and March delivery 4 26-64. 427-64; March and April delivery 4 26-64. * 3-6-64. May and June delivery 4 25-64. * 26-64; June and July delivery 4 25-64. * 26-64; August and September delivery 4 25-64. * 26-64; August and September delivery 4 25-64. * 26-64; August and September delivery 4 25-64. * 26-65; Inturesciosed quiet.

New York January 11—Cotton dull; sales 156 bales; middling uplands 8 5-16; middling gulf 8 9-16; net receipts 1, 33°; gross 8-805; stock 19-6, 27-4. Galveston. January 11—Cotton firm; middling 715-16; net receipts 4,6-34 bales; gross 6,6-32; sales 1,860; stock 147-444.

Norfolk. January 11—Cotton firm; middling 73;

1,860; stock 147.434,
Norfolk, January 11—Cotton firm: middling 7%;
net receipts 2,635 bales; gross 2,635; sales 90; stock 60.595; exports coastwise 2,086.
Baltimore, January 11—Cotton dull: middling 8%;
net receipts none bales; gross 660; sales none; stock 27,361.

Boston, January 11—Cotton quiet; middling 8 5-16; net reteipts 742 bales; gross 1.369; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,401.
Wilmington, January 11—Cotton steady; middling 7%; net receipts 567 bales; gross 567; sales none; stock 24,806. 24,806. Philadelphia January 11—Cotton steady; middling 8 9-16; net receipts 50 bales; gross 50; sales none; stock 11,363.

savannah, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 7%; net receipts 750 bales; gross 750; sales 1,195; stock 88,186; exports constwise 1,369. New Orleans, January 11—Cotton steady: middling 7%; net receipts 5.222 bales; gross 5.222: sales 4.950 stock 399.763; exports to Great Britain 10,050; to continent 4.365; coastwise 144. Mobile. January 11—Cotton easy: middling 7%; net receipts 720 bales: gross 720; sales 200: stock 35.700. Memphis, January 11—Cotton steady: middling 7%; net receipts S87 bales; shipments 355; sales 2,050; stock 156,015. Augusta, January 11—Cotton quiet; middling 8; not receipts 149 bales; shipments 414; saies 321; stock 45,357.

45,307.
Charleston, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 7%, net receipts 340 bales; gross 340; sales none; stock 44,003; exportss coastwise 930. Houston, January 11 - Cotton steady; middling 7 16-16; net receipts 3,135 bales; shipments 4,963 sales:672; stock 37.407. THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat Was Firm at the Opening, but Weak and Lower at the Close. Weak and Lower at the Close.

Chicago, January II.—Wheat was firm at the opening and weak at the close with most of the day's trading taking place at steady prices about midway between the highest and lowest. The general trade was inclined to base its operations on large export clearances from both coasts for the week (6.471,000 busnels) and on higher cables, with the additional circumstance of an 4d decline in British consols. It was a fact worthy of note, however, that the professional sentiment did not favor appreciation in values, owing to the dying of the war fover, and that local scalpers were almost without exception free sellers. May wheat opened from 19% to 20%, soid between 6 and 54/4650.c., closing at 500-4/6%c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady.

Corn.—The principal movement in corn prices during today accession took place





near the close, and was in a downward direction. May corn opened at 25%c, sold between 25%2% and 25%c, closing at 25%2 for 10% of from yesterday. Cash corn was steady at unchanged prices.

Oats—A little activity in oats just prior to the close resulted in a fractional decline, but before that time there was but a very moderate volume of business at steady prices. The decline was through sympathy with the leading markets. May catte closed 16c under yesterday. Trading in cash oats was at unchanged figures.

Provisions—At the beginning of the session, and a few moments after, provisions displayed a tendency to remain firm, but offering soon asserted force and compelled recessions. The business was of the usual half-holiday order—dull and unimportant. At the close May pork was 7%c under yesterday, May lard 567%c lower and May ribs 21/2c lower.

Af-honous
t the close May lard 567%c 10ws.
erday, May lard 567%c 10ws.
ibs 2%c lower.
Theleading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:
Theleading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:
WHEAT— Open. High. Low. Close.
WHEAT— 67% 57% 58% 58%
60 59% 59% 59%

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, January 1.—The range in prices the past week has been about 1½c per bushel, the lowest prices being recorded the fore part of the week, the highest the latter part. The important features on the bear side have consisted of large foreign shipments, increased receipts, both at primary points and in the northwest, a disappointing decrease in the visible supply and the disinclination of foreign markets to advance. On the bull side have been arrayed liberal clearances, the total for the week amounting to 3,471,000 bushels, an excellent cash demand with good sized sales, unfavorable feports regarding the growing crop at home, and the crop about to be harvested in Argentina and unsettled political affairs. This latter has been the cause of considerable nervousness, and has tended to curtail any great amount of short selling, bears not caring to venture too far for fear of sensational, news, which would have a tendency to enhance prices quickly. On the other hand, the buils are equally as timid about buying, feeling that with an increase in receipts and adjustment of political complications the market would be quick to seek a lower level. Thus the two interests are keeping close to shore until matters shape themselves more decisively either way. Initial trading today was at a slight advance, owing to a better feeling in Liverpool and a slight decline in consols. The character of the trading has been largely evening up, although later in the session professionals sold quite freely, the market declining about ½ per cent in consequence.

Coarse grains have been active, the range Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

market deciming about % per cent in consequence.

Coarse grains have been active, the range in prices being about a cent per bushel. The war scare caused considerable uneasiness among shorts, and their buying was largely responsible for the advance. Receipts during the past two days have shown a good increase, which, coupled with selling on the part of shorts and elevators and realizing by longs, caused most of the gain to be tost.

realizing by longs, caused most of the gain to be lost.

Provisions—Up to Thursday hog receipts proved to be larger than expected. The foreign demand for lard continued and there was a steady advance in Liverpool on bacon and hams, which was taken as an indication of an increased demand due, probably, to Great Britain provisioning its warships that are being put into commission. This started packers to covering freely, and the result was an advance of 60c per barrel in pork and from 20 to 30c per hundred in lard and ribs. Part of this gain was lost the past two days on an increase in hog receipts and realizing by holders.

Soc. \$ 100 los.; hais \$0.00 \$ los. reas, 75.2 \$bs. Gris, \$2.40. Lanuary 11—Southern floor dull but steady; good to choice \$2.90@3.00; common to fair. extra \$2.10@2.80. Wheat, spotdull but firm; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 68%; alloat 70; options dull and easy at 4c decline; No. 2 red January 67%; February 68%; idea 36%; alloat 36%; notions dull and easier; No. 2 in elevator 50%; aloat 36%; options dull and easier; No. 2 in elevator 50%; aloat 36%; options dull and easier; No. 2 spot dull but steady; options dull and easier; January 25%; May 26%; No. 2 spot 24%; No. 2 white 20%; mixed western 24%@25%.

St. Louis January 11—Flour firm: patents \$3.30@3,40; fancy \$2.75@2.85; choice \$2.50@2.70. Wheat lower; January 55; May 56%. Corn lower; January 25; May 26%. Options 18; May 18%.

19½, Chicago January 11—Flour firm: No. 2 spring wheat 56½,@57½; No. 3 spring —: No. 2 red 61%,@62½, No. 2 corn 26½,@62½, No. 2 corn 26½,@62½, No. 3 spring native; winter patents 83.50@3.70; fancy \$3.10@3.30; spring patent \$3.40 (93.70, Wheat quite; No. 2 red 68. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 29½; No. 2 white — Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 29½; No. 2 white — Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 29½;

New York. January 11—Coffee options closed barely steady 10@30 points up; January 13.45@13.60; February —; March 13.10@13.35; May 12.70@12.65; June 12.06; September 11.95@12.00; spot Rio duil and steady; No. 7 14. Sugar, raw firm but duil; fair retning 33; refined quiet and steady; of A 45@44; standard A 4%; cut loaf and crushed 5½; powdered 4½; granulated 4½; 65; cube 4%. Motasses, foreign nominat: New Orleans fairly active and firm; open kettle, good to choice 276:35. Rice in fair demand and firm; domestic fair to extra 3%:606, Japan 3%:60%.

Provisions.



DOWN THEY GO!

At \$7.90 Each,

We are authorized to display and offer for sale the exhibit of Strouse & Bro's "High Art" clothing at actual cost of manufacture. This exhibit was awarded the medal at our exposition and consists of the most beautiful suits. overcoats and trousers ever produced. It's a treat to see them; don't miss it.



PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA. GA., January 11, 1896.

Flour, Grain and Meal. Atlanta. January 11—Flour first patent \$4,80 second patent \$4.25: straight \$3.80: fancy \$3.70 extra family \$3.50. Corn, white 40c; mixen 39a Oats, white \$32c; mixed 39a. Ree, Georgia, 75c. Barley. Georgia raised. \$5c. Hay. No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$1.10: small bales, \$1.05; No. 2 timothy, smalt cales, \$1.40. Meal. plain, 43c; bolted, 40c. Wheat bran, Irrge sacks, 75c; small sacks, 75c. Shorts, 90c. Stock meal, \$1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c. \$1.00 lba; huis \$6.00 \$1.00. Peas, 75c. \$ba. Grits, \$2.40.

Groceries.

Atlanta January 11—Roasted coffee 21.60% 100 b. cases. Green coffee, choice 21c. fair 19%c; prime 18%. Sugar, standard granulated, 5.14c; New Orleans white, 4 ½c; do, vellow 4½c. Sirun, New Orleans open kettle 25%30c mixed, 12%6/20c; sugar-house, 22%35c Teas black 20%65c; green, 20% 50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5½c. Saht, dairy, sacks, \$1.35; do, bbis, \$2.25; for cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese full cream. 11%11½c. Matches 65%, 50c; 200s, \$1.30(51.75; 500s, \$2.70. Sods boxes, 6c. Crackers, sods, 5%c; cream, 7c; ginger snaps, 2andy common stick, 6%c; fancy 12%12½c. dyster P. W., \$1.50; L. W., \$1.30. Powder, rifle, \$2.70. Shot \$1.30.

See Here!

This business has not drifted into its present popularity, nor leaped there on the swift current of chance, but it has been a steady, conservative, persistent, sincere growth, due to keeping faith with its public-retailing everything at wholesale prices.

A Few Timely Odds and Ends.

RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES, exactly what you need, and a good one will last a life time. Its use will often ward off "Grip," Chills, Colds, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, etc. It is a splendid thing to have in the house. We have them in all sizes; all prices, 50c upward.

CHEST PROTECTORS, very fine, to protect the chest; durable, warranted to fit both ladies and gentlemen; in felt, flannel, silk and chamois skin; some beautifully embroidered; price 50c to \$4.

JACOBS' JELLY OF GLYCERIN ROSES, an elegant and efficacious lotton for rendering the skin soft, white, smooth and of child-like freshness. It cures chapped hands and lips and the disagreeable influences of wind and sunshine and the changes of the weather. In a word, everybody who really enjoys the possession of a faultiess, sparkling, beautiful complexion can secure it by using this elegant preparation. 25 cents.

Jacobs' Emulsion.

COD LIVER OIL, full 14-pint bottles. 250

Ouinine and Similar Prepara-

Jacobs' Pharmacy

Wines, Liquors, Surgical Instruments, Etc.

best quality, 9%c; second quanty, 6%c; compound, 5%qc.

St. Louis, January 11—Fork. standard mess \$9.75.
Lard, prime steam. 5.30. Dry salt meats shoulders 4.50; long clear 4.75: clear ribs 4.57%; short clear 5.00. Racon. bowed shoulders 5.37%; long clear 5.50 clear ribs 5.62%; short.clear 5.75.

New York. January 11—Fork dull: old mess \$10.00 @10.50. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and easy; western steam 5.75; city steam 5.35; options January 8.75; May 5.07%.

Chicago, January 11—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$9.46@9.50. Lard 5.45@5.50. Short ribs. loose, 4.60@4.65. Dry saltshoulders. boxed 4.37%g4.62%; short clear sides, boxed, 4.75@4.87% Cincinnat January 11—Pork active mess \$9.70. Lard firm; steam) leaf 5.87%; ketite 5.85%; Baoof firm; shoulders 5.00; short rib 5.12%; short clear sides 5.37%.

Savannah, January 11—Turpentine firm: opened at 28 bid for regulars: sales 44 casks and closed at 29; sales 150; roceipts 205. Rosin, nominal for pales; others firm; sales 2,000 bbs; receipts — 1. A. B and C 41.15; D \$1.20; E \$1.30; P\$1.40; G \$1.30; H\$2.50; I \$1.70; K \$1.20; K \$2.70; window \$18.30; I \$1.70; K \$1.90; K \$2.20; K \$2.70; window \$18.30; good strained 1.30; good strained 1.30; good strained 1.30; good strained 1.50; spirits turpentine firm; macnine 20%; receiptars 28; tar steady at 90; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.10; soft \$1.50; virgio \$1.60, Charleston, January 11—Turpentine firm at 20½;

Charleston. January 11—Turpentine firm at 25% tosin firm; good strained \$1.10@1 25.

Fruits and Confectioneries. Atlanta. January II—Apples \$2.75@3 00 % bbl Lemous. Messina. \$3.00@3.25. Oranges. Jamalca, \$3.50@4.00. Cocoanuts. 4@44%. Pincappies, crates of 2 doz., \$2.00@2.50: 4 doz., \$4.00@4.50. Banana, straights. \$1.25@1 50: culls. 50@750: Figs. 11.9 11½c. Raisins new California. \$1.35: ½ boxes 55@75c. Currants, 65@7c. Leghorn citron. 13c. Nuts. almonds. 13c; pecans. 75@8c; Bratil. 75@8c; fiberts, 11½c; walnuts. 10@11c; mixed nuts. 8@10c. Peanuts. Virginia electric light. 5@8c; fancy handpicked, 3½@5c; North Carolina. 3@4c; Georgia. 3 @33&c.

Country Produce. Atlanta January 11—Eggs, 16@17c Batter western creamery, 20@22½c; fakey Tennessee, 15@18c; choice 12½c; Georga, 12½@15c Live poutry—Turkeys. 8@96 @ 97; hens. 25@27½c; spring chickens,12½@15c ducks 18@20c. Dressed poutry—Turkeys 10@12½c; ducks 18@20c. 12@45chickens,10 @2½c. Irish potatoes—Burcank, \$2.00@2.50 % bb; 50@60c, % bu. Tennessee, 40@50c % bb. Sweet potatoes, 60@65 % bu. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12½c. Onlons, 60c % bu.; % bb., \$1.75 Cabbage, 2½@3c.

AMONG FIERCE CANNIBALS.

MISS KINGSLEY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA. An English Woman Spends Months in

the French Congo with a Few Male Servants.

Miss Kingsley, an English woman, is just at present the most famous woman traveler of the day. She is a daughter of Henry Kingsley and a niece of the famous Charles Kingsley. A taste for natural history and love for the novel and barbar-ous led her to Africa. She has just returned to England from the longest trip she has yet made, and her countrymen are making much of her. A

reporter says:
"To an interviewer, of course, all women are "To an interviewer, or course, and would have beautiful, and never past the prime of youth. As for dress, Miss Kingsley wore a tailor-made skirt and jacket, a closely fitting woolen blouse, a necklace of African workmanship, and two polished teeth of a Gaboon gorilla."

The Ogowe river in the French Congo is the

scene of Miss Kingsley's latest wanderings, and

for nearly a year she has been in that region col-lecting fishes for the British museum and study-ing the fetich customs of the natives. In December last Miss Kingsley reached the French Gaboon settlement, and astonished the officials by proposing to ascend the Ogowe river. They let her go, hewever, though after she left the steamer at the foot of the cataracts she was certain to pass months without seeing a white fa

raveling alone with her men porters among bar-arous tribes.

The river Ogowe is open to trade for 206 miles. The river Ogowe is open to trade for 206 miles. The French keep a stern-paddle steamer on the river to keep the communications open and visit the factories, and in that Miss Kingsley got up as far as N'Djole. At this point, 206 miles from the sea, the lady got together a canoe crow of eight men and started up the rapids. The canoe journey was a long one, and nearly a dozen times the craft was upset and its occupants were thrown into the w ter. The current was strong, and Miss Kingsley had several narrow escapes, being saved more than once by clutching the rocks in the rapids and by holding on to them until the natives righted the canoe. It was remarkable that none of the crew lost his life, but once one man was missing for a few hours and was found perched

of the crew lost his life, but once one man was
missing for a few hours and was found perched
on a pinnacled rock in the rapids.

Miss Kingsley went up the Ogowe nearly 100
miles beyond the point where she left the steamer.
Then she descended a little way and struck out
overland through the Fangwe country to the
westward, traveling 100 miles, much of the time
among the Fangwe people, before she reached the

among the Fangwe people, before she reached the Rembwe river.

The famous Fangwe cannibals are the natives who defeated the attempts of many explorers to ascend the Ogowe river. They told De Brazza that they would not let him go up the river. It was due chiefly to them that this large river remained for so many years one of the enigmas of Africa.

De Brazza at last frightened the natives into letting him pass. He told them one day that on account of their opposition the sky would be filled with fire that night. And sure enough it was. The fire proceeded from the explorer's camp, and enough rockets were sent up to provide any American village with a Fourth of July celebration. The natives decided they did not want to fool with a man who could call the gods to his aid, or at any rate do such wonderful things himself. So the explorer went on his way. The Fangwes were called Fans by the explorers unstil a few years ago.

Miss Kingsley had remarkable adventures in the Fangwe country. The Fangwes are cannibals of

This Emulsion is combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, It is a palatable preparaton, containing 33 per cent of the finest Cod Liver Oil. Particularly recommended for pulmonary diseases and general debility.

Quinine seems ridiculously cheap just now, and the reduction in price has been so great that our customers often question the correctness of our figures, believing that there must be some mistake. Quinine and all pills that we sell are guaranteed as perfectly pure, and cannot be furnished any purer or better if you were to pay ten times the price we quote.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles,

Corner Peachtree and Decatur.

the most pronounced type, always at war with each other, and are one of the few tribes in Africa who eat their own dead. Miss Kingsley had with her three "elephant men," or huntars, of the Fangwe tribe and four Djuma men. As the little band approached each Fangwe town it, was found to be in a state of defense, and the leader of the band very often fell into some trap which the inhabitants had laid outside the

town for the enemy. As the expedition had no proper bandages, when one of the carriers was injured he had to have his wounds bound up with leaves. When the journey was resumed Mis, leaves. When the journey was resumed Mis, Kingsley found the traps numerous and every At almost every town the Fangwes stopped the expedition and wanted to eat the three Fangwe elophant men, as they were enemies. Miss Kingsley had guaranteed their safety, so sometimes by

persuasion, sometimes by threats of punishment and sometimes by a little present the men were and sometimes by a little present the men were each time saved.

Miss Kingsley did not come across one burnal place in the Fangwe country, but she found that in most of the native mud huts pieces of human bodies were being kept just as civilized people keep eatables in the larders.

On one occasion, when Miss Kingsley was turning out the contents of sack to find the origin of a sincle with the contents.

On one occasion, when Miss Kingsley was timing out the contents of sack to find the origin of a sickening smell, hands, feet, eyes, and other human remains tumbled out onto the ground. The Liumas, on the other hand, bury their dead in the forest. This was discovered by Miss Kingsley in a grewsome manner. While collecting some botanical specimens she came across several mounds composed of earth and leaves. Thinking they were a new form of ant hill she removed the upper were a new form of ant hill she removed sh

layers with her stick, when the dead bo tives came to view. Miss Kingsley says she saw quite a number of gorillas, but they usually made off on the ap-proach of her band. One of them, however, de-cided to contest her advance and Miss Kingsley

cided to contest her advance and mass thus tells the story:

"One day we came across a family of gorillas holding a meeting right in our path. There war Mr. Gorilla and Mrs. Gorilla and several younger Gorillas of various ages and sizes. Mrs. Gorilla and the youngsters scampered into the bush, bus Mr. Gorilla bounded toward us, making an awful roar. Then he slowed his pace and came up quite sedately. We shot him right in the chest. He and skinned him. We lost his head and his skin an the swamp, but here are his canine teeth." Miss Kingsley wears them suspended from her

when the lady reached the Bembwe river she
When the lady reached the Bembwe river she When the lady reached the Bembwe river she floated down it to the Ogowe, and so regained the sea and Gaboon. On her way home she stopped t the Cameroons, and climbed the peak there, which is 13,700 feet above the sea and rises almost from the level of the ocean, making it one of the most imposing mountains in the world. The lady had no tent while making this great ascent, but slept on the ground in the open air and was frequently drenched by the heavy rains. She does not expect to remain long at home, but after she has completed her book she will be off again for more adventures in Africa.

more adventures in Africa.

FUNERAL NOTICE SNOW-Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Snow are invited to attend the funeral of the latter at 2:30 o'clock today from of the latter at 2:30 o'clock today from their residence, 463 Peachtree street, Pallbearers: L. P. Thomas, Sr., A. J. West, Dr. W. M. Durham, Lewis H. Beck, Felix Camp, J. R. Dickey, E. R. DuBose, Henry S. Johnson. Escort: B. F. Walker, W. L. Calhoun, George H. Boynton, Clem R. Harris, George W. Parrott, W. L. Peel, E. S. McCandles, D. O. Dougherty, W. R. Dimmock, F. E. Block. Pallbearers will meet at Swift's, 43 Loyd street, at 1:20 o'clock.

SPECIAL FORD TO TALK

Experiences Today.

There will be three meetings at the Salvation Army hall, 125 Marietta street, to-day. At 11 o'clock a service will be conducted by Special Fred Ford, an ex-salon keeper. He will conduct a holiness meet-In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he will give his experience of twenty years as a saloon keeper, and at night he will make a talk.

These will be very interesting meetings, and all are invited to be present.

The Louisville and Nashville's road-masters, division superintendents and sec-tion foremen are out on an suspection of the system.

The Pennsylvania has contracted for widening of tunnels and other improve-ments on the system amounting to 3,-000,000.

ments on the system amounting to 20,000.000.

It is reported that J. J. Turner, super-intendent of the Pan Handle's Pittsburg division, will succeed John G. Williams as vice president and general manager of the Vandalia and N. C. Arp will succeed George Prescott as superintendent of motive power on January 15th. President W. R. McKean will step down then and the office will be merged into the office of president of the whole Pennsylvania system.

President Milton H. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, went to New York a few days ago on business and the rumor was started that he was to be president of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Lake Shore is about to let contracts for 1,000 box cars.

The Northern Pacific's gross earn for the five months ending December were nearly \$2,000,000, an increase per cent.



























Write our Mail Order Department for what you want.

vice. Experienced

people to fill your



ouglas, Thomas & Davison,

Our Big January Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, New Embroideries

and New Wash Goods is a great go. Closing sales of all winter goods make

this store a very attractive place just now. WE HAVE NEVER DONE SUCH BUSINESS IN JANUARY BEFORE.

61 WHITEHALL, HALF THE BLOCK ON BROAD.



Department has at last caught up with the rush, and can for prompt delivery. Best work and moderate charges.







Coats And Capes.

If you haven't bought yet, your opportunity is this week. Some prices which seem unreasonable so small are they.

Double Cloth Capes, very full, proper length and of good material, each \$2.50

Coats, English Box Coat Style, full ripple back, new short cut, each \$2.50

Some 200 new style coats, 4 button, English box coat style full ripple or coat backs, of boucle, cheviot, etc. Garments worth Choice at \$7.50 Special lot of fine Boucle Coats, the \$12.50 and \$15.00 kinds

Those familiar with the D., T. & D. Cloaks will know how to ap preciate this quotation, \$9.00 each At \$12.50 we will sell a line of our very finest Boucle Coats.

Big lot new low priced Capes in during the last few days, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$500 each. All bought at closing prices and old acc ordingly.

Been \$20.00 and \$22.00. It will be short work at this price.



box coat cut, wide, liberal skirt, perfect fit ting; any necessary alterations made to secure exact fit in every case. Special for January Sale,

Special lot of rough Storm Suits, 4-button Reefer style, in navy or black, Skirt cut on the new full model.

Habit Cloth Suits in black, brown and navy, latest Short Box Coat style, lined skirts or unlined as preferred. The best suit ever designed for all around service,

\$12.50 and \$10.00 each

Wool Dress Goods.

Those who come now will find some extremely interesting prices prices on just such goods as are wanted right now.

All-wool Clav Worsted, in navy and black, undoubtedly the best article ever produced for so small a sum, 44 inches wide,

SERGE—the standby of a greater number of women than any half-dozen fabrics. Here's a good one: All-wool, nicely finished. 48 inches wide, all shades 39c Yard

Rough Boucle Novelty Dress Goods, showing combinations of black and navy, black and red, black and brown, black and green, etc.; 1 1/2-yards wide.....\$1.25 Yard

A limited line of Novelty Suits-they are worth up to \$15 each The quality and goods are right..... Choice at \$5 Each

That Silk Sale.

Those who came bought—those who failed to get in missed some rare bargains. This week we add some fifty more pieces and "good times will come again." The lot as added to includes striped and brocaded Taffetas from the dollar lines, Louisines, Chenes, etc., an immense lot suitable for waists, for costumes. for petticoats, etc., etc. Center counter dress goods aisle,

Domestics.

Utica Mills bleached yard-wide Domestic, a regular 10c number, 7½c Yard Berkeley Cambric, instead of 10c, for the January sale

Cotton Outings.

A lot bought at auction-somewhat damaged from fire and water-in a perfect condition they would be worth 121/2c, They are 5c Yard

NEW 1896 PERCALES. Patterns produced for the spring season; dark, medium and light Men's 26 and 28 inch Umshadings. These Percales are the kind you can afford to make brellas, paragon frame, gloria up, as they hold their color12 1/2 Yard silk, 98c and \$1.25 each:

MEN'S - - -

Furnishing Goods. Men's colored Negligee laundered Shirts, collars and cuffs

Special 50c each

Men's better quality laun dered Shirts, French Percale, fast colors, new style collars and link or plain cuffs attached and detached, all sizes, new lot, \$1.00 each

Men's laundered Monarch Shirts, white and colored bosom, all styles, all sleeve \$1.00 each Men's white laundered Lines

bosom Shirts, D. T. D. woven label, open back, open front, and open back only, 50c and 75c each Men's white unlaundered

Shirts, re-enforced front and 50c, 75c and \$1 each Men's white unlaundered

35c each, 3 for \$1

Drawers, all sizes, 35c each, 3 for \$1 Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, BRIDAL OUTFITS COMPLETE—A FEATURE.

Men's Camel hair finish and Drawers, on center counter at

and Drawers,

Men's all wool red and brown Shirts and Drawers, extra good value, marked down to

\$1 per garment Boys' genuine French Per-"Champion Brand,"

Waists, all ages,

25c each Men's Night Shirts, colored, rimmed and plain white, full is worth 25c anywhere and alwaysength and width, superior mus-

Men's elastic and nonelastic on for wearunbleached Canton Flannel tempted before. Drawers, stockinet and tape

Men's four ply all linen col- be told of its meritslars just received, all new shapes and styles in turn down and tuckings and Reverings for Yol standing, TOC each tucks, tucks and open work, etc.

Men's four ply all linen cuffs, round and square corners.

Men's silk neckwear, all the colorings, including bows, scarfs, flowing and straight end four in hands, marked to close

Men's Mackintoshes, \$3.75

The Underwear Sale.

Of the past week has been the most notable ever held in a southern state. It is not a sale of trash-nor a sale of common goods at a low price-but a sale of well made, high class Unlerwear—such garments as knowing people appreciate and buy. This week we add hundreds of more styles to the Big Counter Sales. The opportunity of the year to supply your needs.

Gowns-made of standard cotton, cluster tucked yokes, ruffle EMPIRE Gowns-of good muslin, ruffle trimmed, big collar and embroidery across front......75c Each Cluster tucked ruffle trimmed cambric Gowns.....75c Each Empire Gowns with big embroidered collar, high or V neck, lace or embroidery trimmed; two dozen different style

at......75c Each Cambric Gowns, Empire cut, lace trimmed collar and yoke; Elaborate Empire Gowns with embroidery or lace trimming, high or V neck, lace or embroidery timmed yokes, cambric or

muslin. Many garments not to be had at less than \$1.50 at any other time. Special Counter at98c Each UMBRELLA SKIRTS-with deep flaring ruffle, embroidery trimm UMBRELLA DRAWERS-New, very full and nicely trimm ed......98c Each

Skirts with lace or embroidery trimming, deep ruffles and cluster Chemise and Corset Covers, dainty lace trimmed and embroidery trimmed, cambric and fine muslin garments, made up as no Men's silver gray cotton other ready made Underwear is made up. Special assortments, worth a great deal more on 50c, 75c and 98c Tables

Our display of fine garments is a rare one-perfect creations, Men's Ecru ribbed cotton such styles as are never shown in ready-made departments

50c each The 1806 White Goods

natural wool heavy Shirts and Are a go from the start. Public approval has been stamped upon them. Department in its new location-main aisle, a 50c garment grand success. Pick now from a clean, fresh, up to date stock. Full Bolts of Imperial long Cloth, 12 yards to the bolt, a soft Men's better quality natural fine cloth aimost a duplicate of the well known Jones Cambridand fancy wool heavy Shirts

Per Bolt \$1.20 75c per garment High grade Imperial long Cloth, the imported kinds, of equal fineness, cost twice as much,

Per Piece of 12 yards \$1.50 English soft finish Nainsook, 40 inches wide, particularly nice for infants' wear, and ladies' fine undergarments,

Pieces of 12 yards \$1.75 piece cale Shirt Waists, in light, me- That 20c India Linen, last week's business on this article was dium and dark colors, all ages, something enormous, 36 inches wide, and always 25c,

January Sale Price, 20c 50c each Fine India Dimity, pin stripes and checks, the daintiest of all Boys' Percale finish Shirt white goods, this has enough weight to assure good wear, ought

January Sale Price, 15c A Persian Lawn at 20c-we want to call special attention to-

The January Price 20c. 50c and 75c each Victoria Lawn—the old reliable sort—the kind you can depend

web Suspenders, adjustable lengths, 25c each Checked and Striped Nainsook. The line we now

See our leading line at 122c yard. 50c pair Soft finish Check Nainsook. Those who have tried it need not.

15c yard

Tuckings and Reverings for Yokings, in narrow tucks, cluster

15c pair Lace Curtains.

Our buyer bought too many and to convert into quick assets we will inaugurate a sale at such prices that will soon reduce sur- and 50c pair.

\$1.50 Curtains, full size, pair......89c medium and heavy weight, Boys' Mackintoshes, \$3.25 \$2.50 Curtains, 48 to 60 inches, 3½ and 4 yards\$1,25 ach.

Boys' Rain Coats, \$2.25 \$4.00 Curtains, 48 to 60 inches, 3½ and 4 yards\$1.50 \$5.00 Curtains 48 to 60 inches, 31/2 and 4 yards\$2.50 These last are Scotch nets and launder perfectly; also Brussels nets.

Stationery.

No concern anywhere (this is absolutely true) sells stationery as cheap as D., T. & D.

Real Dixie Linen, nigh class paper, in note sizes, ruled or plain, put up in pound packages, Price 15c pound

First class Linen En

velopes, square to match

Our own D. T. & D water mark real Irish Linpaper ever sold for even twice as much money smooth or rough finish, nicely put up in pound

25c Box

Envelopes to match our real Irish Linen Paper beautifully put up in boxes to match the paper, Per Box 25c

Those Tablets at 21/20 are a constant surprise kinds for pen or pencil use, none worth less than Ioc some to 25c.

HOSIERY.

150 dozen Gents' Shaw knit half Hose, light weight gray 15c; heavy weight gray and fast black, 162/3C

100 dozen Ladies' and

Gents' extra heavy weight fast black Hose, 4 thread, guaranteed to wear well, 25c pair. 110 dozen Boys' fast black Bicycle Hose, extra

heavy, all sizes, 6 to 10, at 20c pair. 50 dozen Infants' fine 1-1 rib Cashmere Hose,

an, white, red and fast black, 25c pair. 100 dozen Gents' wool and Cashmere half Hose, black, tan and gray, 19c,

25c, 33 1/3 c and 50c pair. 120 dozen Ladies' fleece ined Hose, fast black, roc, 25c, 33 1/s and 50c pair. Gents' Wristlets, silk 350 vool, 15c pair.

Boys' Knee Protectors Leather and Jersey, 250 pair. Ear Muffs 10c and 25c

Gents' Bicycle and fancy

Golf Hose, wool and cot ton, 25c, 50c, 85c, \$1.50 and \$2 pair. Doll Shoes 10c, Doll Hose 5c pair.

Ladies', Gents' and Chil dren's fast black Hose, with solid white feet, 25c, 33 1/30 Ladies' out size extra

Complete line Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Leather, Jersey, Corduroy and Zephyr.

ing Carpets, \$28,000,000 per year. Avoid paying part of this also any of the late advances, by securing your share of our low priced Carpets and Rugs before large advances are made, now certain to come soon.

Cash and Credit.

Your convenience as to payments. Tapestry Brussels, with and without borders, also stairs to match yard 59c, 49c, 39c.

Bargains in Stair Carpeting and Runners. Ingrains, all wool; yard wide, Room patterns.390

All wool, reversible, 36x63..... Body Brussels Rugs, fringed, 27x50..... Reversible Mats, fringed, 21x36...... Special prices on Japanese Art Squares. Wool Art Squares

Are made to wear long, bought to sell quick, not to keep. Such prices on such goods keep our Shoes moving-capital turning

Women's Footwear.

The finest Shoes in our store, button and lace, made by the best makers in America. The assortment of kinds is perfect, the sizes somewhat broken. We've determined to give our customers a grand "Benefit" for a few days. They're all choice, but to get suited we advise an early visit......\$3.00 the pair Purchase limited to one pair in a family.

Felt fur top high cut "Juliettes" and Slippers, arrived too late for Xmas; won't carry over-'tis against our law as distributors of merchandise. Although they did bring during the holidays \$2.00 and \$1.50, they go now at......\$1.00 the pair

Satin Slippers, white, black, red, blue, cream, canary; after Xmes

Misses' School Shoes.

Extension soles, patent tips, stylish and everlasting wearers, s	ze
12 to 2 \$1.	
Same Shoe, 81/2 to 111/2\$1.	01
Same Shoe, 5 to 8 9	0
The above are our regular goods; can be had of us at any t and in any quantity, and we defy any house to show as goo Shoe for the same money.	m d

Men's Shoes.

We have made one bargain counter from the finest, highest priced Shoes about six kinds. We recommend these and ask regular patrons to call early for the best selection. \$3.00 pair. Men's Russia calf high cut "Romeos," kid lined throughout, \$2.50; after Xmas price......\$1.80 Men's Slippers, chamois lined throughout, \$2.00; after Xmas Men's Storm Rubbers, best, from Exposition Men's Plain Rubbers, from Exposition Women's Storm Rubbers, best, from Exposition..... Misses' Storm Rubbers, best, from Exposition Children's Rubbers, from Exposition Ladies and Gentlemen, try our new patent balf soles; put on while you wait. If you are not delighted with them after a week's wear your money refunded. 35c pair.

DEPARTMENT.

Heavy Hotel Goblets, each 4c

Heavy Hotel Sirup Pitchers, each 12c. Heavy Hotel Vinegar Jugs,

cut glass, each 10c.
Thin blown Tumblers, initial, will close out, each 4c. See our bargain counter of A. D. Coffees, Leonard's China,

each 18c. See our bargain counter of Vases, each roc. Knives and Forks, Landers,

Heavy Hotel Tumblers, each | Frary & Clarke brand, good steel, per set 75c. William Rogers' Knives and Forks, standard, per set \$3.75. Carving Sets, best brands per set 75c.

Kitchen Knives, each 10c. Butcher Knives, each 10c. Pocket Scales, I pound, each

Mincing Knives, each 5c. Silver plated Teaspoons, p dozen, 75c. Silver plated Tablespool

per dozen, \$1.20. Bread Knives, each 250

Spring Fe elicate beauti n early impo in and inter ven the sales ur of pleasur you have a ss of exquis an; poet or a ous out-sprea he usual way ght of Febru on know, left g is very nar. is rag-tag e arranges f roxysms of sight, of co est are kept that sort. agments of re merely ca an is to speed each season armed, as you ith the barga he spick-andt of the boxe an ever-if

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ink of whate re ft finish Checke worth 25c; at 15 ecked Egyptian riped Indian worth 35c; at a non d'Linon, 10 15c, 20c and 25 ain English Na 150,200,250, 30 nen Lawn, 36

at 40c and 50c asalia Cloth, v worth 30c; at 2 French Organo oks. Imp'ted Piques and Man TSC to 50c.

at comes to buve ust result to our

Keely Company



The Embroidery Avalanche..

Spring Festival in the very heart of Mid-Winter. Delicate beauties holding high carnival—graceful revelry. An early importation of Embroideries that will entertain and interest you in advance of the coming season. Even the salespeople view them with an audible mur-mur of pleasure. They will also inspire your enthusiasm you have a soul susceptible to the charm and daintiess of exquisite dress. Be you woman or dry-goods man; poet or artist, we defy you to look upon this genrous out-spread of filmy novelties and not rave.

The usual way is to conceal the new goods until after the ight of February. There are aged and crippled lots. on know, left from the preceding season, unless the sell-ng is very narrowly guarded. The dealer doesn't want is rag-tag jumble, of antique and obsolete patterns. He arranges for you to take them. Hence the annual paroxysms of "closing-out sales." With the fresh styles sight, of course you'd pass the old. That's why the stest are kept hidden. In bygone days we did something that sort. Are wiser now. Certainly we wish to sell ragments of remaining stocks, and we try to, but they re merely casual—the dust of the movement. Our plan is to speed the parting of lingering stuffs at the end each season with such winning prices that you are charmed, as you ought to be, and make instant friends ith the bargains. We have no rubbish to be rid of. he spick-and-span Embroideries are here; they came at of the boxes yesterday. Lovelier, daintier, sweeter han ever—if possible. Snowy pictures on snow, as it ere; or just touched with exquisite tints.

> Edgings, Demi-Flouncing, Skirtings, All Overs and Bands. Dream-like designs traced on foundations of Cotton Chiffon. Airy, cobwebbyalmost minus substance. You wonder how the finest machinery and deftest fingers ever created such fairy and delicate fabrics.

> Infants' Skirtings, various widths of hems, with or without cute little tucks, prettied with bands of Valenciennes Lace or sprayed with sprinklings of refined embroidery.

> A large assortment of Embroidery Bands edged with Valenciennes Lace.

> A large assortment of Baby Sets with Insertings

Embroidered Linen Grass Cloth with All Overs and Bands to match for women's dresses. . .

Novelty Colored Embroideries with Bands to

.. White Goods ..

of absolute completeness and you

then have a fair notion of our stock.

Kinds and qualities as you never

saw them elsewhere. Prices have

been whittled as near the vanishing

point as possible. It should be re-

membered that our very best efforts

are in the present activity. Every

idea, every device, every thought

that can commend it to your judg-

All the offerings are in the line of

progressive merchandising. Not a

petty, illiberal lot in the list. Not

ment will be availed of.

Think of whatever should make up a perfect collection of White oods. Make it twice over as attractive as your most extravagant imagination suggests-dream

Checked Nainsook, 71/2c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c. oft finish Checked Mulls, worth 25c; at 15c. hecked Egyptian Dimity, worth 30c; at 20c. triped Indian Dimity, worth 35c; at 25c. inon d'Linon, 10c, 121/2c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Plain English Nainsooks, 15c,20c,25c, 30c and 35c. inen Lawn, 36 in. wide, at 40c and 50c.

TMENT. Masalia Cloth, worth 50c; worth 30c; at 20c gers' Knives an l, per set \$3.75 s, best brands

5c to 50c.

ves, each 10c. res, each 10c. s, I pound, eac ves, each 5c.

and woolens, includ-

paying part of this,

our share of our low

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Wool Art Squares

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\$3.00 the pair

one pair in a family.

arrived too late for

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\$1.00 the pair

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canary; after Xmas

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.....\$1.00

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ar.

d Runners.

nes' Cambric, 36 in. wide, English Long Cloth, French Organdies, Nainooks. Imp'ted White Piques and Marseilles fr.,

meager tail-end-of-the season stuffs, of which you hear and see so much about. Every item is a positive bargain, because the combined power of capital, experience, skill, conscience and the highest science of applied trading are in the case for your benefit. The satisfaction

hat comes to buyers by getting so much value for so little money ust result to our permanent credit.

Keely Company

FLOUR, SUGAR, MOLASSES

At cut prices to merchants for cash. C. E. Caverly, 691/2 E. Alabama Street. Telephone 444.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

Investment Securities. ROOM & CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA. Correspondence Invited

J. S. LEVEL & CO., Commission Brokers,

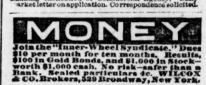
25 RIALTO BUILDING, - - - CHICAGO
Grain, provisions, stocks and cotton, etc., bought and sold for cash or carried on margins. Daily market report and pointers on the market free. References: Corn Exchange bank, Chicago; First National bank, Springfield, Ill.
oct 27-1y sun tues thur

\$10 to \$30 Per Month

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.—
As many complaints are coming to the Chicago Board of Trade showing that persons intending to deal in grain and provisions through members of the board and subject to its rules and regulations are misled into dealing with persons or firms who have no connection with this board, the public is cautioned against dealing with such persons or firms, and is notified that GEORGE F. STONE, secretary, will answer any inquiries to whether any particular person or firm is a member of such board. GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary.

aug25-6m sun wed

HATELY BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS



Robt.Lindblom&Co. Commission Merchants.

Established 1873.
SOLICIT ORDERS SMALL AND LARGE IN Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Cotton. 7 Board of Trade, Ground Floor, Chicago.

CottonSpeculation

grain futures bought and sold on limite margins. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., Room 40, 238 La Salle Street, Chicago. oct 27—13t sun

High Grade Industrial Securities Southern Cotton Mill Bonds a Muncipal and County Bonds.

THOMAS P. IVY, Bonds and Mortgages,

SPECULATION. MAKE MONEY

by the E. S. Dean Safe System. the six months ending January 1, 1896, Average Dividends paid on the 1st and 15th of each month. 12 1-2 PER CENT.

Send for Semi-Annual Statement. Full particulars. Avoid bucket shops and wildcat speculation. Old reliable house, Thousands of testimonials. Highest references.

E. S. DEAN & CO.,

25 Broadway, New York.

THE FINANCIAL TRUST. 57 Broadway, - - New York.

Telegraph and Cable Address, "Fintrust Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton Bought and Sold for Cash or on moderate margin.
Orders Promptly Executed.
Market Report Mailed on Application.
Correspondents Wanted in all Leading
Towns.

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION

Large Fronts have to the company of speculation was formulated for the express purpose of aiding clients in the investment of their spare monetary resources, without the risk which usually attends speculative transactions, and at the same time affording them like opportunities with those operators who have almost unlimited capital at their command. command.
Send for prospectus mailed free. Best
references furnished.
E MORTIMER PINE, Banker and Broker,
39 Broadway, New York.

\$100 PER MONTH MADE EASY.

D. H. DOUGHERTY.

J. E. MURPHY.

WORTH OF GOODS at 50c on the dollar will be the attraction at our stores Monday mornbe the attraction at our stores Monday morn-

ing. Over 200 cases of these goods received in the last three days. We scooped in the entire stock of goods of a merchant who wished to retire from business. These goods we have purchased are no shop worn or refused goods we are offering at such low prices, but fresh, well selected goods. New York cost sales, inventory sales or bankrupt sales can't compete with our prices. It took nerve as well as money to buy this large stock of goods this season of the year. We are going to give dull times a black eye and the public the biggest bargains in Silks, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Table Linens, Blankets. Comforts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Notions, and, in fact, everything in the dry goods line. We bought this stock of goods to sell, and the prices we marked will move it. Note a few of our specials we offer you:

You will find a Bargain Counter of Silks in the rear of our stores, in lengths from 1 1-2 to 12 yards, including Chinas, Failles, Satin Luxors, Surahs, Dresden Effects and Peau de Soies, and the price will be one-third what you pay elsewhere for them.

HOW ARE THESE PRICES?

soc Brocaded Silks for	25
65c Surah Silk at	
\$1.36 Dresden Silks now	
\$1.25 Satin Duchesse cut to	20 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 :
\$1.00 Stripes or Figured Silk rea	duced55
75c China Silks will be	37
Big lot Figured China Silks	to be sold for what they will bring.

Black Dress Goods

You will find no trouble in selecting a nice black dress from our Bargain Table of Remnants. We will sell you an all wool dress for less than you have been paying for a half cotton one. We quote you a few of our prices to give you an idea of what inducements we have for you.

ments we have for you.
38 inch Novelty Suiting
40 inch Silk-finish Henrietta, all Wool25c
38 inch all Wool Surah Serge
\$1.25 Priestly's Silk Warp Goods
\$1.50 Priestly's Silk Warp in Brocaded effects
\$2.00 Priestly's Silk Warp henriettas \$1.00
Double width Dress Goods, good quality, at
Cost.
Plain Brilliantine, good quality, at25c

Colored

DRESS GOODS.

Three (3) Center Tables of Colored Dress Goods in bolts, and two Counters of Remnants of Colored Dress Goods will be sold Monday. The people never had the opportunity of supplying themselves with Dress Goods at so small an expense as they will have at this GREAT SALE. Read a few of the starters

at this GREAT BALLE. Itead a lew of the	to star ters
34 inch Mixed Suitings	100
36 inch Figured Mohair	171/20
38 inch Mohair Serge, good value 39c	200
40c all Wool Cheviot, Boucle Effect	290
50c Silk-finish all Wool Henrietta, for Monday	370
38 inch all Wool Serge or Henrietta, 45c kind, for	240
\$1.25 Serge, beautiful finish, 44 inches wide, at	650
38 inch Novely Suiting as a "Leader" for	25c
52 inch Dress Suitings, originally \$1.25, will be	85c
40 inch Silk and all Wool Plaids, pretty effects, \$1.00 valu	es65c
We will sell any Novelty Suit in the house at Origin	ai Cost. Job

The Linens in the stock of goods we bought are of pretty designs and splendid qualities. Our Linen department was complete before our last purchase. We have no room in it for any more goods. We will put this line of Linens on the Bargain Tables in rear of our stores. The price on these goods have been knifed until there is nothing left to tell the original price but the fine quality of the goods.

45c Satin Table Damask at	-25c
Good width half bleached Linen	
Red Table Linen will be	12½c
72 inch full bleached Damask for	
\$1.00 Turkey red oil colors Linen	-63c
\$1.25 bleached Satin Damask at	79c
TOWELS, NAPKINS AND DOILIES,	

Some of them slightly soiled, will be sacrificed for what we can get for them. Remnants of Linens from 13/4 to 3 yards will be sold for less

Blankets Comforts

We are determined not to carry over a Blanket or Comfort. have cut the price on these goods to close them out. We have a big stock of them on hand. Have several pairs of very fine California Blankets, slightly soiled, that some one is going to get a big bargain in. If you are thinking of buying an Eiderdown Comfort we can certainly in terest you. These prices are correct.

75c Comforts reduced	58c
\$1.45 Comforts now	and the second s
\$1.15 Comforts now	
\$5.25 Blankets for	\$3.75
\$4.25 Blankets, cut	\$2.50
\$6.75 Blankets will be	\$4.75
\$3.00 Blankets marked	
\$1.25 Blankets for	
\$11.50 California Blankets	\$7.75

Any Eiderdown Comfort in stock half price.

Domestic Goods.

We can save you from 15 to 25 per cent on all of your Domestics. Buying them in large quantities enables us to give our customers the

4-4 Fruit of the Loom Bleaching, for Monday	734c
Good yard wide Sheeting at	5c
Best of Drilling now	61/2 C
Standard Apron Ginghams	5c
Good quality Cotton Flannel	5c
Splendid quality Dress Ginghams	5c
10-4 Bleached Sheeting for	-16c

Gents' Furnishings

HEREN SENIER (C. 1) 11 (1) 전 12 (1) 12 (1) 12 (1) 12 (1) 13 (1) 14 (1) 15 (1) 15 (1) 15 (1) 15 (1) 15 (1) 15 (1)	
15c Linen Collars	5c
40c and 50c Ties, good styles	15c
Good linen bosom re-enforced white Shirt, 50c kind, 3 for	\$1.00
85c Laundered Shirt	50c
4-ply Linen Cuff.	12½c
Dark colored Outing Shirts	25c
25c Windsor Ties	10c
Talin' and Conta' Wool Underwear entire stock at actual	

Big lot Laces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Corsets bought in this

REGARDLESS OF COST

Not having room in our stocks for this \$20,000 stock of goods, we will arrange it in the rear of our stores on center counters. Come MONDAY MORNING, and take advantage of these goods while they last.

74-76 WHITEHALL STREET.

Judge J. L. Sweat has called a special term of Pierce superior court to be held on the fourth Monday, 27th instant, at Blackshear, by Judge C. C. Smith, of the Oconee circuit, for hearing two murder cases and other matters in which Judge Sweat is disqualified. The murder cases are David Sellers and a young man named Strickland.

The Central City Colored Normal and In

dustrial Institute, of this city, proposes the erection at once of a \$10,000 school building, plans for which have already

building, plans for which have already been submitted to the trustees for exam-ination. The required building will be of wood and shall have a capacity for four hundred pupils. The institution is under the management of J. J. Higgs, colored, who is assisted by several teachers. Kin-lock, one of the teachers, is a native of

Africa. The school has an enrollment of 155 pupils. The Ware county board of education

held a meeting today and passed upon the business of 1896. They ordered the public school term to begin at any time between April 1, and July 1. At a called

meeting in February next, the board will adopt text books for use in the public

schools. Those present at the meeting were Judge H. P. Brewer, chairman; Hon. J. D. Smith, school commissioner; and W. S. Booth, H. G. Gibson, J. A. Cason

Dr. L. C. Mattox, a farmer, who was

the populist candidate for congress against Captain H. G. Turner in 1892, was here

10th last. He said that several years ago

while he lived at Waresboro, he pulled watermelon in his garden on Christma

The old Methodist church, which recen

ly changed its name to the Second church, was changed again this week to Trinity

The following persons have enrolled their names on the confederate pension roll

for inspection by the next grand jury: W. M. Capps, Warren Douglas, W. L. Henderson, J. S. McCarthy, Abram Music

pleted at Millwood, in this county.

Master James Hitch's leg was broken just

below the ankle this morning while he was playing on the school grounds.

RUMOR OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Reported That a Brunswick Man Was

Assassinated and Robbed.

Brunswick, Ga., January 11.-(Special.)-

It is generally rumored on the streets to-night that N. S. Russell, bookkeeper for

the Brunswick Grocery Company and own-

er of a large plantation near this city, was

estigated, but at a late hour nothing of

BURST A BLOOD VESSEL.

SUDDEN DEATH OF W. H. RAINEY

AT BRUNSWICK.

While at His Desk He Had a Severe

Spell of Coughing and Drop-

Brunswick, Ga., January 11.-(Special.)-

W. H. Rainy, ex-deputy clerk of the su-

perior court, dropped dead in the clerk's

office today while standing at his desk

writing. His death was due to the bursting

of a blood vessel while in a fit of coughing

will receive a nice burial. He left no fam-

fly, but has relatives elsewhere, who have

SHE STRUCK A SNAG.

Narrow Escape of a Little Steamer

from Sinking.

terrible disaster was narrowly averted

Thursday by the heroic efforts of Captain Robinson and his gallant crew of negro

saflors. Three steamboats, the Annie Gar

butt, Louisa, and the Henry, ply the Oco-nee river from this point to a place down

the river called the Hickory Tree. The boats are operated by a company of wealthy gentlemen, and carry frieght and

sometimes a few passengers to and fro.
Thursday morning the steamer Annie
Garbutt, comman by Captain Robinson,

left her wharf heavily laden with freight

and also four passengers—three young la dies and one gentleman.

blew two whistles, a signal for the landing and to make ready to throw the ropes. Sud

denly a vibration was felt, a second's rock

ing, throwing the freight about the deck

promiscuously.

An investigation was made and it was

DR. JAMESON DEPOSED.

Sir Hercules Has Issued an Order Re

moving Him from Office.

moving Him from Office.

Cape Town, January, 11.—Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the cape colony, has issued a proclamation removing Dr. Jameson from the office of administrator of Mashonaland, and appointing F. J. Newton, secretary and receiver general of British Bechuenaland, in his place. Mr. Newton is an imperial officer. The twenty-two members of the reform committee atrested in Johannesburg on Friday on charges of high treason are now in the Pretoria jail, where Dr. Jameson and his comrades are also confined, pending the complete disarming of the Johannesburg Uitlanders.

Carnesville's Election.

Carnesville, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—At the election held here for municipal officers W. O. Dean and J. W. Wansley received 25 votes each for mayor, resulting is a tile.

in a tie.

W. R. Little, M. C. Rampley, C. E. Adair
and J. P. Adair were elected as members
of council. There will perhaps be another
election for mayor ordered at an early

day.

G. S. Phillips, editor of The Tribune, has retired and John R. Dortch has succeeded him.

Mr. John D. Prather and Miss Georgia Hodges were united in marriage last New Year's day at the residence of Mr. A. S. Jenkins, No. 2 Johnson avenue, in this city, Rev. T. R. Kendall officiating. The bappy young couple were the recipients of many congratulations. They will be at home to their friends at Stone Mountain, Georgia

When near Smith's landing the captain

Ga., January 11.

His body is being cared for by friends and

ped Dead.

assaulted and robbed while en route

a definite nature has been learned

A new white school has just been

and A. E. Patterson.

plantation tonight. The

today and said that he pulled an

and J. Wolfe.

MACON BANK QUERIED

As To How Much of the New Loan They Would Take.

ONE BANK WILL TAKE SOME

Gossip About the Judgeship of Macon Circuit-Legal Matters and General News.

Macon, Ga., January 11 .- (Special.) - Each of the banks of Macon received a telegram last night from The New York World, of

"Will you kindly telegraph whether, as matter of patriotism, you will invest in only bank that has so far tele wing this morning

"The Exchange bank will take \$50,000 new government loan and possibly \$100,000." The answer of the Central Georgia bank

"Patriotism plentiful, but no surplus upital to subscribe to loan."

Judge Hardeman Retires

On next Wednesday, January 15th, the resignation of Judge John L. Hardeman from the bench of the Macon superior art circuit goes into effect, and he retires actively resume the practice of law, salary of \$2,000 being inadequate for the judge's support. It is said that Judge Hardeman will have a prosperous practice. The position of county attorney, to which rs, pays about \$800 or \$1,000 per an The retainer is \$200 and the balance of the pay is contingent. Messrs. Hardeman, Sons & Turner, the attorneys for the county last year, made about \$1,000. The largest single fee was \$400, when they known contest of Massenbery and Smith for the office of county treasurer. Judge Hardeman's general practice will no doub

be very good.
Solicitor General Felton. re seems to be no doubt of the fact that Governor Atkinson will appoint Solici-General Felton judge of the Macon cir-t, vice Hardeman resigned. The apthe next three days. As soon as Mr. Fel-As already stated in The Constitution there are several candidates for solicitor general, to-wit: Walter Grace, of Macon Robley Smith, of Crawford, and one o Legal Matters.

A short time ago the firm of Helfrich & o. failed and the sheriff took charge of the stock of goods, notes, accounts, etc. Later, on patition of Herman Mall et al., Judge Hardeman appointed Mr. W. B. Birch temporary receiver of the notes and ints and left the goods in the charge

This afternoon, on a new petition of Stead & Wimberly, attorneys for sundry creditors, Judge Hardeman appointed W. B. Birch temporary receiver of Helfrich & Co.'s stock of goods, notes, accounts, etc. Recently the storchouse of C. T. Stubbs was destroyed by firs. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company refused to pay the insurance, alleging that the iron safe clause of the policy had been violated. Stubbs sued the company and the jury awarded him \$500. The company made a motion for a new trial, and this morning Judge Hardeman refused to grant it.

In the city court not long since two respectable locking and in this first the city court not long since two respectable locking and in this first literal and the statements. This afternoon, on a new petition of Stead

grant it.

In the city court not long since two respectable looking and intelligent young men, northerners, T. W. Reddy and T. D. Hellmer, were convicted on the charge of the larceny of a bicycle. They were sentenced to pay a fine or go to jail. As they lid not have the money they were imprisoned. Today they received money from relatives and each paid a fine of \$100 and were set at liberty.

The Whisky Question.

though the article itself will readily. It is probable that at the meeting of the city council next Tuesday night a number of saloonists will petition the mayor and council to fix a license of \$500 on all wholesale dealers who sell in quantities as small as a quart. The saloonists are required to pay a license of \$500 and the wholesalers are required to pay \$150, and if they sell in quantities as small as a quart they must pay \$50 additional. The salconists say the quart trade is in conflict with their retail business, and that the wholesalers should be made either to pay a license of \$500 or be made either to pay a license of \$500 or should not be allowed to sell in less quanti-ties than one gallon. The wholesaiers do not think there will be any change in the

Who Will Be Postmaster?

It is rumored here that by February 1st the question as to who will succeed Mayor Price as postmaster at Macon will be de-termined. Indications now point to J. H. Newsy Notes.

The statement of the Exchange bank, made public today, shows among other interesting facts the following: Deposits 11,108,677.21; cash and exchange on hand, 1434,603.69; demand loans, \$755.97. It is a grous and well managed institution that has a deposit these days of over a million dollars. The career of the Ex-

million dollars. The career of the Exchange bank has been phenomenal.
Judge A. L. Miller has returned from an important business trip to New York and other northern points.
Grand Master John P. Shannon, of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, has returned home after a short visit to Macon on Masonic business.
Invitations have been issued by Mrs. George W. Duncan and Mrs. William H. Felton, Jr., to a card party on next Thursday afternoon at the beautiful residence of Mrs. Duncan.
Major Hardeman has ordered out the battalion to parade on Monday, January 20th, in celebration of the birthday of General Lee. As the birthday of General Lee, the 19th, falls on Sunday this year the soldiers will celebrate on Monday instead.
Mr. Thod Hammond has returned to Atlanta after a short visit to Macon. Mr. Hammond has many friends here who are always happy to see him.
The mayor and council of Macon. will give proper reception to the mayors of Atlanta and Philadelphia and the committees of councilmen and citizens when they arrive here with the Liberty bell en route to Savannah and Philadelphia. The thamber of commerce, the Young Men's Business League, the Commercial Club and other institutions may also join in the welsome to the distinguished visitors.

CANNING THE OYSTERS.

the American

A Great Industry at Brunswick-The

Naval Reserves, Etc. ick, Ga., January 11.-(Special.)-The Alken Canning Company, extensive op-trators in this section in the oyster indus-ry, have started their factory for this seary, have started their factory for this sea-ton. This concern employs, all told, 200 lands, twenty-two boats and one steamer, lesides letting contracts for oyster gather-ng. Its oyster farms extend over 10,000 lores, and it does an immense shipping susiness. Although profits were small and susiness dull last season, the company leared several thousand dollars net and itered several thousand dollars net and ionfidently expects good returns this year, he price of the commodity having fisen.

The Brunswick Naval Reserves are much moouraged over recent news from Washington and are gratified at the evident interest shown in their organization by Sectarry Herbert. A recent letter from the savy department states that there is a var college at Newport, R. L. where members of the various naval militias will be given a course of naval training, such as propedo, submarine work, etc., free of harge, and all expenses during the course rill be borne by the national government, the college is open for the reception of aval milities officers from June to October ach year, but the course in torpedo train-

ing only extends over fourteen days. The matter will be laid before the commissioned officers, and it is probable that Georgia will be represented by one or more from the ranks of the Brunswick Reserves. In the matter of arms for the company, Becretary Herbert writes that they will be sent provided the state pays the freight. As the company is very much in need of equipments, Lieutenant Commanding Aiken will request Governor Atkinson to make requisition for them as soon as proper blanks are received from the department, and pay the freight out of the company's treasury if the state cannot now legally do it, and then ask the legislature at its next session to reimburse the company for us expenditure. Governor Atkinson writes in reply to a letter from Lieutenant Aiken that the state has no funds which could be used legally to pay for towing the monitor from Norfolk to. Brunswick in accordance with a proposition from the department to loan the Reserves one on such conditions, but that at the next session of the legislature he will ask to have a special bill enacted to pay the tonnage dues on the monitor.

As this is a long time off Lieutenant Aiken has requested Colonel John E. duBignon, president of the Brunswick Towing Association, now in Atlanta, to call on Governor Atkinson and ascertain whether it is probable that such a bill will go through. If it is likely to pass the reserves will arrange to secure time from the towbost association on the payments and get them to bring the monitor to Brunswick at once. The permanent acquisition of a genuine war vessel to Georgia waters will be a

bring the monitor to Brunswick at once. The permanent acquisition of a genuine war vessel to Georgia waters will be a good thing for the state. The department requires that the reserves send the monitor to Norfolk navy yard once every two years for overhauling. If the monitor is secured the reserves will make the trip with it and practice while on it. The reserves will give a fair, commencing April 6th, which promises to be a big financial success. The company has 52 active members enrolled, is full of vim and life and only needs arms and a monitor to make it fully as well equipped as the famous similar organizations in the northern and eastern states. One feature in connection with the company is their marine band of twenty-five pieces under the leadership of Professor John Bumgarten, who made a state reputation as director of the old "Attantics," in their time holders of the state championship medal. The band is now organizing an orchestra to include all their members and it will be a big addition to musical circles.

Mr. Thomas O'Conpor has been appointed

cal circles.
Thomas O'Connor has been appointed the council and vested with full au ority to proceed to Washington and urg runswick's claims for recognition at th hands of the government in the matter of appropriations for additional range lights and other improvements for Brunswick's harbor. He will proceed on his mission next week, equipped with full data upon which to base the claims of the port for liberal appropriations.

CAPTAIN SEAY WILL RUN.

For the Mayoralty of Rome-Other News.

Rome, Ga., January 11 .- (Special.) - Captain John J. Seay will be in the race for the mayoralty of Rome. This is authentic. There have been various surmises as to whether or not he would make the race. "Yes," said he to The Constitution's correspondent this afternoon, "I am going to run. I shall be in the race but shall make no formal announcement of my ticket just yet. I will have a full ticket

ticket just yet. I will have a full ticket and am going to win the race. The action of the other side in approaching Fire Chief Carnelius as they did, before his election, will win me the race."

Captain Seay has just returned from an extended tour of the middle states, visiting Washington and other points north. He went with Mr. David Lanier, the managing partner of the Chester. Pa., cotton mills, operated by J. N. Lanier and David Lanier.

Big Business Change. Today Mr. R. B. Morrison sent in hi resignation as the manager of the Rome Brick Company, having disposed of his interest in the concern, and will retire from the company at once.

Morrison will be succeeded by William McDuffle, who was foreman of the construction department of the Massachusetts

Judge Turnbull Retires. This morning there was a bar meeting for the hearing of motions in the superior court before Judge Turnbull. After the business was disposed of Judge Turnbul took leave of the bar as its presiding judge After a short rest he will re-enter the active practice of his profession.

SHOT THE SHERIFF. DR. THORNTON WOUNDS SHERIFF NELSON IN THE ARM.

The Doctor Accused the Officer of Cutting the Rope and Loosing His Mules.

Sycamore, Ga., January 11.-Special.)-This morning, at 6:40 o'clock, town was aroused by the report of a shot-gun on its main street. Upon investiga-tion it was found that Dr. S. A. Thornton had shot Sheriff Nelson, of Worth county.

An eye-witness gives out the following Sheriff Nelson was in his buggy, coming down toward the hotel, when between the hotel and Dr. Story's place, Dr. Thornton who was on the sidewalk, spoke to the sheriff in a friendly way and said he wanted to see him at his store. When the sheriff reached the hotel, Colonel T. R. Perry got Thornton's store.

Dr. Thornton went into the store, go unpleasant conversation which the sheriff and himself had some time ago about

"You cut the rope on my mule and I am going to shoot you," and shoot he did, the load of No. 7 birdshot taking effect just above the elbow of the right arm, in-flicting a painful though not dangerous

flesh wound. The doctor being only about ten feet away the full load buried staelf in the sheriff's arm, and but for the heavy cloth-ing he wore his arm would have been shot off.

After the shooting Dr. Thornton went to his house, left his gun and disappeared; no one knows where.

The sheriff, who did not get out of his buggy, was driven to the hotel, where his arm was dressed by Dr. Story.

At 2:45 o'clock this afternoon the sheriff left for his home in Isabella. All is quiet now.

left for his home in Isabelia. All is quiet now.

The trouble arose over a levy Dr. Thornton had made last week on some mules in Sheriff Nelson's possession by the sheriff of Irwin county. Sheriff Nelson would not allow the mules to be carried off by the sheriff of Irwin county, and Nelson, the sheriff of Irwin county and Dr. Thornton had some words about the matter.

Sheriff Nelson went to Sycamore today to give bond.

Attacked by Robbers.

Brunswick, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—
A. H. Levy, business manager of The
Morning Call, reports a desperate attempt
made to either kill or rob him late Thursday night, which came near being successful. Levy had escorted a young lady home from the Knights of Pythias entertainment and was returning from the house, which is located some distance out. While passing a shaded spot he was set upon from the rear. His head, was thrown back and an attempt was made to cut him. He and an attempt was made to cut him. He is powerfully built and struggled to free himself, when a heavy blow was struck him full on the jaw, which, with the pulling from behind, threw him heavily to the ground, one of his assailants jumping on his chest and pounding him in the face. During the struggle which followed Levy's cost was cut saveral times and his given.

WERE FOR REED

Meeting of Republicans in Montgomery Friday Night.

MOST OF THEM WERE COLORED

About Twenty White Men in the Crowd—Speech of Dr. Moseley.
Alabama News.

Montgomery, Ala., January Il-(Special.) The Reed republicans of Montgomery county rallied in the recorder's court room last night, to the entire safisfaction of Dr. R. A. Moseley, of Birmingham, the king bee of the Reed movement in this

The meeting was of a dark colored tan variety, as it was composed of about five hundred of the colored brother of various shades of complexion, and about twenty lily-white republicans, but it was Reed meeting right, and the referen

Dr. Moseley, who is chairman ed up the meeting with a speech of more than two hours, in which he declared for Reed for president and for Moseley for chairman of the state executive committee, and the colored brother sang out in tone tions. The colored heart was fired Dr. Moseley smiled for Reed once and twice for himself. John W. Jones, a tan-colored delegate

from Lowndes county, who is possessed with a grievance against the white bosses of the republican party, followed Chairman Moseley. He declared for Reed, all right, to the great joy of his audience, but he

Moseley. He declared for Reed, all right, to the great joy of his audience, but he proceeded to roast the white republicans of the state who arrogated to themselves the domination of the colored brother, who formed the great majority of the party and he declared himself unalterably opposed to fusion with the populists or anybody else in the coming state campaign.

Rev. A. J. Warner, a colored divine from Birmingham, was for Reed, harmony and success and to obtain these ends he was perfectly willing to fuse with the populists or anybody.

Nathan Alexander, a Montgomery colored brother, created the sensation of the meeting. He was not only opposed to fusion with populists, but he wanted and demanded the recognition of the colored republican by a division of the places on the state ticket. He was for Reed, but primarily he was for the colored republican of Alabama.

As a Reed rally, Dr. Moseley, who is the leader of the Reed forces in the state, is vry much satisfied with the meeting, and he thinks it showed conclusively that Mr. Reed is the choice of the colored element of the party.

A Wealthy Negro Woman Shot.

Selma, Ala., January 11.—(Special.)—Vic-toria White, an aged and wealthy negress living a mile south of this city, was fatally shot at a late hour last night. Three year ago she married the wealthiest negro in section. A year later he died, willing his property to her during her lifetim His children have been very bitter toward her, and she has had fears for her life. Last night, as she walked through the hall of her home, some one shot her from the outside of the house. Twelve buckshot

alive, but cannot recover.

Charley White, a grandson of her husband, is missing, and it is thought he com-mitted the crime. A posse is searching for

entered her head and right side. She is still

Five Men Drowned.

Montgomery, Ala., January 11.—(Special.) The Beldwin, Ala., Times, published at Daphne, Ala., relates that several days ago four unknown men were drowned at the mouth of Perdido bay. Messrs. Wallace Caswell, Alex Brill and John Benton were standing on the beach when they observed a boat coming from the direction of Pen-sacola. When the boat, which contained sacola. When the boat, which contained five men, reached the mouth of the Perdido, she suddenly capsized in the breakers. The gentiemen hastemed to procure a schooner and searched for four miles around the place where the boat had sunk but found no trace of the men. The boat in which they sailed appeared, the gentiemen say, to be a yawl, and was rigged for two sails, but when she capsized was sailing under the foresail with a fair wind, when the breakers struck her, causing the sail to jibe.

The boat, which was a diamond-bottomed sailing boat, was afterward found on the

O'Brien Race for the Shrievalty.

Birmingham, Ala., January 11 .- (Special.) The political pot in the county, as well as the state, is on a boom. It is nearly boiling over. In the county race, the can didates for the office of sheriff seem to be the thickest. There are more than a dozen candidates out for the office, but the real race seems to be between Mr. Asbury Thompson, at present chief deputy under Thompson, at present chief deputy under Sheriff Morrow, and Captain Frank P. O'Brien, at one time editor and proprietor of The Age-Herald. Mr. Thompson is a great friend of the present holder of the position in and around the courthouse, while Mr. O'Brien is a popular man around the city and especially among the men who labor. The miners are almost entirely for Mr. O'Brien, and if the primary plan is held instead of a convention, Mr. O'Brien will receive the nomination. An investigation was made and it was discovered that the forepart of the boat had come in contact with great force against a projecting limb, lying under the water, which cut a large and dangerous hole, into which the water rushed rapidly. After allaying the fears of the young ladies, Captain Robinson immediately took off his outer garments and in his underclothes dived into the river with the veteran air of a Paul Boyton and swam near the damaged part of the boat.

In a moment every one of the negroes comprising the crew also jumped in the water and assisted their brave commander in endeavoring to stop the flow of water into the hole. Pumping and bailing was resorted to, and blankets and sacks were also used and after working assiduously in the cold and icy water for an hour the men patched the rent up sufficiently to get the boat to the dock. The boat proceeded later on down the river to its destination. The passengers praise Captain Robinson for his intrepidness in saving the boat from destruction.

Taxes Collected.

Tax Collector R. G. Hewvitt, of this county, collected during the month of December, 1895, the sum of \$161,590,93, divided as follows: State taxes, \$80,418.05, and county taxes, \$80,477.13. The total rate on all taxes was for those living outside the city of Birmingham \$1.15 on the \$100; for those living in the city, \$1.25 per \$100. The state tax assessment for the county of Jefferson for the year, 1895, is based on a valuation of \$30,697,826, which makes the receipts expected from this county as follows: State tax, \$153,100.63; soldier tax, \$15,348.9i; poll tax, \$4,897.50. The county of Jefferson will contribute to the state this year for taxes, assessed in 1895, the princely sum of \$189,-137.09.

Burning of a Barn.

Lafayette, Ala., January II.—(Special.)— The barn of T. G. Gilliland, a prosperous farmer of beat 9, this county, was burned last night with two mules, fodder and 200 bushels of corn. It is supposed to have been set on fire by negroes.

THE ASSASSIN'S HAND.

A Gentleman Killed While Hunting

with His Son. Tecumseh, Ala., January 11 .- (Sp

A horrible murder was committed this morning, at 10 o'clock, near the furnace on the Williams farm. A. P. Collins, the foremen of the Tecumseh Iron Company, was out hunting with his ten-year-old son and the son of William Price. They hunted together until coming to Terrapin creek, where the boys went on one side and Col-The boys had hardly started down the

stream when they heard a rifle shot and on returning found Collins lying on the nd with a builet through the ground with a bullet through the groins, which severed an artery, causing death in

which severed an artery, causing death in half an hour.

Much excitement prevails and a posse with bloodhounds are hunting the country over for the unknown assassin.

Collins was a deacon in the Baptist church and was not known to have an enemy in the world. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Under a Charge of Conspiracy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January II.—(Special.)—The trial of the officers of the Tennessee and Kentucky Board of Underwriters on a charge of conspiracy to in-

jure public business by maintaining a trust against the anti-trust state law, came up for trial today in the circuit court. The trial will be concluded Monday.

SUBSCRIBING FOR A FACTORY. Good Record That Promises Even Waycross Bidding for the Wilson Shoe Manufacturing Company. Waycross, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—
Ten thousand dollars was subscribed this evening by citizens of Waycross for the removal of the Wilson Shoe Manufacturing Company's plant from Brunswick to Waycross. The factory will come.

Judge J. L. Sweat has called a special term of Pierce superior court to be held

Better Results. HAS AN IMMENSE CIRCULATION

Anderson County, South Carolina, the

Largest on the List-Texas Comes Next with Bell County.

The circulation of The Weekly Consti-

tution has been increasing steadily for several years. It has not reached high water mark, but its immense popularity is a source of great gratulation. The Georgia list covers every county in this state and almost every county in this state and almost every postofice within our borders. In view of the large quantities of Daily Constitutions delivered by the postal lines to every railroad postoffice within a day's ride of Atlanta the number of Weekly Constitutions sent out to Georgia readers is wonderful. The largest postoffice on our list is An-derson, S. C., where are delivered 220 Weeklies every Tuesday, the next largest office is Vanceboro, N. C., with 202.
The largest county on the Weekly 1

Anderson, in South Carolina, 1,143 sub-scribers. These are distributed as follows: Anderson, in South Carolina, 1,133 society of the South Carolina, 1,133 society of the South Carolina, 1,134 society of the South Carolina, 22; Annie, 11; Autun, 11; Baxter, 2; Belton, 62; Blaine, 5; Boleman, 20; Broyles, 20; Brushy Creek, 7; Burdine, 2: Cason, 8; Cely, 1; Corinne, 4; Crayton, 21; Deany, 12; Deanyer, 15; Equality, 10; Essie, 4; Fairdeal, 9; Guyton, 12; Hickory Fiat, 6; Holland, 10; Honea Path, 110; Iola, 26; Iva, 22; Majors, 19; Marion, 7; Moffettsville, 11; Moscow, 5; Moseley, 5; Mountain Creek, 11; Nead, 8; Neva, 10; Newell, 10; Clio, 16; Pelzer, 51; Pendleton, 43; Piercetown, 13; Roberts, 16; Rock Mills, 14; Saddlers Creek, 7; Septus, 13; Starr, 12; Storeville, 12; Toney Creek, 18; Townville, 116; Varennes, 10; Waco, 4; Williamston, 24. Total 1,143. Two agents from this county within the past year have sent in over one thousand subscribers from this county within the next bargest county is in Texas—

es. The next largest county is in Texas The next largest county is in Texas—Bell county—with subscribers as follows:
Holland, 126; Belton, 89; Burgess, 14; Cyclone, 11; Heidenheimer, 25; Killeen, 33; Oenaville, 45; Oscar, 11; Rodgers, 14; Seaton, 12; Sparta, 10; Summers Mills, 14; Temple, 82; Belfalls, 5; Bland, 4; Brookhaven, 3; Donahoe, 5; Edgeworth, 3; Gindale, 2; Little River, 9; Maxdale, 4; Moffat, 9; Nolanville, 5; Ocker, 9; Parkdale, 4; Pendletonville, 7; Frairie Dell, 4; Salado, 9; Stampede, 1; Troy, 4; Youngsport, 2; making a total of 579.

There are other counties in Texas, North

ing a total of 503.

There are other counties in Texas, North
Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia that
crowd close upon these figures, Coweta
county, Georgia, being perhaps next in

These facts are given to illustrate the popularity of The Constitution in its advocacy of true democratic principles and of party honesty in carrying out the promises to the people made in the last national plat-

to the people made in the ast national platform.

The Weekly as a mewspaper covers the ground thoroughly and gives every week the events of interest in concise or elaborat form, according to value.

The Constitution thanks its large constituency for the liberal support they give it and looks for 1896 to carry its weekly to more than 200,000 homes in the south alone. The present circulation, about 160,000, is satisfactory, but we have the other 40,000 in sight and must secure them this year.

MARRIED BY MAYOR STRONG. MRS. WILLIE K. MADE A SUDDEN

MARRIAGE.

She Became Mrs. Belmont Without Much Ceremony-They Will Go to Egypt

New York, January 11 .- The expected Vanderbilt-Belmont marriage was performed at 10 o'clock this morning. The ceremeny was performed by Mayor Strong at the residence of Mrs. Vanderbilt, corner of Seventy-second street and Madison avenue. Only a few witnesses were present at the event, arrong these being Miss Smith, the only sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt; Colonel and Mrs. William Jay and Mrs. W. D.

After the ceremony Mayor Strong shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, wished them all possible happiness and immediate ly took a cab and was driven to his office where the marriage certificate was stamp-ed with the mayoralty seal and was deliv-

red to Mr. Relmont's attorneys. About noon the bride and groom took their departure for Newport, where each has maintained extensive establishments. An interesting bridal tour abroad is centhey will join the duke and duchess of Mariborough. After a sojourn there all will return to Paris and later go to Sweden. In May Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will return The wedding which occurred today was

announced as a probability of the near future at a drawing room dinner given to Mrs. Vanderbilt and a dozen lady friends by Mrs. William Jay on the evening of January 4th. The event was not paraded before the public in advance and no notoriety is now sought by the most interested parties over the celebration of the event. Mrs. Belmont was lately Mrs. Alva Smith Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, Her maiden name was Miss Alva Smith, she being a daughter of the late Murray Ferbs Smith, of Alabama. She was visiting in New York about 1876, when she met W. K. Vanderbilt at a reception, and they were married shortly afterwards. Three children—a daughter afterwards. Three children—a daughter and two sons—were born to Mr. and Mrs.

PICCAROON BY A HEAD. Billy Jordan Was Beaten Out in a Close Drive.

New Orleans, January II.-A big crowd took advantage of the delightful weather and attended the races. Outside of the fourth race, in which Piccaroon beat Billy Jordan a head in a hard drive, the events were rather tame. The chief feature of the card, the mile and a quarter handicap, was won by imp. Monarch through the poor riding of J. Murphy, who had the mount on Langdon, the favorite, taking him all over the track and just when he had the race won he allowed him to bolt across the track and finished third. Ethel Farrell, a bay filly by Jim Gore-Elsie B, captured the three-furlong event in a drive by two lengths in good time considering the condition of the track. Winchester won the third in a gallop by five lengths and King Film the last handly by a length and a half. Piccaroon was the only favor-ite to win and he won by Tuberville's using better judgment than Ham in saving

ite to win and he won by Tuberville's using better judgment than Ham in saving ground. Weather clear; track heavy.

First race, seven furiongs, purse—Piccarcon, 112, Tuberville, 13 to a won; Billy Jordan sacond, Billy Bennett third. Time, 1.34½. Pulitzer, Lady Doleful, Judge Dubouse, Red John, Bust-Up, Bob Neville, Young Arion, imp. Bimbo and King Michael also ran.

Second race, three furiongs, for two-year-olds—Ethel Farrell, 108, A. Barrett, 6 to 1, won; Overflow second, Parmesan third. Time, 39. Anger, Fate, Koenigin, Brazoria, Rinaldo, Sanguine, Glen Echo and Fleta S also exn.

Third race, six furiongs, seling—Winchester, 85, Dunn, 10 to 1, won; Arsenic scoond, Barney Aaron, Jr., third. Time, 1:20½. Tuscarora, J. W. Levy, The Rook, Santa Cruz, Discard, Gaiety Girl, Liberty Bell, F. C. Nichols and Moyad also ran.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter, handicap—Imp. Monarch, 104, J. Hill, 6 to 1, won; Clarus second, Langdon third. Time, 2:18½. Potsdam, Uncle Jim, Marcel, Tip-pecanoe and Satinet also ran.

Fifth race, six furlongs, celling—King Elim, 112, Tabor, 6 to 1, won; Ferryman Elim, 112, Tabor, 6 to 1, won; Ferryman second, Burrell's Billiet third. Time, 1:20, Gracie C, May Ashley, Alto June, Benquire, Glendaga, Morse, Rollie C, Patsey and Casse also ran.

REGARDING THE CHIMES.

An Interesting Talk with Mrs. William L. Peel.

The thirteen states which were represented by displays of historical relics in the colonial department at the exposition are roing to secure the chimes for Atlanta as lasting souvenir of the exposition. Those of them to whom the plan has been communicated have taken up the idea with wonderful degree of enthusiasm and say they will push it in their respective states, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, with whom the plan originated, has been delighted with the enthusiasm aroused by the proposition. Speaking of it yesterday, she said:

"You would be surprised if you knew now much interest had been aroused in this subject People come to me constantly, many of whom I never saw before, to talk about the chimes. So many people have come from other cities and they miss the bells which they have been accustomed to hear all their lives, and many others who did not feel that Atheris which has been always recessarily lanta, which has been always necessarily practical, could well afford not to do a "Do you object to making your plans

"Not at all. On the contrary, it is absolutely necessary for the public to understand just exactly what we propose co-operation of every man, woman child in Atlanta to carry out our plans. We propose to build a very beautiful stone tower in a conspicuous and central spot, and hang within a chime of thirteen bells. forever, and we want everybody in Atla to take stock in these bells, and shall ask at the proper time that they give us ten cents for that purpose. In that way we would reach a great many people and make the interest general. You perceive that if all our hundred thousand people were to give ten cents apiece it would not only be a big thing, but would make us all feel that we had a unity of purpose and a common interest.
"It is not your purpose then to ask for

any subscriptions?

"No, we will not ask for anything at all, but we will gladly receive any amount that may be tendered, but we want it all to be voluntary. Several prominent gentlemen have already assured us that they wished to take part. That reminds me. I have two wealthy friends here—we call them Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith. The other day Mr. Smith, who is very much interested in the chimes, remarked that he expected to do something nice, and then said that he would agree to double Mr. Jones's subscription. Of course, when Mr. Jones, who is one of the richest men in town, gets hold of this tale, he will do something handsome. As neither of these gentlemen gave much time or money to the exposition I think they will both be delighted to show their appreciation of the men and women who did. We shall pur-sue the same plan all over Georgia and the other states, where we have a perfect network of influence. All of the regents who have been heard from have accepted their appointment, and gone to work with a will, and it is safe to say that we will be able to present the city with something

superb.

"Thirteen states will be represented—
Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, necticut and New Jersey. Two years historical exhibit, and especially desired the original thirteen, but all did not re-spond. Afterwards when they saw what success our work was going to b were anxious to come in, but it was then too late, we had no room. We regretted it more than they did. But in our thirteen we have thorough organization and most powerful influences, and their chil-dren are invited to have a bell named in their honor by lending a helping hand. It will be sweet music when Louisiana rings back an answering peal to Connecticut, and Massachusetts and South Carolina could not be heard anywhere else on th globe except in Atlanta, Georgia. We want them called the children's chimes, and we want the children to have all the honor. The colonial committee is simply backing the children.

"It is the unanimous wish of our committee to secure the site of the old artes an well for the tower, but there seems to be great reluctance in some quarters to part with that eyesore. That could be overcome, however, and I presume we will likely get whatever we ask for. One thing is certain: We don't care to have the chimes at all unless they are in the very heart of town, where there would be no Peachtree street and no Peters street; no north Atlanta and no south Atlanta, but just one great, big, pros perous, generous Atlanta."
"Have you purchased the chime that was

at the exposition?" "No, we have concluded no trade, as we are entertaining several propositions. We had about decided to buy those when we heard a good deal of adverse criticism about them. There is no doubt but that they were very badly rung at times, which may account for the discord, and as we are making of our chime an offering in the in-terest of harmony, it would be too bad if it should ever ring false. For my own part I admired the chimes very much indeed, and certainly heard them play some tunes very finely. While I heard them every day for three months it was not with any idea of ever becoming a possible pur-chaser and I did not listen to them critically, but merely as a lover of music. Un-fortunately, about the time I had decided to buy them the man had arrived from the factory and took them down, prepara-tory to shipment. There they lie, in the tower, I presume, as we were given a tenday option, which expires next week. We have an advisory board of gentlemen who have an advisory board of gentiemen who will have to pronounce upon the desirabil-ity of any bells we may purchase. Dr. I. S. Hopkins knows all about the scientific acoustics and musical construction of chimes and Mr. Julius Alexander knows all about bells, so that we have two very safe advisers, not to mention the other gentlemen on the committee.

States, in operation since 1849. They have a fine reputation and are considered first-"How about silver chimes!

"How about silver chimes?"

"That is a very nice idea, indeed, on paper, but as a matter of fact it is a dream. Silver has no vibration, but produces a dull tone like lead. Pure bell metal gives the best tone and is composed of a certain proportion of copper and East Indiatin. In this country eight bells constitutes what is called a chime. All the chimes in the towns and cities around us are composed of eight bells. On the chimes in the towns and cities around us are composed of eight bells. On the continent of Europe chimes frequently consist of forty or fifty small bells, and are played by means of a barrel like that in a hand organ, or by clock work. The carilons, also composed of small bells, are very common throughout the Netherlands, and are played like a planoforte. When this chime was cast for the Cotton expasition it was composed of ten bells. It was found, however, that in order to play 'Dixie' it was necessary to have thirteen bells, so the others were added. A chime of eight bells represented the plain scale. Our chimes had the half steps, or flats, which rendered them capable of great variety."

of her committee on hospitals and nursery for Tuesday morning at 652 Peachtree street.

consumbli

is just as easy to under as the growth of mould one top of canned fruit. It ism

The germs of consum are frequently coming our lungs. They are h less, unless we let them on there. We have got to h them, or they kill us.

Our weakness is their oppor tunity. They find lodg wherever our tissues feeble; they thrive on weakness. All we can do h lay up richness and fulines life against them. The s word that stands for this is-FAT.

If we begin in time cod-liver oil we keep the down without knowing it.

Scotts Emulsion is cod-liver oil broken un little bits of drops covered or with glycerine, as pills coated with sugar or gelat The fish fat taste is cove hidden; lost. The oil is he digested—digestion begins such a breaking up.

Hypophosphites of lime soda are in it-more of the are always wanted in the boo when the health is such the cod-liver oil is useful.

ecujula. The germ that

scrofula is the same that causes consumption; in scrofula it is growing some other part of the body Scrofula is, in the ma disease of infancy and ch hood. You cannot tell wheth

your child has scrofula not; you must look to w doctor for that. He will tell you that the scrofulous child is fat-stare and weak; 'that it mus refreshed and strengthed that some of the means a cleanliness, plenty of fresh and an abundance of food to is rich in fat. Scrof children usually loathe sight and taste of fat. T need fat, but cannot dig this loathing of it is the stinctive provision of nature keep them from taxing the tired digestion with it. will take and digest the car

fat in its easiest form; the Scotts Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. The ef of it is to give them a pant the fat they need, to help! digest their everyday food give them an appetite,

make them rosy and plump thin bab

Fat is of great account baby; that is why bables fat. If your baby is scratt Scott's Emulsion is he wants. The healthy b stores as fat what it does! need immediately for and muscle.

Fat babies are happy: do not cry; they are rich; fat is laid up for time of They are happy becathey are comfortable.

fat surrounds their little no and cushions them. When they are so those nerves are hurt at an

ungentle touch. They delight in Emulsion. It is as sweet wholesome to them. Sin that babies know what is for them so much better grown-up people

has been indorsed by the media fession for twenty years (ash years) because it is always analyse contains the pure years (ash years) ways contains the pure years (ash years) ways contains the pure years (ash years) with trade-mark of fish. Put up in 50 cash. Put up in 50 cash. Put up in 50 cash, P cough or help your baby.

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THE GERMAN

London,

of British Transvaal board of tra on the immiging the period the board's p board has re the remarkal fifteen years sive of the Transvaal. Germans, but each. The reliament as so less be used dealing with right to inter public. While tistics may plomacy in r the strongest can avail Gr sible Europes crisis, so fa cerned, seems has clinched by notifying t the landing will be immediated as the control of th

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le-mark Put up in 50 c sizes. The sm be enough to cour baby. TWO POINTS OF VIEW

English Do Not Believe That Kaiser Wilhelm Is Crazy.

READY FOR BATTLE

Britain Is Prepared To Meet the

The Emperor Finds Himself Indorsed on All Sides-No War Is Anticipated.

THE GERMANS ARE NOT CONCILIATORY

London, January 11.—With a view to ascertaining from authentic data the ratio of British and German interests in the of British and German interests in the Transvaal the government caused the board of trade officials to prepare a report on the immigration into that republic during the period covered by the returns in the board's possession. The inquiry of the board has resulted in the establishment of the remarkable fact that during the last fifteen years only 12,000 foreigners, exclusive of the British, have gone into the Transvaal. The returns include Americans, Frenchmen, Hollanders, Italians and Germans, but do not give the ratio of Germans, but do not give the ratio of each. The report will be submitted to par-liament as soon as it meets and will doubtless be used as an important factor in dealing with the German pretensions of a right to interfere in the south African republic. While the production of these statistics may assist and justify British di-plomacy in rebutting the German claims, it is the conviction in official circles that only the strongest and openly belligerent policy can avail Great Britain in face of a possible European coalition against her. The crisis, so far as the Transvaal is concerned, seems to be over. Lord Salisbury has clinched the position at Delagoa bay has children the position at Delagos bay by notifying the government at Lisbon that the landing of any foreign troops there will be immediately followed by the oc-cupation of the place by the British. By Wednesday five British cruisers will be Wednesday five British cruisers will be stationed at Delagoa bay. This procedure rather savors of a bluff, as no power threatens to land troops there; but it is part of the strong hand that the British government is compelled to play. Germany Has Not Explained.

Though the crisis in the Transvaal is ap-Though the crisis in the Transvaal is apparently over, events in Europe are approaching a phase that involves the fate of England. No explanations of Emperor William's message to President Kruger, of the hostile language of the German official oress or of the interviews of the German ministers with the Boer representatives have been vouchsafed to Lord Salisbury. here is no reason to assert that he has demanded such explanations and that or-ders to prepare the navy for war were isued after he had duly advised Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador here, that the German government ought to give the explanations required. abatement of the hostile tone of

The abatement of the nostile tone of the German inspired papers cannot be taken as indicating a change in the emperor's policy or of a lessening of the danger to England. Among the theories discussed by the press in trying to interet the emperor's action it is under ood that Lord Salisbury accepts only one, and that is that the message to President Kruger was part of a calculated and long-planned game of involving England in complications that would weaken her force as a factor in European affairs. The chiefs of the British foreign effice have of German diplomacy in the east, Lord Salisbury's efforts to bring about a settlement of the Armenian question have been thwanted and that Germany has made colicy to check England's expansion in my part of Asia. The key to all this lies

the emperor's resentment of the policy f Lord Salisbury.
While the liberals were in power the emperor expected that cold neutrality would be shown toward Germany, but he relied on Lord Salisbury, when he came into power, to enter into some form of entente with the triple alliance. Disappointed in this, the emperor decided to make England feel the weight of German hostility. How far the emperor has succeeded in observations are likely as a confined emperor when the content of the conten probably known to Lord Salisbury. That some tremendous danger threatens the British nation is the fixed belief in official and diplomatic dreles, where the government gets credit for impending war issues, and not for fooling the country by an empty naval demonstration.

The Berlin dispatch published by The

The Berlin dispatch published by The Telegraph this morning stating that Emperor William had sent a conciliatory letter to the queen in response to an autograph letter of rebuke sent to him by her majesty seems to be a canard without even the merit of originality. It simply rechoes a story that has been current here since Wednesday. The dispatch is ignored by some of the evening papers and sneered at by ethers. The Telegraph's correspondent states that Lord Salisbury has avoided asking explanations of the emperor's attitude on the Transvaal question, which extude on the Transvaal question, which explanations might be unpleasant, and adds that the governments of the several German states have commenced to protest that no hostility to England was intended; that no protection of the Transvaal is desired, and that no German interference in any form was ever intended. As all this is directly contrary to all the information that has been allowed to reach the journalists who are in touch with the government officials here, the value of these stories from

Berlin can be gauged. It is deemed neces-sary, however, to notice them, as, were they true, they would alter the whole situation. Say Wilhelm Is Not Crazy.

The most influential weekly papers, in trying to solve the emperor's policy, concur in the opinion that the theory that his maj-esty is a dangerous lunatic who has exploded a bomb under a momentary impulse must

be dismissed as incredible.

The Spectator very calmly states that it The Spectator very calmy states that it finds it difficult to discover accurately what the emperor means. It adds that it has been patent to the foreign office for some time that Germany is exceedingly unfriendly to Great Britain. She has checked Lord Salisbury's negotiations in favor of the Armenians, and her attitude, more than that of the care her prepented a settlethat of the czar, has prevented a settlement of that question. Admitting that it is probable that the emperor aims at a European coalition against Great Britain, The Spectator argues that such a coalition vain dream. Neither France, Russia, Austria nor Italy is sufficiently interested to help to realize the dream of Germany. The Spectator points out as one solution of the puzzle that Emperor William wanted the Transvaal as a German colony, and opened negotiations with the Boers, to whom he

promised protection.

If the tone of the German papers published in London indicates the mood of the German population, which is estimated at Serman population, which is estimated at \$5,000, they, while strongly disapproving of the emperor's conduct, resent British hostility to Germany as unjustified. Many Germans who have been settled in England for a long time, propose to become naturalized, owing to the prospect of war. This will prevent Germany from calling This will prevent Germany from calling upon them to bear arms in the event of actual hostilities.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the westminster of the commenting on the state of the commentary and the commentary

on the relations between the emperor and the British royal family, says that these relations are offensive. He uses the im-perative in his intercourse with all his relations in England and Germany and

holds himself to be the head of the family, next to the queen. As a son of the British princess royal, he always contends that he is helr to the British throne. In con-nection with the prince of th nection with this subject the Frankfort Zeitung renews the story that Emperor William, in the event of the death of the queen, will claim the throne of the United Kingdom, and prepare to enforce his rights by force of arms. As a believer in the divine right of kings he would not regard an advarsa decirion on his claim.

in the divine right of kings he would not regard an adverse decision on his claim by parliament.

Despite the tension, court information is to the effect that the emperor will arrange to meet the queen at Cobourg, in April, on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Alexandra and Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. He will also visit Cowes in August. August.
President Kruger's retention of Dr.

Fresident Kruger's retention of Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners captured by the Boers, and the seizure of further hostages gives ministerial circles qualms of doubt as to whether the queen's message of thanks to him were not premature. Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, too, quickly concluded that President Kruger's message postnopping his final design. Kruger's message postponing his final decision on the question of release until quiet shall be restored in Johannesburg, is now read differently from what it was when first received.

IS THE TRANSVAAL FREE?

Germany So Insists and Insistence May Cause Trouble.

Berlin, January 11.—The whole tenor of the information being gleaned from gov-ernment quarters points to an early restoration of amicable relations between Germany and England.

If the emperor, his ministers or the German people were influenced in the least by the savage and unrestrained language indulged in by the English newspapers as shown by the summaries of their articles telegraphed here an open rupture between the two governments might be imminent. But the kalser has for a long time recognized the irresponsibility of the diatribes of the English press and the English people and though he is deeply irritated thereat, he does not seem to believe that there is any possibility whatever of the outbreak of war between Germany and Great Britain over such a question as that involved in the Transvaal disturbances. If the emperor has any motives beyond mere interference in behalf of a government asking his assistance in prevailing assistance. ing his assistance in prevailing against an alien revolution and for the purpose of after revolution and for the purpose of protecting German interests, there is no indication here that would afford the slightest clue to them. The semi-official newspapers certainly discuss the question of the isolation of England, but they make not the slightest allusion to any alliances against Great Britain which the French and English press regard as being

In Berlin the tone of the foreign office concerning the excitement of the English press and public, and the English naval demonstrations and exhibitions of sea strength is nearly akin to contemptuous indifference. There is a constant exchange of communications between the two gov-ernments with a consequent disclosure of a difference of policy at various points of contact, apart from the Transvaal, but none of these disagreements involve such a radical disturbance of the relations of

the two powers as would call for an in-crease of armament on either side. In official circles the view taken of Lord Salisbury's fleet demonstrations is that the English premier is playing to the mob and that his attitude cannot mean an attempt to influence the policy of the empero which Lord Salisbury well knows will take its own developments unaffected in the slightest degree by menaces or demonstra-

Insists the Transvaal Is Free. The North German Gazette prints an article, which is obviously inspired, which reiterates the German contention that the south African republic under the terms of the convention of 1884 became no longer a suzerain of the government of Queen Victoria, and as proof of this assertion calls attention to the fact that since 1884 the Transvaal government has appointed envoys and consuls to foreign states with-out consulting the government of Great Britain, and also that the Boer government sent a delegate as an independent power to the international postal congress at Vien-na, without the slightest complaint from England that such a proceeding on the part of the Transvaal government was in excess of its authority and an infringement

The semi-official press generally refrain from any expansive comment upon the war preparations which the English government is so ostentatiously making, but the jour-nals which are free handed and not hampered by any official obligations or con-

nections do not.

The Vossische Zeitung asks the question:

"Whom is England threatening—Germany or the Transvaal republic?"

The National Zeitung attaches no especial rtance to England's naval demonstra tions, but suggests that the government ought to ask the meaning of them, never

This Looks Threatening.

This Looks Threatening.

The Tageblatt says it understands that
Count von Hatsfeldt, the German ambassador to Great Britain, has been instructed by the German government to inform Lord Salisbury that these manifestations are supposed to be directed against Ger many and are likely to provoke serious The Boersen Courier concludes that the

English excitement has well nigh closed out and the crisis is drawing to an end, everything tending toward peace.

Apart from purely Prussion opinions

which the kaiser unquestionably represents, the sentiment pervading the whole of the German states continues to uphold the emperor's action in interfering in the nsvaal and it will be a bitter national isappointment if the imperial governmen shall retire a single step from the position It originally assumed. The entire press of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg and even The Gotha Gazette and The Coburg Gazette, the official organs of the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the duke of Edinburgh) are warm in the approval of the course the emperor has taken though from no quarter is war advocated.

The National Zeitung accurately reflects the universal feeling upon the continuance of good relations between Germany and England, saying that Germany will be found oftener than hitherto allied with England's opponents in disputes affecting English interests until the British government shows itself convinced that Germany's friendship is more desirable than her envity and that Germany's interests her enmity and that Germany's interests need fear but little from the policy

TO RESTORE THE WHIPPING POST A Bill Introduced in the Virginia

Legislature. Richmond, Va., January II.—(Special.)—A bill was introduced in the Virginia legislature today to restore the whipping post and inflict floggings for petty larceny. There was a similar law in this state up to 1881. About that time a pretty white girl was flogged for stealing a pair of shoes and it raised such an outery as to force the repeal of the law. Several unsuccess-ful attempts have since been made to re-

store the whipping post.

A Depot Burned. Savannah, Ga., January 11.—A special to The Mornnig News from Willicoochee says that the Brunswick and Western railroad depot at that place and about \$5,000 worth of freight was destroyed this morning at 3 o'clock. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. GOLD MEN MAY BOLT

Blackburn Will Probably Be Knifed by Democrats.

REPUBLICANS ARE UNITED

Dr. Hunter Was Nominated by Ac clamation.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON DIED YESTERDAY His Vote Breaks the Tie Unless Pop-

ulists Rally to Bimetallism on the Pinch.

Frankfort, Ky., January 11.-(Special.)-The republican senatorial caucus was held this evening, and Hunter was nominated by acclamation.

The caucus resulted in a regular love feast, and the defeated aspirants sent their friends into the caucus like little men. The Hunter faction forced the holding of the caucus for today in the face of the most determined opposition from Wilson, Evans, Denny, Holt and the rest of the enemies of Congressman Hunter.

At noon Wilson withdrew from the fight, and a few moments later Evans, Denny and Holt threw up the sponge, and it was arranged to nominate Dr. Hunter by ac-Six republican members failed to partici-

pate in the caucus, but Congressman ter claims that they will all vote for him in the final bout.

When Judge Flippin nominated Hunter and Mr. Bailey moved that the nomination



DR. W. GODFREY HUNTER, Nominated by the Republicans of Ken-tucky to Succeed Senator Blackburn.

be made by acclamation the wildest enthu slasm followed. Dr. Hunter was afflicted with sore throat and did not make an address of thanks.

Significance of Hunter's Victory. The victory of Dr. Hunter has deep significance. It means the downfall of Governor Bradley as the leader of Kentucky politics, and also relegates to oblivion such leaders as Yerkes, Denny, Holt, Wilson

Walter Forrester, the press representative of Governor Bradley, led the war on Dr. Hunter, making it a mud-slinging contest, and it is generally believed that he reflected the views of Governor Bradley.

The nomination of Hunter also has a

presidential bearing. It will crush the Bradley presidential boom in its infancy. Hunter is hand in glove with Platt and Quay, the boomers of Governor Morton, of New York, and it is understood that he is for Morton for the presidency. Hunter is now easily the leading republican of the He will, it is believed, favor H. Clay Ev-

ans, of Tennessee, for the vice presidency. Hunter has been elected to congress three terms from a democratic stronghold, and his management of the republican campaign last fall won the fight for the republican

The Einal Fight.

Blackburn and Hunter must now lock horns in the final conflict, and fate seems to be against Senator Blackburn. Representative Ike Wilson, of Nelson county, one of his warmest supporters. died this morning. This breaks the tie in a joint session and Blackburn must now win both populists in order to tie the house. Gold Standard Men Will Fight.

Senator Weissenger and several other gold standard members, who are under he lash of the Louisville democratic press. declare that they will not support Black-burn. Edrington, one of the populists, says that he will vote for Blackburn, and Poore can be brought over. In plain words Blackourn can deadlock a joint session if the democratic members stand by him.

It appears, however, that the goldbug cabal at Louisville has sent the tip out to defeat Blackburn, and it is believed that the sound money men who withdrew from the caucus will betray the official nominee of the caucus to the enemy. The democrats of the state are highly indignant and telegrams are flooding the capitol from men all over the state, threatening to hold the bolters responsi-ble if Blackburn is slaughtered. Fifty-five of the sixty-six members are

bimetallists, and for the first time in the history of the democracy of Kentucky the minority refuses to abide by the will of the majority.

Whether or not Blackburn defeats Hunt-er, he has established the fact that Ken-tucky is a free silver state, and has won a magnificent victory in his party. conduct of the Louisville cabal is ma friends for the bimetallists and whatever the result of the senatorial election, the bimetallists will control the state convention this spring, and Black-burn will head a free silver delegation to the national democratic convention. Congressman McCreary, the sound money propert of Blackburn, stated tonight that the had expended \$60,000 in cold cash for his trouble and expense. This affords an illustration of what Blackburn has con-

TENNESSEE POLITICS

Comptroller James a Candidate for Congress.

Nashville, Tenn., January 11.—(Special.) Today's announcement by Comptroller James that he will be a candidate for the democratic nomination, it is expected, will be followed in a few days by a similar announcement by Congressman Benton McMillin, The latter is expected here most any day to consult his friends and make the announcement.

make the announcement.

The silver campaign committee appointed at a recent meeting of bimetallist democrats, is actively at work organizing throughout the state. A majority of the democratic executive committee is in favor of free coinage, as are a majority of the democrats in the state. It is agreed that the democracy cannot carry the state on a gold platform and for this reason it is proposed to hold but one convention this

state to democracy. The presidential electors will be placed in a unique position. The convention will nominate the candidate for the court of chancery appeals the day it meets, ignoring politics and adjourn so that these candidates will have the support of a united democracy. The next day the convention will meet The next day the convention will with the same delegates to transact the

AN ENORMOUS FAILURE.

Many Firms Will Be Involved in the Keene-Sutterle Assignment. Philadelphia, January 11.-The Keene Sutterle Company, extensive importers and dealers in glazed kid, against which executions for \$600,000 were yesterday issued in favor of Mrs. Mary G. Forepaugh, made an assignment today to the Equitaable Trust Company. Subsequently the latter company was appointed by the court as receiver of the embarrassed concern. Mrs. Forepaugh also entered judgment yesterday against Frederick W. Sutterle, the head of the company, for a similar

The failure also involved John M. Fenlin, an extensive morocco manufacturer in this city. It is estimated that the liabili-ties of the Keene-Switerle Company will exceed \$500,000. Fenlin's liabilities are about \$80,000.

The assignment of the Keene-Sutterle Company produced a flurry on the stock exchange today by the offering of a large block of shares of Choctaw, Oklahoma and general railroad stock, which were car ried on a margin for a syndicate company composed chiefly of the members of the

Keene-Sutterle Company.
This syndicate controlled a block of 15,000 shares, which various firms of brokers have been carrying for them, to enable them to conduct a fight against the man-agement of the Choctaw company. Recently the syndicate has been endeavoring to support the stock above 11, and today after the failure it was offered for sale "a best." The price fell rapidly from 11% to 8%, but is recovered a point before the

the company, is reported to have stated today that nine houses in the leather trade will be involved by the fallure. Another leather merchant is said to have expresse the opinion this afternoon that the number of firms that would be involved would probably reach fourteen. Following the Keene-Sutterle failure the embarrassment of John A. Duncan & Co.

James S. Keene, the vice president of

local morocco manufacturers, was announced today. The Equitable Trust Company is also assignee for this firm. Execu tions were issued against Duncan & Co

JUDGES WITH PISTOLS.

CHATTANOOGA DISCUSSING THEM WITH A GOOD DEAL OF ARDOR.

A Pistol Found in 'Squire Holtzclaw's Desk Results in a Scene-What the 'Squire Says.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 11.-All Chattanooga is talking about judges who carry pistols. This discussion is brought out by a dramatic scene which occurred in the county court yesterday, and about the possible bearing of that affair upon another.

The sensation created by the recent shooting in which Chief Justice Snodgrass figured as the shootist will be recalled The fact of a man occupying such high judicial position going armed created a great deal of unfavorable comment, and the judicial pistoly toter in general was widely discussed.

Yesterday's sensation occurred in the county courthouse and seems to be the result of a red-hot controversy between Squire Jack Springfield, ex-sheriff, and Squire J. A. Holtzclaw, both republicans. men have been sparring at each other during the present term of court. A war of words was indulged and in which Holtz-claw alluded to Springfield as a democratic leader. To this Springfield made a very vigorous retort, coupling the word false-hood with some very strong adjectives. Shortly after the spat the constable, who waits on Holtzclaw's court, was seen to carry the squire a package which aroused suspicion. Then 'Squire Springfield declared in open court that Holtzclaw had armed himself and said that he had a pis-tol concealed in his drawer to be used on him, (Springfield).

on him, (springheld).

An investigation was ordered by the court judge. A pistol was found, and after a lively tussie an officer, aided by several members of the court, succeeded in getting possession of it

A resolution was introduced then strong-ly condemning the practice of pistol car-rying, but because of the effect it might have in the trial of the chief justice the state to be had next week, it was moved "to strike the incident from the records of the court."

It was at the afternoon session of the court that 'Squire McGill submitted a scries of resolutions which began with several whereases condemning the practice o going armed "which fills the calendars of the courts with cases of various grades," and that "This court is convinced that 'Squire Holtzclaw armed himself with a pistol and kept it in a drawer of his desk with a view to an assault upon some member of this court." The resolutions called on the attorney general to bringeth matter before the grand jury and further declared it to be the duty of the county court to declare it a case of contempt of

court 'Squire Holtzclaw had something to say in response and he, too, created a sensa-tion when he declared: "The supreme law of this country is the constitution of the United States. The constitution of the United States says that every citizen lias the right to bear and keep arms and that right shall not be infringed. The various states prescribe a method to regulate the keeping and carrying of arms. The state of Tennessee makes it an offense to carry a pistol, or to go armed. According to the constitution I have a right to keep a pistol. Admitting there was a pistol in that drawer, is that a crime? The resolution says: "This court is convinced by proof almost to demonstration' I armed myself. This is false in every particular; false in construction and in diction. The preamble I have nothing to say about. I ask you to vote this resolution down. It would deprive me of a constitutional right."

'Squire Hope charged that the action of

'Squire Holtzclaw was a disgrace. The plstol was there, he declared, that its owner might draw it at any time and do murder. Things were very hot. 'Squire Johnson, 'Squire Parker and 'Squire Manning tried to pour oil on the troubled waters and that was finally done by the adoption of the preamble and tabling the rest. Then the man at whom the whole thing was aimed moved to blot out the whole business because "the adoption of this matter would prejudice the jury in the case of an eminent jurist to be heard at this term of court." This, of course, meant Chief Justice Snodgrass.

This was done by a vote of 20 to 15; and the incident so far as the court re stand, is at an end.

Hurrying Up Gold Coinage.

Washington, January 11.—Director Pres-ton, of the treasury, has gone to Philadel-phia to hurry up gold coinage there. The heavy gold exports of the past few weeks is proposed to hold but one convention this year, and nominate a governor and adopt a platform at the time the national delegates and the electors are named.

The state convention, it is conceded, will favor free coinage and it is proposed to make the fight on that issue and save the ALL IN THE FAMILY

The Republican Senators Continue To Be Recalcitrant.

TARIFF AND SILVER OR NEITHER

Bimetallists of Sherman's Party Send in an Ultimatum.

OUEER SITUATION EXISTS IN THE SENATE Jones Cannot Be Bridled and the Solution Is Still Very Distant.

Washington, January 11 .- (Special.)-The old line republicans say that they would rather have the tariff bill die in the committee room than to send it back to the house simply in the form of a free coinage substitute. When the democrats surrendered the control of the senate to the republicans Senator Gorman, as their leader and spokesman, gave formal warning that the party holding the committees would be

Gorman Is Smiling.

held responsible for all legislation. The republicans who sustain the regular organization have decided that it is wise politics to permit the tariff bill to die in the committee The silver men of the finance committee say that they will not allow the question to be smothered in this manner; that they have the votes in the committee and in the senate and will force the measure to a final vote.

Should they succeed in putting the tarix bill, as well as the bond bill, through the senate, bearing free silver amendments, the house, under the domination of Socak-er Reed, will ask for committees of con-ference, and will let the bills die in conference rather than develop the division in the party in the house which considera-tion of the silver question would certainly expose. The republican belters, who are determined to bury their tariff bill in the ditch, are Teller and Wolcott of Colorado Dubois and Shoup of Idaho, Carter and Mantle of Montana, and Warren and Clark of Wyoming. This is not a very large array, but it is sufficient to accomplish the avowed object when recruited by the democrats. The democrats who oppose bi metallism ray forego their opposition in order to deal the republicans a body blow.

The situation in the senate was no nearer solution today than it was yesterday. Every attempt has been made to bridle Jones, of Nevada, but without success. The bimotallist republicans have taken a stand that the most recalcitrant silve democrat never took in the last congress. The whole situation is most singular. It s needless to comment on the fact that the bimetallists have had the best of every situation so far developed, and the gold crowd is dwindling to a hopeless, minority.

BRYAN'S WORD OF ADVICE.

SUGGESTS TO THE BIMETALLISTS A WAY TO VICTORY.

Has Written an Open Letter to Senator Tillman and Others-What the Epistle Contains.

Omaha, Neb., January 11 -- (Special.)-Hon. W. J. Bryan has sent the following letter, addressed to those senators favoring bimetallism:

"Lincoln, Neb., January 10, 1896.—Hon. Benjamin F. Tillman and other democratic senators who favor free coinage at 16 to 1.-Gentlemen: President Cleveland has declared the money question to be the paramount issue now before the people and is using every means within his power to distroy silver as a standard money. A majority of the republican members of the house and senate are beleved to be in hearty sympathy with the president's gold standard policy, but rather than risk an appeal to the people on that issue they prefer to direct public attention to another subject. These republicans are endeavoring to engage the south and west in a bitter discussion of the tariff question while the gold combine carries of wealth. The gold standard was conceived in avarice, fastened upon this country by fraud and can only be perpet-uated by the practice of gross decep-

"Circumstances have placed it within "Circumstances have placed it within your power to compel the republican leaders to consent to bimetallism or admit that their love for the gold standard is greater than their affection for a protective tariff. The republicans having a two-thirds majority in the house of representatives can dissist in passing over the president's veto any bill which can command two-thirds of the votes of the senate. The populists, with eleven democrats, can give the republicans a two-third majority in the senate. The republicans of the house have passed a tariff bill which they say would be a sure cure for any financial ills if the senate and president would only consent to its becomfor any financial ills if the senate and president would only consent to its becoming a law. The senate will doubtless pass the free coimage bill, reported by the finance committee, but there is no prospect of such a bill passing the house; and it it should pass the house the president would veto it, and while the senate and house quarrel over their respective remedies the disease is aggravated by a constant increase of the bonded debt of the country. This is a desperate case, and desperate cases sometimes require heroic treatment.

Suggests a Combination.

"Are there eleven democratic senators who believe that the immediate restoration of bimetallism, even burdened by the tariff legislation proposed by the house—unnecessary and unjust as it is—would be better for the country than the present tariff schedules embarrassed by bonds and a gold standard? If so, I suggest that they, together with the five populists (who would doubtless favor the plan) offer to furnish to the republican senators enough votes to carry over the president's veto a bill combining the tariff bill passed by the house and the silver bill reported by the senate finance committee. If the republicans of the house agree to such a bill the president cannot prevent the restoration of silver to its ancient place by the side of gold, nor can he prevent the enactment of a tariff law which the republicans of the house have declared to be a sufficient remedy for the present treasury difficulties. If the republican leaders refuse to accept a tariff bill when coupled with a free coinage bill it will be an admission that the maintenance of a gold standard is, in their opinion, more important than a protective tariff. Such an admission would allenate the entire west. In other words you can compel the republicans to accept free silver or reject their own tariff measure. If they accept we shall have the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 and the use of silver as a standard money equal with gold; if they refuse the republican party will be rent in twain. Very truly yours.

MONROE DOCTRINE DISCUSSED. Suggests a Combination.

MONROE DOCTRINE DISCUSSED. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Met Yesterday.

Washington, January 11.—The senate cial meeting this morning for the purpose of considering the Armenian and Cuban questions. There are more important matquestions. There are more important mat-ters before this committee this session than there have ever been in many years, owing there have ever been in many years, owing to many recent foreign complications.

The discussion of the Venezuelan resolution brought out the fact that the loophole left in the president's message sanctioning any amicable settlement made between the Venezuelan government and Great Britain by the cession of territory would be acquiesced in by the United States, would be probably accepted by Great Britain as the best way out of the difficulty. This probable result of the difficulty was deplored, but the ground was taken that inasmuch as the president had committed the United States to this profess, in this particular case was could nad committed the United States to this poiley, in this particular case, we could not protest. The Monroe doctrine, as it will be affirmed by congress, however, will, it is said, repudlate any such acquisition of territory in the future. The réport has gained credence that the British government either has, or will, in the near future, make an offer of £100,000 for the territory claimed by Great Britain and disputed by Venezuela.

Cuban affairs have been placed in the hands of a subcommittee, consisting of

puted by Venezuela.

Cuban affairs have been placed in the hands of a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Sherman, Lodge and Morgan.

A meeting of this subcommittee will be held in a few days and the whole matter carefully considered. The sentiment of the committee is practically unanimous in favor of helping the insurgents. As one member of the committee subsequently remarked, there was a strong friendliness exhibited for the cause of the "rebels."

The sentiment with respect to Armenian affairs was that it would be foolish for this government to attempt to make any demonstration against Turkey unless it was intended to follow that show of force with the exercise of force itself.

It can be stated with positiveness that the members of the committee are opposed to any attempt on the part of the administration to send warships to Turkey for the purpose of making any further demonstration. It is denied that a dozen ships could accomplish more than one, the only merit in the presence of a ship in Turkish waters being the flag it carries and the moral effect its presence may produce. The committee will probably dispose of the question finally in the adoption of a strong appeal to the European powers for the protection of the Armenians. The only point at issue now is whether that appeal shall be addressed to the allied powers or to Russia alone. When this has been settled a joint resolution will be favorably reported to the senate.

MORGAN MEANS BUSINESS. Says That the Syndicate Is Intact Up

to Date. New York, January 11 .- When asked tonight whether the syndicate which was organized to furnish gold in excange for the forthcoming bonds was to be dissolved. J.

Pierpont Morgan said: "Up to the present time the syndicate is intact, and until it is demonstrated that there is no need for its maintenance it will not be dissolved. I am bound," said Mr Morgan, speaking very earnestly, "to see the loan made a success, and it will be."

REGARDING THE RULES.

WHEELER OBJECTS TO THE QUO-RUM COUNTING PARAGRAPH.

His Motion To Strike It Out Was Lost Other Matters Disposed of in the House.

Washington, January 11 .- The house prowashington, January II.—The house proceeded at once to the consideration of changes in the code of rules proposed by the committee. At the suggestion of Mr. Henderson the paragraph regulating the country of the quorum when one fails to vote on any question was temporarily

passed.

Mr. Wheeler moved to strike out the paragraph providing that "on the demand of any member or at the suggestion of the speaker, names of members sufficient to make a quorum in the hall of the house who do not vote, shall be noted by th clerk and the recorder in the journal and reported to the speaker with names of members voting and be counted and an-

nounced in determining presence of a quo-rum to do business."

His first objection to it, Mr. Wheeler said, was that it was unconstitutional, and if not unconstitutional its operation would permit the passage of a bill, or even the de-claration of war in the house by the votes of less than a majority of the quorum,

The Motion Was Lost Committee amendments were agreed to providing that the previous question shall be ordered by the votes of a majority of those voting, if no quorum be present; amendments to the title of a bill or resolution shall not be in order until after it passage, and be decided without debate; requests for correction of the reference of bills and other papers shall be decided

witout debate. Motions to refer claim to the court of claims shall be considered in the commi tee of the whole. Mr. Curtis, of New York, proposed an

amendment to substitute for memorial services over the death of a member in the course of a congress resolutions reciting the services of the deceased, which, if adopted by the house shall be printed in The Record. This proposed innovation led to a lively Millin, of Tennessee; Mr. Morse, of Massa-chusetts; Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, and Mr. Willis, of Delaware, and was ad-

vocated by its author, by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana: Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Quigg, of New York.
Mr. Walker raised a laugh by recalling the speech of Mr Morse over the late Representative O'Neal, of Pennsylvania, a bachelor of seventy-five years' standing, whom he described as a married man, which was increased when he humorously chided Mr. Boatner for advocating the

chided Mr. Boatner for advocating the amendment. "Only a little while ago," he said, "we were burning the midnight oil preparing obituaries of the gentleman from Louisiana in anticipation of the dread outcome of a recent occurrence in his state"

Mr. Henderson suggested an amendment to Mr. Curtis's amendment giving members who desire to perpetuate their personal Mr. Henderson suggested an amendment to Mr. Curtis's amendment giving members who desire to perpetuate their personal tributes to deceased associates leave to print. This amendment seemed to Mr. Quigg, of New York, to be the most objectionable thing that could be done. "The most petty practice of the house," he said, "was that of putting into The Record things that never did and never could take place on the floor."

Mr. Willis said members spent so much time saying unpleasant things about one another that it would be a profitable thing to go on the floor once in a while and spend an hour or so saying what was pleasant.

to go on the floor once in a white and spend an nour or so saying what was pleasant. An amendment by Grosvenor excluding from the operations from the rule members who have died previdus to this date was rejected. And then the whole proposition was voted down by 31 to 130. The remainder of the committee amendments were agreed to as follows:

Making it possible to change the rules without previous notice; regulating the privilege of the floor granted to the representatives of the press associations, and striking out the regulation governing the printing of documents, that have been covered in the new printing law.

Wanger Calls for a Quorum

Wanger Calls for a Quorum. Mr. Wanger, of Pennsylvania, proposed to re-enact the rule of the fifty-third congress, by which the privilege of the lobby in the rear of the hall of the house was given to newspaper correspondents, but Mr. Henderson opposed it on the ground that the lobby should be preserved for the comfort and convenience of members only.

Mr. Wanger's amendment was lost-17 to 74. He then made the point of no quorum, whereupon, amid the laughter of the mem-bers, the speaker proceeded to count those

present to determine whether or not a quorum was present. "One hundred and ninety gentlemen are in their seats," he stated; "a quorum. The noes have it, and the amendment is lost.." Mr. Morse got the floor to state that the

Mr. Morse got the floor to state that the suggestion regarding his eulogy upon the late Representative O'Neal, that he was mistaken regarding the family relations of the deceased, was not warranted by anything in the eulogy itself.

A raimber of unavailing efforts were made by members to secure amendments to the rules. Among them was one by Mr. Turner, of Georgia, to retain the provision making a majority of the whole membership a quorum of the committee of the whole. This had been the unvarying rule in the history of congress, save in the fifty-first, when a quorum of the committee of the wohle was fixed at 100, and that number is incorporated in the present code.

At 3:45 7. M., on motion of Mr. Henderson, the house adjourned until Monkay.

Tells of Three Decisive Victories Won by the Rebels.

THE TORCH HAS ITS EFFECT

Insurgent General Says It Goes with

Blood Shedding.

HE DECLARES THAT CUBA SHALL BE FREE

An Epistle from Cuba Received at Augusta, Ga., Gives Very Much the Same Story.

Washington, January 11.-Thomas Estranda Palma, the Cuban party's representative in the United States, is in receipt of the following letter from the insurgent general, Maximo Gomez:

"Headquarters of the Cuban army, in Campaign sugar plantation, Emprese Mantanzas, December 31, 1895.—Thomas Estranda Palma, Esq., My dear friend.-I wrote you a few lines yesterday and I write these in addition at night, as it is the only time I have to spare, and after a hard day's work.

"We have had three combats with the enemy today and we have won all three and have been doubly successful, for we have thus broken through their lines and are marching forward, notwithstanding the great efforts of the enemy to prevent it, and all the desperate means they are employing in order to drive us back. This territory, successfully invaded by us, a triumphant revolution, is full of the most exalted enthusiasm, mixed with surprise, as they did not expect this rapid invaas they did not expect this rapid

"The torch, I am sorry to say, is producing its effect, not among the strong minded, because these have always been with the revolution, but with the weak, who are now opening their eyes to the true situation of the country. They realize that the decisive moment has arrived and that true patriots should stop at no sacrifice, for if they shed their blood generously with greater reason, they should erously with greater reason, they should raze the country to the ground, if it is necessary to thus obtain the victory, be-

necessary to thus obtain the victory, be-cause our dignity and self respect are pledged in the heroic struggle which is to redeem Cuban people from the tyranny, of Spain.

"It is not possible, my friend, that so many accumulated hardships of our suf-fering people should not some day have their reward, which, as a natural conse-quence, that great justice meters are quence, that great justice metes out to all in their rightful due. We are doing all in their rightful due. We are doing all in our power here, leaving all else to fortune. I am more than ever sure that be successful, and you can so he world, whose sympathies must state to the world, whose sympathies be with a nation fighting for its

ANOTHER LETTER FROM CUBAL NEWS REACHES AUGUSTA RE-GARDING THE INSURGENTS.

The Writer Says That the Spanish Soldiers Are Dying-Smoke and Fire Reign.

Augusta, Ga., January 11.-The Chronicle will tomorrow publish the following private letter from Cuba: "Gardenas, Cuba, January 3, 1896.——— It you see the papers with Cuban news you must be worried, for really the island

is in a very terrible state. You would be aghast to know the rapid strides the in-surgents are making. You know Maximo Gomez gave orders that no cane should be cut or ground, but these foolhardy must always try to be too smart. prepared to grind; some put troops on states: some talked very grandly of what hey intended to do, and the ruin, terror, starvation. The heavens in the day obscured by darkest clouds of smoke and at night lighted by reflect were more luxuriant than for years, prom ashes. It is wonderful the stoicism of the people. Mr. — is simply ruined; has lost thousands upon thousands in so many es-

people. Mr. —— is simply ruined; has lost thousands upon thousands in so many estates that are burned.

"The insurgents are all around us, and last night Spanish troops were on a big debauch and the insurgents party came down on our town as far as the hospital. All communication is cut off by rail and by telegraph with Havana, Matanzas, Navajaros, and Colon; by steamer now our correspondence goes. God help us, is say. I feel very sorry for these poor Spanish soldiers who are dying here by the thousands, who have no interest in Cuba and some of them even do not know where Cuba is. It is dreadful.

"Maximo Gomez is a better general than any of the Spanish generals. Maceo is a colored chief; so is Quintin Banderas, whose men carry clubs attached to their left wrists by leather straps and immense machetes—a knife like those used for felling cane, with sharpened edges on both sides, on their right, and with these they fight like tigers. "
"All happens for the best. God only knows now when Cuban will again be reinstated to her former glory, as all is shrouded in clouds around us. We have had no Christmas nor New Year. It was simply impossible to say 'happy' to any one. On Christmas day all the fields of Deputy to Cortez-Amblard were burnt and the flames communicated themselves to the dwellings of Carridad San Martin; everything was burnt. Her sister, Conchita, is married to the administrator of the estate. They all went to the home of a neighbor on Christmas night, without having eaten a thing that day and in a perfect frenzy. These are friends of ours, you know. It is terrible! Turn where you will, it is all ruin."

CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS

Meeting Was Held at Lake Charles, Lake Charles, La., January 11—A well-attended meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held here today. Resolutions were adopted expressing heartfelt sympathy for the Cuban republic and requesting the Louisiana congressional delegation to support pending resolutions in congress and to use all possible efforts to secure the Cubans the recognition of their beligerent. Cubans the recognition of their belligerent ed by distinguished speakers and great

REFORMERS ARE RETIRING.

enthusiasm prevailed.

Many of Them Have Fled from Johannesburg.
London, January 11.—Advices from Johannesburg state that several of the members of the reform committee have fled and that one of them has been allowed to depart after depositing surety for his appearance when wanted in the sum of £22,000 pounds.

It is rumored that the government of the Transvani will demand the cession of Amatongaland from Natal. This report, however, is not believed.

Pillsbury Falls Behind. St. Petersburg, January 11.—Tschigorin being sick there was only one game played in the tournament today, which resulted

as follows: Steinitz (black) beat Pillsbury in queen's gambit, declined after forty-free moves. The record to date: Lasker won 6½, lost 4½; Pillsbury won 6½, lost 5½; Steinitz won 6½, lost 5½; Tschorin won 3½, lost 7½.

WORTHY TRIBUTE

Atlanta's Legal Fraternity Did Splendid Honor

TO JUDGE WILLIAM T. NEWMAN

Where His Picture Will Hang-Some Speeches at the Pleasant Ceremony.

One of the happiest events of recent date in local legal circles was the presen-tation last Friday, of a handsome picture of Judge William T. Newman, to the district federal court, so ably presided over by Judge Newman, by the Atlanta

Captain W. D. Ellis presided over the presentation ceremonies, and a number of brilliant and eulogistic speeches were made. At the earnest solicitation of the committee in charge of the ceremonies, the speeches of Hon. N. I. Hermond. speeches of Hon. N. J. Hammond and the letter of Judge Don A. Pardee, of New Orleans, are given below: Colonel Hammond spoke as follows:

"It would be more appropriate that Judge Hookins, under whom Judge Newman studied law, who with him came from their native state, Tennessee, and who is the chairman of our bar association, should have performed this duty, but in his abce from the state it has fallen upon me

"On last Monday it was my good for tune to be present in the supreme cours of the United States and to see sworn into fice the new Judge Peckham. The scene and made up of great men from all parts of the world. In deep silence they lis-tened to his pledge before Almighty God to 'administer justice without respect of ns and to do equal right to the poor and to the rich.' It put into my mind a pleasant train of thoughts. There in the national capital, surrounded by the me mentoes of our great men on canvas, in marble and in brass I naturally compared e men, their training and conduct, their ctions and their influence on society. here in the public streets and elsewhere I saw Jackson and Scott and Thomas and Hancock who had drawn the sword on land and covered themselves with glory, and there was John Paul Jones and Farragut who had born our flag in triumph on the seas. But wherever form of greatness was there represented none to me were so impressive as the still cold marble busts of the justices of the supreme court of the United States in the niches of the courtroom, and the life-size statue of Chief Justice Marshall in front of the capitol. saw Jackson and Scott and Thomas and

of the courtroom, and the life-size statue of Chief Justice Marshall in front of the capitol.

"In all ages great judges have deservedly received the honor of mankind. From the time when Solomon by the simple trick of pretending to cut in twain the child determined which was its mother, down to our own day the world has paid respect to every one of whom the world was ready to believe 'the wisdom of God was in him to do judgment.' In the midst of all the wickedness and 'degredation of society depicted by Paul in his episite to the Romans, we see in striking contrast his grand conception ow a judge when he rebuked one occupying the bench with the scathing question: 'Sittist thou here to judge me after the law, and commandest thou me to be smitten contrary to the law?' It takes rare qualifications to make a judge. He must be cool and collected when other men are excited; when other men are driven by hot passion, he must be controlled by cool judgment. He must repression to the citizen. He must deal with the great interests in this complicated age requiring all the learning, all the patience and all the impartiality which can be brought to bear in the affairs of men. To my mind no holier character is ever contemplated by men than a judge who for life puts on the judicial ermine, and before high heaven dedicates himself to justice. Men can have no higher official than him to whom they bring all their contentions and in whose presence all strife must end by his decision, whose termine makes him unapproachable by friends and unassailable by foes.

"Because we have known him when he was a member of our bar and for the ten years since he has adorned this bench, and have known how well he has fulfilled all the duties of his office, how honestly and how ably he has done all that a judge ought to do, the bar of Atlanta have thought proper to procure and have done me the honor to make me the instrument of tendering to the circuit court of the United States this portrait of Judge Newman, to be hung in this parties of Judge N

United States this portrait of Judge Newman, to be hung in this temple of juatice.

"A few years ago, at the Columbian celebration in the city of New York, it was my pleasure to spend on board a vessel more than half a day with a very aged and distinguished citizen of Brook-dyn—has name is familiar, perhaps, to many of you, Mr. Stranahan. To me, because he remembered so many Georgians in past life and awakened such pleasant recollections in conversing with me about them, and about the history of the country and the state when he was a younger man and in active field, he was a younger man and in active field, he was a most entertaining man. But the unique fact in his history that struck me was one which I would not have learlied from him, but which his friends communicated. When he was thought about old enough to die the city of Brooklyn erected in one of its public squares a bronze statue on the pedestal of which was written, "to our greatest and most public spirited citizen, Mr. Stranahan." For ten years or more he had passed in his daily avocation his own monument and read with pride and thankfulness the estimate of the people upon his character and felt that his life should be devoted to deserving all they had done and said of his goodness.

"So we pray today that Judge Newman may sit for many years under this picture, and dispense justice too all as they come; and in later life whether he shall still sit or be be in honorable retirement, he may look upon it as a memento of what his

sit or be be in honorable retirement, he may look upon it as a memento of what his bar thought of him and of their approval of his conduct in the high office which he has so well filled. I tender this picture for the purpose indicated, to the circuit courts of the United States."

Judge Pardee's Letter.

Mr. Hill: "In the absence of JudgePardee I ask permission to read to this meeting his letter addressed to the committee, in which letter he receives, on behalf of the court, the portrait of Judge Newman presented by the bar. The letter is as follows: "New Orleans, La., December 23, 1895.—Messrs. Benjamin Hill, W. C. Glenn and George L. Bell—Gentlemen: I appreciate very highly your invitation to be present in Atlanta at an early day to accept on be-Atlanta at an early day to accept on behalf of the United States court, the portrait of Judge Newman which is to be presented by the bar of Georgia Nothing presented by the bar of Georgia. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to participate with you in recognizing the very high position as a citizen and jurist which Judge Newman, by his faithful and intelligent services, in connection with his great legal ability, has attained while presiding in the United States courts in Georgia. To have his portrait presented by the bar accepted by the court and hung alongside the lamented Erskine, is a compilment which Judge Newman has well earned and fully deserves.

y deserves. 'Regretting that my official duties wil

"Regretting that my official duties will prevent my attendance in Atlanta in time to participate in the presentation proceedings, I shall take pleasure in directing the clerk to accept the portrait when presented, and to place the same in a good position in the courtroom.

"Trusting the presentation ceremonies will be worthy of the occasion, and that everything will tend to bring out in full relief the high appreciation we all have for Judge Newman, I am, very truly your obedient servant, DON. A. PARDEE."

Mr. O. C. Fuller, clerk of the United States court, on receiving the portrait, presented the following letter from Hon. Don, A Pardee: "United States Circuit Court, Fifth Ju-

"United States Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial Circuit, At Chambers, New Orleans, La., December 23, 1895-Mr. O. C. Fuller, Circuit Court of the United States, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: I have been advised that at an early date a committee of the Atlanta bar will present to the United States circuit courts a portfait of Judge Newman. As my official engagements are such as to prevent my attendance on the Occasion I write to ask you to receive said portrait when presented, on behalf of the United States circuit courts, make a process verbal of the proceedings to be entered on the minutes and then cause the portrait to be hung in an advantageous posi-

DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED AUSTELL BUILDING.



Will be Twelve Stories High, and Will be Located on Forsyth Street, Adjoining W. & A. Road

was made in yesterday's paper, is to be bult without delay.

It will be built by Mr. W. W. Austell, The building, a handsome twelve-story structure, will go up on Forsyth street with a frontage on the bridge and will be one of the most imposing buildings in the city. It will be a splendid addition to the city's buildings.

It will adjoin the Western and Atlantic railroad on the north side and will cover the site of the building that was burned ome months ago. There is no better site in the city. Several new buildings have recently gone up around it, and there is no more progressive and up-to-date part of the city. The bridge has given great impetus to building in that vicinity. The handsome Cooledge bulding, which admost adjoins the lot on which the Austell building will go, and the Harris building, adjoining the Cooledge building, were but recently built. Venable Bros. have plans in hand for an ele-

tion in the courtroom, where Judge Er.

The Judge's Response.

Judge Newman responded in the following words:

"To say that I am deeply touched by what has occurred here this morning, but slightly expresses my feelings. I thank you all sincerely and from my heart for this kindly act. While it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to have my portrait placed on these walls along with that of my respected and much loved predecessor, Judge Erskine, I am more grateful and thankful for the kindly feeling on your part toward me which this act evinces. Conscious, as I am of my many imperfections and fallings as a judge, I nevertheless feel that I can justly say in this presence that during the whole nine years and a half of my occupancy of this bench I have steadily and earnestly tried to doright and to administer justice impartially. "What a judge needs above all things to assist him in the proper discharge of his duty is a bar that will endeavor to aid him in finding the truth and not to mislead him. Such a bar is that which has practiced before me at all times during these years. No judge could ask for an abler or fairer bar than that which has appeared before me in this court. You have not only aided me, but you have shown great kindness and consideration for me at all times. I trust and believe that these pleasant relations will continue, and that in the future, as in the past, we will each strive in our proper place to see that here in truth and in fact, justice is judicially administered.

"I have bad an opportunity to see the tind letter written by ludge Parles and

truth and in fact, justice is judicially administered.

'I have had an opportunity to see the kind letter written by Judge Pardee, and I may be permitted to say here that I thank him sincerely not only for his letter, which was so gratifying to me, but also for the kindness which he has always shown me since my accession to the banch. I have never called on him for aid or counsel in the discharge of my duty but that it was freely given whenever it was in his power, and you who know so well his great abinty as a lawyer and as a judge can appreciate what this has been to me. I again return to you all my heartfelt thanks.'

Upon motion of Mr. Glenn, which was duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

The Judge's Response.

The Austell building, of which mention | gant new granite hotel, which will be erect. | der the bridge will be used for wholesale ed within a few feet of the site of the Aus-

> The building has been talked of since the fire, last summer. There has been considerable speculation about it, but it has been definitely settled now that the building will be built.

> It will be the handsomest and largest office building in the south. Mr. Austell has definitely announced that it will be erected and he has commenced all negotiations to that end. Plans are being made by Bruce and in a few days everything will be ready for the contract to be let. Work will be commenced on the new building before the spring is over.

The main portion of the building will be 1121/2x151 feet. It will have a frontage of 1191/2 feet. It will be twelve stories high. Two stories will be built under the bridge. Ten stories will rise above the surface of the bridge. That part of the building unpurposes and is being constructed especially with that end in view. A wide driveway will extend through the building from Forsyth street to the rear portion in order to make loading and unloading easy and convenient. The driveway will be of easy access to all the elevators.

The first floor on a level with the bridge will be used for business purposes and in the center will be the main entrance to the offices upstairs. The vestibule and main hall on this story will be of marble, with carved marble pilasters and cornices. The floor will be of marble and mosaic tiles. lding will be the elevators. They will be well lighted through the courts above. The nine upper stories of the building will be used for offices. Every room will

be an outside room, pretty much on the same plan as the Equitable. The floor of all halls will be of marble tiling and th rooms will be finished in hard wood. The building will contain every modern convenience. None of the latest improvements in building will be omitted. The elevator service will be of the best and the

building will be equipped with steam heating, electric lights, gas, water and the most improved sanitary arrangements. There will be a cafe and roof garden on

top.

The building will be fire-proof, using steel columns, girders and beams, and encasing them with fire-proof material. The partitions from the bottom to the top are planned so they can be removed to ac-commodate the wishes of any tenant as to size and arrangement of rooms. The exterior of the building will be of granite or marble and pressed brick of a gray or buff color and terra cotta. In the rear of the main building there will be a three-story warehouse, fronting 85 feet on the railroad and running back 150 feet. This portion will also be fire-proof and be provided with every convenience for busines

The plans are being executed in the office of Bruce & Morgan, as stated, and the building will be one of the first to go up in Atlanta this year. Mrs. Austell stated last night that the building was her son's en-terprise, and was being actively pushed

HAYANA NOT UNEASY skine's portrait is already placed. Very respectfully yours, DON. A. PARDEE, "Circuit Judge."

The proceedings being concluded, Mr. Bell moved that a committee of two be appointed to notify Judge Newman that the presentation had been made and to escort him to the bench. Despite the Approach of Gomez All Remains Quiet. The motion was seconded by Mr. Glenn, The motion was seconded by Mr. Glenn, and unanimously carried.
Chairman Ellis appointed as the committee Mr. Bell and Judge Bleckley.
When Judge Newman appeared, Chairman Ellis addressed him as follows:
"Judge Newman, it affords me pleasure, as chairman of this meeting, to say that the bar has presented to the circuit courts of the United States what they conceive to be an admirable picture of yourself. An official presentation has been made in chaste, appropriate and beautiful language by Colonel Hammond, and the bar wishes some expression in the line of reciprocity to the ter from you of the most amiable feeling which exists between the bar and yourself, and of their high appreciation of the able discharge of your public duties."

The Judge's Response.

CUBANS ARE IN EARNEST

Special Received from The Constitu tion's Correspondent-Characteristics of Cubans.

Havana Harbor, Cuba, January 11 .- (Spe cial to The Constitution.)-This Mecca of Cuban hopes, notwithstanding the impetusity of Gomez and the doggedness of Ma ceo, is still in the hands of the Spaniards Arriving here in the midst of the bustle and excitement attendant upon the pres ence of an invading force to the landward it is strange to find the people less moved than those at a distance. They seem to go on their way dancing and singing as careless as if they were not the centers of world's attention. True, the panoply of arms may be seen on every side, and the soldier is the prevailing figure. Their presence, however, only seems to enhance the

holiday character of the occasion. And yet there is a war in progr cruel and destructive as was ever waged. From Santiago, in the far southeast, through the cattle lands of Santa Clara, through the cattle lands of Santa Chara, and ravaging the sugar cane fields of Matanzas, a line of fire and machette marks the way to the very gates of Havana. Not less than \$40,000,000 of property has been reduced to naught. Not only in the slaugh reduced to haight. Not only in the singular ter of cattle, the complete destruction of the present sugar crop and the severe crippling of the tobacco crop, but in the destruction of the improvements of cen-turies. It was a wild piece of vandalism, hard to understand, when the victims are men of Cuban birth. The raid was under-taken in the spirit of the French Sans Cullottes, who sought to reduce all to common level of poverty in order that a fresh start might be taken in the march of life, under different conditions.

But it is hard to draw a comparison as respondents who have undertaken the task of telling about it. The usual way in which news reaches the outsida world is somewhat after this fashion: A steamer eaves the port of Havana and touches at Key West, where the first auger is applied to the passengers, a curious jumble of

commercial men who know nothing about the war; of fleeing Cubans, who to know all about it, and of Spaniards who look upon all at present as being inimical to them. Every idle rumor that falls from the lips of these men is selzed upon, galvan-ized with a fact and by the aid of a map and a guide book, is built up into a two column telegram for the benefit of American people and goes forward to do its duty in shaping the public opinion which is to control the federal congress in reach-ing a decision to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans. The steamer then puts out for Tampa, where several live young men take the passengers in hand again and pull out of them such so-called facts as were overlooked by the Key West interrogators. I have been given the facts of one "Span-I have been given the facts of one span-ish outrage," in which several women and children were slain, which was created for the benefit of a young reporter who would not turn the narrator loose until he had got something out of him. From this it will be seen that there are two distinct wars in progress—that between the Cuban will be seen that there are two distinct wars in progress—that between the Cuban insurgents and the Spaniards, and that be-tween the lively imagination of the corre-spondents and the great credulity of the reading public abroad. It is but just to say, however, that the Spanish authorities are themselves to blame, because of their senseless censorship over the news, and unwillingness to lay the facts before the people. If, some of these days, based upon impressions created by the wild war news nanufactured in Key West and Tampa, congress should accord belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels, Captain General Campos would have only his own agencies to blame, whose red tape, passport annoy-ance and surveillance of strangers, renders it almost impossible for them to learn the The Cubans are thoroughly in earnest in

their present war, and have succeeded in drawing an attention to it which was impossible in the ten years' insurrection ending in 1878. Then, however, they had succeeded in capturing the town of Bayamo, and holding it as the capital of the republic of Cuba. Thus far in the present campaign their only headquarters has been in the their only headquarters has been in the saddle, and the only ground which they really hold is that upon which their army stands from day to day. To get at the facts, if possible, and to give a correct idea of the present situation will be the purpose of the present correspondence—something which, it is freely admitted, is hard to hope for.

The Cubans are great club people. In almost all avocations they are thus organized, one of their number being appointed the "reader" to the club. In this way the very children would grow up listening to the incantation of the battle of liberty against despetism. In every cigar factory in which Cubans are employed may be found a raised platform on which se's a strong-voiced man who reads aloud all day such literature as, by a vote of the

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hands, has been decided upon. Today I visited such a factory in which a hundred people were at work. The reader, a stalwart, dark-visaged Cuban, was just finishing an account of the march of Gomez upon Havama. Taking down a book he started to read it. It was DuLaure's history of the French revolution!

A people thus drinking in the insanity of that period of French history may well be set down as enthusiasts upon the question of human rights.

It explains the mad raid of comez through the cane fields of Matanzas.

through the cane fields of Matanzas.
It points out the possibility of dynamite in Havana.
Surrounded by such people the Spanlards may well fear for the future!
Here I must close and go out and mingle among these people, more of whom shall be heard as the days pass by.
P. J. MORAN.

Dr. Franklin on War.

From The Galveston News, Benjamin Franklin was a great philoso-pher and a most excellent patriot. Th American people revere his name, and his common serse has come down to us in many quaint and honest proverbs that are frequently quoted unconsciously by peopl of this generation. If this illustrious man ever said anything that was foolish or un reliable it has not been discovered even by his enemies. In a letter to Hon, Charles Thompson in 1784 Dr. Franklin said: "I agree with you perfectly in your dis-approbation of war, (Illegible in MS.) from

"I agree with you perfectly in your disapprobation of war. (Illegible in MS.) from the inhumanity of it, I think it wrong in point of human prudence, for whatever advantage one nation would obtain from another, whether it be part of their territory, the liberty of commerce with them, free passage on their rivers, etc., it would be much cheaper to purchase such advantage with ready money than to pay the expense of acquiring it by war. An army is a devouring monster, and when you have raised it you have, in order to assist it, not only the fair charges of pay, clothing, provisions, arms and ammunition, with numberless other contingent and just charges, to answer and satisfy, but you have all the additional knavish charges of the numerous tribe of contractors to defray, with those of any other dealer who furnishes the articles wanted for our army, and takes advantage of that want to demand exorbitant prices. It seems to ne that if statesmen had a little more arithmetic, or were more accustomed to calculation, wars would be much less frequent. I am confident that (Illegible in MS.; 'Canada' probably was the word), might have been purchased from France for a tentin part of the money England spent in conquest of it. And if instead of fighting with us for the power of taxing us, it had kept in good humor by allowing us to dispose of our own money, and now and then giving us a little herself by way of donation to colleges and hospitals, or for cutting canals, or fortifying ports, she might easily have drawn from us much more of our occasional voluntary grants and contributions than she ever could by taxes. Sensible people will give a bucket or two of water to a dry pump, that they may afterward get from it all 'they have occasion for. Her ministry were deficient in that ittle point of common sense, and so they spent one hundred millions of her money.

REDUCTIONS IN SHOES.

We Have the Latest Stock and Variety

Men's Winter Footwear.

You can get a good heavy Shoe to fit you and wear as easy as light summer one, if you know where to go. All our sales are competent Shoe fitters.

WE HAVE TOO MANY ENAMEL BALS. CORK SOLE BALS, DOUBLE SOLE BALS.

BOX CALF BALS. WINTER TAN BALS. SCOTCH SOLE CONG.

In ALL the shape toes. You would be surprised to know how reason. able we are selling them. NO CHARGE FOR LOOKING.



Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall St

and, after all, lost what they contended for."

The main point in this letter is the statement that an "army is a devouring mon-ster," which entails flot merely "fair charges of pay, clothing, provisions, arms and ammunition, with numberless other and aministrin, or contingent and just charges," but the "additioal knavish charges of the numerous tribe of contractors" who speculate on the exigencies of war in making exorbitant demands and exactions of the taxpayers of the country. Here is the point. Right here is the rub. There is little danger of war. No foreign enemy threatens the American people. They are seriously threatened, however, by enterprising and soulless job-bers within who selze every pretext and opportunity to ply their work in congress and out of congress to the end of commit-ting the country to the war policy, to the costly militarism of the enslaved nations of the old world. The great danger noticed by Dr. Franklin is still a danger that threatens the people today.

"Sweets to the Sweet." A tribute to William Clayton Sayre, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Westwood C.

Sayre, who met a most tragic fate December, 29, 1895, by one who loved him.

I saw him last in life on Christmas day, and, as he stood, a rosy picture of baby-hood innocence and grace among the loved and loving, 'twas little dreamed that New Year's morn would smile upon his fair and dimpled hands folded across his still and gentle heart. The pink was on his cheek, the light danced in his eyes as with a merry laugh he left the happy circle ben-

I saw him no more—but did not fail to leave "goodby"—I saw him no more until the flower upon his bright young brow had vanished at the key touch of death. That goodby proved the saddest and longest of farewells. Alas! I knew not that so soon his little feet would tread the valley of

his little feet wound
the shadow.
How sweet was life to him!
A buoyant little boy, for him the leaves
put on their gayest green, the skies their
brightest blue—God's scattered sunshine
seemed one grand diadem of diamonds
seemed one grand diadem of diamonds
crowning a world of love and hope and
joy; the sunset was the death of a dolphir
"whom each pang imbues with a new color
the last still loveliest, 'till 'tis gone and al

the last still loveliest, 'till 'tis gone and all is gray!"

As with a hand of flame the grim magician, in a twinkling, shriveled the rose upon the fair forehead of this innocent love, and setting a snowy lily there did hang the cypress in an hundred hearts!

To drop the death dew on the silvered brow of age, to still the heartbeat on the couch of lingering pain is oft a mercy. The fate which, after weeks of weary watching, fits one pale form for its starry home, but leaves the others of a filial flock a cheer and comfort to the rooftree, is surely sad.

Yet, oh! how hard to read aright the lesson of his sudden taking off, for he did shine the single star within, the heaven of that happy home—a rare and radiant bud which gave rich promise of flowering into fame—a mother's only darling and a father's fondest hope, the sole remaining bud which they so long and lovingly had guarded as it grew in joy and in pride to glad the garden of the twain of all-devoted hearts.

Ah! he alone, whose bruised feet doth walk a night without a single star, or bleeding tread a thorny wilderness without one living rose, can ever hope to fathom the great grief which swells above his new-made grave.

But still the rosy finger of the dawn doth left the veil which shrouds the darkest night—and hath not He who smiles away the storm promised to gild the gleom of the grave and wreathe anew the alabaşter brow of hope for those who suffer and are strong?

Look up! for when this night of streaming tears hath passed ye shall meet him in the morning! To every sorrowing soul which bent above his beauteous bier an angel voice doth breathe sweet comfort and sweet peace.

And it was sweet to crown his last couch with flowers, fresh and fair, and

angel voice doth breathe sweet comfort and sweet peace.

And it was sweet to crown his last couch with flowers, fresh and fair, and pure as his young life.

Pale primroses on his breast, but not whiter than his little soul; white-throated lilles at his head, but not purer than his dear heart; pied daisles at his feet, for surely he was tender and fair!

Tread softly, speak low, for the dear little boy is tired now and fain would sleep!

little boy is thred now and the sleep!

Sweet be his rest as the breach of the violeis! Soft be his couch as the whisper of the night wind! Bright be his dreams as the pitying stars which shine down through tears of dew!

Tread softly! This dear child is not dead. He has only fallen asleep in his Father's arms to rise at the resurrection!

BESERVE STILL DROPPING.

It Stands Now at a Good Fifty-Six Million Dollars.

Washington, January 11.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at \$56,029,536. The withdrawals at New York today amounted to \$55,000. The treasury completed today the sending out to postmasters Secretary Carlisle's circular inviting bids for bonds. On the top signed by Postmaster General William L. Wilson is printed this notice: "The postmaster is hereby directed to post this circular in a conspicuous place in his office." As there are over 73,000 postoffices in the United States, the printing and distribution of this number was no small matter. New York today amounted to \$55,000. Th

Street Car Accident.

Charles Oaks, a drayman, was knocked from his dray on South Forsyth street by an electric car last night and hurt. His dray was partially demolished and the negro escaped injury more seriously by jumping. He was sent home in the am-

It seems that Oaks was coming toward the city when an incoming car of the Traction line ran into his dray from the rear. The car was stopped before much harm had been done.

The Coming of Paderewski. Probably the greatest musical event in the history of Atlanta will be the concerthe history of Atlanta will be the concert to be given at the Grand on January M. by Paderewski, the celebrated Polish pia-ist, who is now making his third tour of the United States. The safe of seats for this concert will be opened Monday morn-ing at the Grand box office, and there is little doubt that the sale will be one of the largest in the history of the thester

the largest in the history of the theater Paderewski is today the greatest musical attraction in his field in this country. His receipts are only limited by the capacitie of the theaters in which he plays.

Critics the world over have pronounced Paderewski peerless in his line, in fact, critics and public alike, have actually raved over his performances. His talent,

ability and magnetism carry every one be fore him, and his praises have been sun from one end of the world to the other Following is an extract from a notice one of Paderewski's performances from The New York Times: "Paderewski has returned and

town is at his feet again. Somewhat paler than of yore, and with the sunburst of hair a trifle diminished in extent, the gr Polish planist reappeared at Carne hall last night, and the popular wors of two years ago began again as if it has never been interrupted. After his tra-mendous performance of the Liszt concerte he was called again and again, an compelled to add an encore number is his programme. At the close of the concert, the audience refused to depart, but applauded and cheered till the plants as down again and played in his own da zling way the Liszt Hungarian Rh. No. 3-the one with the glissando which Paderewski plays so wor It was a great audience, a brilli ing assembly, that welcomed him, and did its best to launch him on another seaso of triumph. He deserves it. He is a twa artist, and the greatest player of his time. The planist elected to present himself for the third season in America with a formidable programme, based upon a penicious qualom autablished here.

solo performer been one of less influential personality.

"It can be said at once that Mr. Paterewski has made progress in his art. He is a greater pianist today than he was trayears ago. He has said himself that he declined to come to America last year because he had not advanced sufficiently to offer himself again to audiences in he United States. Whether the general public will perceive that he has advanced is doubtful. Critical listeners will certainly do so. He has gained in finger-strength very much, and this enables him to impart not only more brilliancy to his scale work, but to widen the dynamic range of the infinite gradations of shading which he knows so well how to use. Furthermers assists him in the assumption of a broads and more commanding style. Amiability, loveliness, tenderness were the familiar elements of Mr. Paderewski's style. To these he has added some accents of hiddignity, and there are moments now which is playing becomes majestic in its preclamation of feeling. His art was many sided two years ago; but today it has most depth. It always wen love and gains respect. Today it commands submission.

Assessments Too High.

Assessments Too High.

Before Judge Lumpkin, of the superior court, yesterday the petition of J. N. Schin and others to resist the assessments may by the city on the pavement put down as Butler street, on the ground that they were oppressive, came up for hearing. It was sought to be shown by the petitioners that the ordinance passed by the city cound for paving certain blocks on Butler street was not justified by the petition for such and that the council went beyond its limit in putting down a certain portion of the pavement before the property of the petitioners. The matter was not finished It will be heard further next Saturday. In H. A. Alexander made his maiden speed in the case and received much praise for the masterly way in which he handled the subject.

A bill wis filed in the city court yested day by J. J. & J. E. Maddox against Ms. B. A. Bass, to recover judgment for the due on account by the Bass Commission

A Bailiff Enjoined.

A Bailiff Enjoined.

An order was issued by Judge Lumphs yesterday, restraining James Dilda, lead constable, at Adamsville, from seizing an selling two mules in the custody of W. I. Joiner, by virtue of a judgment from Justice Howell's court at Adamsville. The constable was cited to show cause on the 18th instant before the superior court with the injunction should not be granted. It terday was the day set for the sale of humiles. The order was placed in the hand of Deputy Sheriff Austin, and he was oblighted to make a hard run of eight miles and Adamsville, in order to execute the paper before the sale was about to take place. before the sale. He served the paper as the sale was about to take place.

The sheriff of Gordon county will read here tomorrow to take charge of a prier named Bramblett, who is confined the county jail here for illicit distillist the time will expire tomorrow, and he be delivered to the sheriff of Gordon of ty, who will take him back to Gordon answer an indictment made by the rejury against him for an offense asset the state. the state.

New York, January II.—General Franching Earlow, the former attorney eral of this state and widely known as yer, died at his home here today in sixty-first year. His death was attribute to the effects of grip, contracted a



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nent such as on : loes get, from di resented by a ma o me to be the tar er stands relatively ne of work as Mr. Yen may be said of those who swear sing claimed forwing city—the grate the world—the favo first-class attraame night both can apacity business, imple facts and I hobody's toes when tansfield comes to and has no strong ill do a good busines.

ctly apparent to ter does make a and Mr. Mansfield fork. The news car fork, the baseball access that was ex lack Sheep" has c ad Otie Harlan ra vorite right along issy Fitzgerald a constant effort y's success is the on. Seriously, he

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11.—General Fr former attorney widely known e here today in



oubtful if there has been just such a

Byron—the "Doud" is missing, you notice comes first, with his play, "The Ups and

almost equally as well known. Following "Sowing the Wind" comes "The Cotton King." a melodrama which has been very

popular and which is under the manage-cent of W. A. Brady. The Lyceum opens

with Robert Mantell, who gives us first a new play, "The Husband;" then presents his popular success, "Monbars," and fol-lows it with "The Corsican Brothers." Fri-lay and Saturday at this house the princes

of farce comedy, Donnelly and Girard, come with the popular skit, "The Rainmakers." This was seen here last season and proved

t very funny entertainment.
The week following brings three attractions of the stupendous order to the Grand.
Paderewski, the marvel, is the first of these, and if Atlanta is like the rest of

the country his hair and his genius will prove a combination that is irresistible. Faderewski's tour this year has been little thort of marvelous. He has played not only to the capacity of the houses where he has been, but he has created positive fumes uncounted by anything we have had

s, unequaled by anything we have inless the early visits of Jenny Lind and he many farewell tours of Patti be ex-

me many farewell tours of Patti be exsepted. Following the pianist genius comes
Camille D'Arville, with her big opera comcany, which brings George Boniface, one
if the most popular of comedians. And
then comes Sir Henry Irving. It will inleed be a wonderful week and one that
the Atlanta people will appreciate.

I am inclined to think that the intent of

Mr. Mansfield's remarks the other night must have been, to a certain extent at least, misconstrued, for I cannot think that

would say anything especially critical the support which he has received in lanta. Heretofore Mr. Mansfield has

of the support which he has received in Atlanta. Heretofore Mr. Mansfield has lone uniformly fine business here, playing to the capacity of the theaters, both the hid DeGive's and the Grand. This year he had as opposition the opening night the benefit performance for the Copperfield Club, which took out a good many of the friends of the newspaper boys, and the second night had to go against the opening of DeWolf Hopper's engagement. Now, it is true that a great many people prefer to go to the theater to be amused rather than with the idea of intellectual enjoyment such as one is supposed to get, and loss get, from the serious drama when presented by a master hand. This it seems on me to be the tendency of all cities after they grow larger. There is no leisure class in the American cities, but business man a every walk of life are engaged in such a herd rush for the almighty dollar during

a every walk of life are engaged in such a kerd rush for the almighty dollar during he daytime that when it comes to going to the theater, if they have the choice, they will take the lightest possible form of intertainment. The fact that as between it. Hopper and his splendid production of light opera and Mr. Mansfield in a play which they have seen several times, the rajority of the people prafer Mr. Hopper, is no reflection on them, no reflection on heir taste or their intelligence. Mr. Hopper stands relatively as high in his special he of work as Mr. Mansfield does. Whatwen may be said of Atlanta, and I am one of those who swear to the truth of every-

wen may be said of Atlanta, and I am one of those who swear to the truth of every-hing claimed for our splendid hustling, rowing city—the greatest city of its size a the world—the fact remains that with mo first-class attractions in this city the ame night both cannot expect to do a full-apacity business. Now, these are the imple facts and I hope I am treading on whody's toes when I recite them. If Mr. fansheld comes to Atlanta in the future and has no strong counter attraction he fill do a good business, no matter at what touse he plays. But of course it is persetly apparent to everybody that the theter does make a big difference, however, and Mr. Mansfield knows it.

Hot Stuff has hit 'em hard in New fork. The news comes that "A Runaway lot," the baseball play, is not the bug usees that was expected, but Hoyt's "A lagk Sheep" has caught all New York and Otie Harlan ranks as a metropolitan avorite right along with Marie Studholme, lasy Fitzgerald and the Curfew which lees not ring. Of course, I'm glad of it, the constant effort to keep that young an in the path that is straight and narwh had much to do with blighting my omg life, and now I'm one of many who tand back and say I-told-you-so when the oy's success is the topic up for discussion. Seriously, he deserves to win. Had the fast and furious order. He has all the fast and furious order. He has all

the magnetism of Pete Dailey in his paimiest day, with brains and ability to draw on. The opening at Hoyt's Jast Monday night brought him all sorts of praise, and the newspapers are unanimous in predicting for "A Black Sheep" a run equal to that of "Chinatown."

The baseball play isn't a frost by any manner of means, but its success has been nothing like what was expected. After Chicago, where the receipts were fairly large, Bert Dasher took the company to Milwaukee, where there was a fall-off. The result was a caricellation of that territory, while Anse and the other actors have been sent east, where fans abound Leeples Pickheries. and the other actors have been sent east, where fans abound. Leander Richardson

says the trouble is with Azson. The old man is all right in the latter scenes, but the early ones call for some comedy ability, and there he fans the air. Wouldn't De-Wolf Hopper be a wonder in that part? comes first, with his play, "The Ups and powns of Life." He is followed by one of the sensational plays of recent years, sydney Grundy's "Sowing the Wind," which proved such a great success in London and New York, and about which there has been a large amount of controversy both in the pulpit and out of it. It is one of those plays which discusses what has been called the social question, presenting to the people from the stage a discussion of problems which cannot well be discussed in polite society, and yet comig it in a way that cannot be offensive. The play is in magnificent hands, the original Charles Frohman company which presented it in the larger cities coming to us. At the head of this is Miss Mary Hampton, who has become one of the foremost actresses of the day, J. H. Gilmour, fromas Whiffen and a number of others almost equally as well known, Following Hopper's hit with "Dr. Syntax" is the feature of the season. It was by all odds the best production of comic opera we have ever had here, and the big comedian seemever had here, and the big comedian seemed to get next to the Atlanta people right from the start. Scarcely less pronounced was the impression made by his dainty little wife. "Dr. Syntax" is full of good things. The lines fairly sparkle. A good many of them are, I am told, Hopper's own and they certainly sound like itthough that sort of credit is always given a comedian to the detriment of the author.

Speaking of comic opera and its people, Camille D'Arville, who comes to the Grand for one night, January 23d, is one of the most interesting prima donnas in the musical world. She speaks all the lan-guages fluently. While the name D'Arvillo is French and many people think the owner of it is a native of France, the fair singer is distinctively Dutch. She was born in the province of Overeissel, Holland, and made her first appearance in Vienna. After a course of study in Paris, she sang in that city, making an instantaneous success, and later in Germany was conceded to be the most talented of omic opera prima donnas. Her first bow to a London audience was in Planguette's "Rip Van Winkle," when she won the adniration of the English playgoers. After a successful stay in England she came to this country and was introduced to Ameri-cans at the Broadway theater, New York, in "The Queen's Mate." Subsequently she sang at the Casino under the management of the Armsons and then joined the Bos-tonians as leading prima donna, creating tonians as leading prima donna, creating the part of Maid Marion in "Robin Hood." She remained in that company two years. She was then induced to head her own organization and "Modeling, or the Magic Kiss," was secured for her.

"Gentleman Joe," as given by Curtis's company, seems to be as gloomy a frost as Minnie Palmer's "A Shop Girl." Curtishe of "Sam'l of Posen" fame—was to have produced the comedy Monday night, but both he and his wife were kept out of the cast by an injunction which the Aronsons got out. There is every reason to believe that the play is not worth fighting over. The idea is that of a cabby who masque rades as a scion of nobility and gets into society. Arthur Roberts has found a big success in the play in London, but it is one-part play and it is Roberts's personality that makes it go. The Aronsons, who claim the American rights, are preparing to put it on with John Powers as the

has come to the front rapidly and is now regarded as one of the foremost women of the stage. She is a Louisville girl and bank, of The Picayune, been spoken of

MISS MARY HAMPTON.

She Is a Southern Girl of Marked Ability Who Will Be Here This Week.

This Shows Her as Rosamund.

production, she will be glad to know it. She is with The Dramatic Mirror.

Somebody measured up twelve columns In Sunday's New York newspapers devoted to descriptions of the Nethersole kiss. J. K. Hackett is to be given the principal

as possessing even greater genius than Mary Anderson. This is a pretty strong statement, and we will have to judge for ourselves as to that; but that she has great ability, the following from The Boston Herald certainly attests:

"Mary Hampton is now indisputably acknowledged to be one of the most perfect mistresses of dramatic expression. Her walk, her sestures, her facial mobility and the exquisite modulations of her voice would delight the heart of Delsarte himself, were he alive. Her success as 'Rosamond' has stamped her as a great emotional actress, but it must not be forsotten that she is also an uncommonly clever and captivating comedienne. Nature has been very generous to her in the matter of pleasing physical as well as mental attributes. She is tall, with a willowy gracefulness of figure, and her well turned head rests upon a neck that might excite the envy of the queen of love, herself. She has a bright and twinkling eye—now nightly moistened by 'Rosamond's' tears—and the delicate curves of her mouth are sweetened by an archness of expression that can only be compared to the smile of Thalia, when she has made merry at the expense of her tragic sister."

Pearl Eytinge is dying. If ever this country knew a high roller, Pearl was that one. Of course there have been others, but probably none had so remarkable a career.

Pearl was often mistaken for Courtney Barnes, the daughter of Rose Eytinge, who married John T. Raymond of "Colonel Sellers" fame. Pearl's mother married Sol Eytinge, the artist, while she was a little child, and he adopted her as his daughter and gave her his name.

She made her first appearance on the stage in 1876, being then about twenty years of age. Her first part was a "thinking" one, she being one of the bridesmaids in Frank Mayo's play of "Davy Crockett" when it was given its first Broadway reception at the Park theater, under the management of Stuart & Fulton.

In 1877 she played a small part in Willnitaries were her personal friends. She is married and has been for seventeen years.

Nobody can object to a man saying so if he believes the influence of the stage to be bad, but that is no possible excuse for wholesale condemnation of the people who eke out a living in the various lines of stage work. This sort of attack is both silly and criminal; it is certainly un-Christian in the highest degree. It is on a par with silly attacks made on the Christian religion because of the few Christian religion because of the few church members, Sunday school leaders and men who, masquerading in the habili-ments of the ministry, fall by the way-

play of "Marriage," at Wallack's theater. Her reputation as an actress was then as-

reputation as an actress was then assured, but she always aimed at being a queen in bohemia, and entered in a series

Gilmour

J. H. GILMOUR. Well-Known Leading Man in "The Sowing the Wind" Company.

of intrigues, sometimes enjoying the use of money, while she often tasted the lowest dregs of poverty, being frequently

compelled to beg for a crust and shelter. Her last appearance was when she succeeded Sybil Johnstone in the leading char-

acter in "The Clemenceau Case." At that

time she was understood to be the wife of Fleron, who dramatized the book. Parting with Fleron, she accepted several en-gagements, but always declined them at the eleventh hour, thus closing her career

She has written a number of poems

collected and published in a volume. She

also wrote an erotic novel entitled "Velvet Vice," which attained a considerable sale. In 1889, Rr. C. Chesebrough, the vaseline millionaire, presented her with the house 209 East Forty-eighth street, and furnished it in the most expensive manner.

He announced that he made the gift in recognition of Pearl's rank as an actress, but men about town ascribed a more ten-

der motive. Among her many husbands was Dr. Joseph Watkins, to whom she claimed to be married in London in 1884, and also in Jersey City in 1885. The names

of Dion Boucicault and John McCullough were also connected with hers.
She has always lived an erratic and dis-

sipated life, but had a host of admirers, being really a brainy, brilliant woman, but she has burned the candle at both ends.

Mr. Daly has at last what he has been

looking for, a good play. This is "The Two Escutcheons," a translation of the German comedy "Zwei Wappen." Sydney Rosenfeld made the translation and adap

tation and is being greatly praised for

"The Awakening" is the title of an exceedingly bright one-act piece written by Miss Beatrice Sturgess, an Atlanta girl,

who is fast winning success in New York. The play will be produced by Nelson Wheatcroft's pupils from the Empire

dramatic school, the latter part of this

month. If any of Miss Sturgess' Atlanta

friends are in New York at the time of the

ome of them or high merit, and they were

as an actress.

In 1877 she played a small part in Will-lam J. Florence's "Mighty Dollar," also produced at the Park. Miss Edith Osmond Joseph Puliman, the minister, already stands convicted of making charges reflecting upon the character of a woman without having anything whatever in the nature of proof to sustain such charges. That's not a very pretty position for a very treating the late of the state of the sustain such charges. had been assigned the part of Libbie Ray, but played only a few nights when she gave Pearl Eytine her stage dress and ran away with a Mr. Blackstone and marminister to be in, to take the most char-itable view of it. ried him. Pearl assumed the character of Libbie Ray and made a decided hit. During the season of 1878 Pearl played the part of a French maid in Boucicault's

Pinero's play, "The Benefit of the Doubt," produced by the Lyceum stock company, is being raved over by the students of the

Bronson Howard's play, which was to have been produced by the Empire stock company, suited neither Mr. Frohman nor Mr. Howard and the author has taken it

Stuart Robson's new comedy, "Mrs. Pon-derbury's Post," is described as a decided-ly conventional French farce, much ex-purgated. It has made no distinct hit, but is said to be funny.

Odette Tyler is to star in "The Coun-sellor's Wife." She will begin in Savannah easter Monday. Mr. Mansfield is to produce a dramatiza-tion of Stanley Weyman's novel, "The

Red Robe," in New Orleans. A. M. Palmer wrote an elaborate article on the Development of the Drama, for a Christmas publication, and then went and produced "A Stag Party."

Louis James and Marie Wainwright were at different theaters in Frisco, last week.

THE MAN IN FRONT.

THE COMING ATTRACTIONS. Robert Mantell, the celebrated romantic

actor, comes to the Lyceum on Monday and Tuesday night, including matinee Tuesday. He will present three of his strongest plays, entitled, "The Husband," "Monbars" and "The Corsican Brothers." All of these plays are romantic. The impression he has created during his star-ring career, with that dash, impetuosity and wonderful style has placed him in the front of all romantic actors. There is no one so admirably fitted to the heros of D'Ennery and Dumas as Mantell, and his performances of such parts as "Monbars' and the Del Franchi twins are like a rush of fresh air. He opens his engagement on Monday night with a play which has been most successfully entitled "The Husband," from the pen of Espy Williams, the author of severa successful plays. It is a sensational society drama full of powerful situations. "The Husband," Captain Lefeore, of the French navy, returns from two years on foreign service to find his wife, who he loves and trusted, dying by her own hand, after having been discarded by her lover, for whose sake she had betrayed her absent husband. In his wife's hand he finds the portrait of his supplanter, and vows revenge. He goes to Paris under an assumed name, meets his enemy, Gaston de Vigny, and becomes intimate with him, with the intention of winning the love of his young wife, in order to destroy her and wring the heart of her husband. He carries his intention fairly well, first by opening the wife's eyes to her husband's intrigue with another woman, and then by impassioned lovemaking, but defeats his purpose by falling in love himself. The wife leaves her husband, but her helplessness appeals to the avenger, and he forgoes his purpose of revenge and confesses all to her. There are two duels in the play, one of which Leferoe's young brother falls by the hand of De Vigny and in the last Lefeore slays De Vigny and promises as the curtain falls to come back at the end of the year and marry his widow. On Tuesday afternoon D'Ennery's beautiful costume play, "Monbars," will be given) The Situation where "Monbars" cauterizes his arm with a red hot poker after having been bitten by a mad dog, and where by the aid of a looking glass he detects his wouldbe friend administering a dose of poison in his medicine, are among the most powerful ever seen on any stage.

Mr. Mantell closes his engagement Tuesday night with "The Corsican Brothers."

As Louis and Fabein del Franchi, Mr. Mantell has added another brilliant success to his repertory, and the warm praise bestowed upon his interpretation of these complex characters, by many of our most conservative critics, assures a performance of more than ordinary merit.

The version of "The C been most successfully entitled "The Husband," from the pen of Espy Williams, the

of more than ordinary merit.

The version of "The Corsican Brothers" used by Robert Mantell, as well as the mechanical appliances, vision-screens, apparition scenery, is similar to that employed by Mr. Irving, in London, and differs from adaptations formerly used in this country. This arrangement of the drama contains six acts and numerous tableaux, and its scenes are laid in Paris and its environments and the island of Corsica.

Mr. Mantell is a prime favorite and it is safe to say that large houses will turn out to greet him.

The Byrons This Week.

Oliver Byron, supported by Kate Byron

Oliver Byron, supported by Kate Byron and their company of comedians, will ap-pear at the Grand on Monday and Tuesday nights, with Tuesday matinee, "The Ups and Downs of Life" is a melodrama full of startling situations with plenty of comedy, creating roars of laughter during the four acts of the piece. The sentimental portions tell a beautiful story of love and revenge. Alice Bruce, who is lured into a clandestine marriage story of love and revenge. Alice Bruce, who is lured into a clandestine marriage with an unprincipled adventurer who is arrested at the church door for forgery and sentenced for five years penal servitude. After a few years she hears of his death and deeming herself free, marries Vivian Ransome, an honorable gentleman, whom she loves; her former husband was not dead as rumored, appears on the scene and persecutes her day and night to extort money and also with his love, which she repels with scorn. Vivian Ransome surprises them, orders the man from the door and discards his unhappy wife, but events foliow which overthrows villainy and brings all to a happy climax.

The piece is plentifully punctuated with comedy, which is supplied by Kate Byron, as Jane Judkins, an Irish servant girl, and Fred Warren, as Alphonzo Smith, a grocer's clerk.

Jane Judkins masquerades as a duchess and Alphonzo Smith pretends to be an English lord. The complications arising produce a great deal of fun and keeps the audience in roars of laughter. A great fire scene is a feature of the piece. Oliver Byron as Jane Judkins, Fred Warren as Alphonzo Smith, R. F. Russell as Noel Norman, Gertrude Dion McGill as Alice.

The company is a strong one and the piece well mounted with new and beautiful scenery.

"Sowing the Wind."

"Sowing the Wind."

It is nearly three years since Sidney Grundy's somewhat famous "sex against sex" drama, "Sowing the Wind," was produced at the Empire theater, New Yark, where it won dollars in large number and provoked comment and controversy to a very considerable extent for over two hundred nights. Yet the playgoers of this city will see it for the first time next Wednesday night, at the Grand, when it will be presented by Charles Frohman's celebrated cast of players, the same in its entirety that has been so warmly praised by the leading critics of the country. We cannot complain that its beauties have not been unfolded to us earlier, because its great success and phenomenal runs in the north and east have been the reasons why it has reigned in those sections so long. Art may be long and life fleeting, as we have been told, but as long as the spirit of utilitarianism is abroad we cannot blame managers for making the most money in the quickest time and in the safest territory available. Mr. Frohman has been anxious to send the play and his representative company south for a long time, and even now it may perhaps be taken as a compliment that he does so, since it is declared on good authority that "Sowing the Wind" need not leave the territory in which its merits are so well known for a long time to come. It is as part in "The Prisoner of Zenda" produc-tion to be made by the Lyceum stock com-pany. Southern will contine doing it on the road. A unique suit has been brought at Bridgeport, Conn. The defendant is Rev. Joseph Pullman, a prominent minister, and the suit is for defamation of character, the money damages being placed at \$25,000. This is the immediate outgrowth of an attack made incidentally upon the stage and directly upon Mile. May, who is the well-known French pantomimist. The reverend gentleman took occasion to use such a pleasant term as "courtesan" and others of the same general character when such a pleasant term as "courtesan" and others of the same general character when referring to the actress. In the preliminary hearing the attorneys for the defense questioned her concerning her life. The facts elicited showed that Mme. May in her own country and in London moved in the highest society, Victorien Sardou, the great dramatist; ex-President Casimir Perior, Henri Rochefort and numerous dig-

serted that in New England aione, if the applications for return dates were granted, the play could very profitably fill out the balance of this season and most of the next. Messrs. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger, however, have made special arrangements with Mr. Frohman for its presentation here, and it is safely predicted by those who have seen the play that its return again and again will be warmly welcomed. Foremost in the cast is the name of Mr. J. H. Gilmore, and his position in the dramatic world can be easily judged by the following from the always reliable Boston H-raid:

"One of the memorable, picturesque and thoroughly artistic figures of the stage today is the "Mr. Brabazon" of Mr. J. H. Gilmour in Sowing the Wind." This actor is a devoted disciple of a clean and good school of histrionics. His is the 'art that conceals art,' that subtle, subjective portraiture which makes us forget we are in a theater and plays along our heartstrings. Here is a young man, equipped by nature and training for the most dashing of romantic roles, who dons the habiliments of age, sears his brow with simulated sorrow, through which gleam rays of belated joy and hope; is tender with the love of a parent, feeble with the ravages of time, or strong with the passions of a great man; and yet some playgoers speak of that Tovely old man who played Brabazon." The writer has heard this remark and felt the force of its tribute to true art. All through his career Mr. Gilmour has proved himself a most versatile actor. He is, too, a thorough Englespearean scholar; an ever earnest student of the master; and only awaits the passing of indifference to the legitimate to prove that the American stage is not devoid of really great Shakespearean interpreters. Mr. Gilmour's reading is a source of continual delight to the cultivated ear, and always attracts the attention of students of dramatic expression."

Miss Mary Hampton is the leading lady, to whom falls the part of "Rosamond," which nearly every young actress regrets not having an opportuni

"The Cotton King."

Sutton Vane's "The Cotton King," which comes to the Grand next Friday for a two nights' engagement, is no experiment to be tried on the theater loving people of this city. Its merits have been well tested and clearly proven by its wonderful run of 100 nights in Boston, also New York and Chi-

tain falls upon the fortunes of Jack Osburn and Hetty Drayson. The experiences of these two strongly drawn characters form the keynote of the piece. The thrilling incithe keynote of the piece. The thrilling incidents in Hetty Drayson's career are drawn with a master hand and are constantly fascinating. One of the most sensational of them is where Stockley lock's her in at the base of the elevator well in the caico factory and then rings down the huge freight elevator to crush out her young life. This is a very exciting moment, for everything on the stage has to work properly or serious the content of the stage of the stage has to work properly or serious the stage has to work properly or serious the stage and the stage has to work properly or serious the stage has to work properly or serious the stage and the stage has to work properly or serious the stage and the stage when the stage has the stage and the stage has the stage and the stage when the stage has the stage and the stage has the stage and the stage are the stage and the stage has the stage and the stage are the stage are the stage and the stage are the stag on the stage has to work properly or serious injury would certainly result to the



SAMPSON'S UNIQUE DANCER. Is Advertised to Do a Specialty with a Lion as Partner.

person playing this part. The hero arrives in the nick of time, however, breaks through the bars and saves the girl he loves. The villain subsequently meets his just deserts and everything ends happily. Too frequently this result is reached by the use of the cheapest kind of claptrap. Such material as this is, it is claimed, absent from "The Cotton King." Now, while it may appear that the piece was of a serious character, this is not wholly true. It has many serious moments, but it also nas fun in abundance, and hearty laughs keep good company with the applause which greets the heroic or romantic work.

"The Rainmakers." "The Rainmakers."

By far the most successful musical farce comedy presented in New York this season is "The Rainmakers," which will be seen in this city at the Lyceum thea-ter on Friday and Saturday. The popular comedians, Donnelly and Girard, for five years in "Natural Gas," tickled the risibilities of millions of American people, will be seen in this, their new success, and will ities of millions of American people, will be seen in this, their new success, and will present it with their entire New York company. All the scenery, mechanical and electrical effects, which were used in the metropolis, will be used here, and as perfect a production of the comedy will be given as was accorded in New York. The success of "The Rainmakers" was instantaneous. When the properties and scenery began to arrive at the theater it commenced to rain. By dusk it was simply pouring, but the patrons of the house took this as a favorable omen for the play and packed the house. The next night standing room was at a premium after 8:30 and the rush continued throughout the entire run unabated.

The corredy is full of startling surprises and unexepected situations, and abounds in fun of the hearty, spontaneous sort that sets an audience laughing at the outset and gives no opportunity for cessation until the drop of the curtain.

The storm scene in the second act is a marvelous triumph of stage realism. The comedians, in the guise of rainmakers, having stolen the equipment and paraphernalia of a bona fide scientist, determine to earn the fee promised the rainmaker for themselves. They set off rockets, dynamite bombs and other explosives, and bring on such a totally unexpected disturbance of the elements, that not only a deluge of rain fails, but a cyclone comes with it, of such terrific force that everything is blown off the stage. The thunder peals and lightning flashes in a marvelously natural manner. When it is all over the bogus rainmakers coolly remark: "What a lot of weather we are having," and set out to seek pastures new. To see "The Rainmakers' is to enjoy a comedy treat rarely afforded theater-goers in this city.

The Clity Trocadero will be reopened as a

The Trocadero To Open. The City Trocadero will be reopened as a winter garden Monday night under the direction of C. A. Sampson. The interior of the place has been transformed into a tropical bower by the judicious arrangement of plants and flowers. An electric fountain has been placed in the center of the auditorium, and it will play during the per

Manager Sampson has secured some very

Manager Sampson has secured some very clever people for the opening week. The La Velle collection of living pictures will be shown, including "The Seven Ages of Man," "The Sculptor's Dream" and other representations of high art.

In addition to the La Velle collection, Sampson has secured the following vaude-ville artists: Rosecita, the celebrated acrobatic toe dancer, Carmencita's only imitator, from Koster & Bial's; Miss Helen Byron, a dashing soubrette, late of the "Black Crook" company; Miss Adelina Roaltind, a Spanish opera singer; the three Goldsmith sisters, fancy dancers from Proctor's; Carl and Balsizer, monarchs of music; the Royal Japanese Sugomenta troup, ten in number, Hammerstein's latest success, Sampson himself will appear in his wonderful feats of strength. Then Madam Patrisca will perform a serpentine dance in a cage of ifons.

The new venture gives every promise of being successful.



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Robert Mantell Supported by his excellent company three of his greatest successes. Mon-night, January 13th, first time here of

THE HUSBAND. A powerful society drama in four acts by Espey Williams.
Tuesday Afternoon, January 14th, D'Emery's Costume Play,

MONBARS. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Original scenery. Gorgeous con

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THE HOUSE FILLED WITH A DELIGHTED AND ENTHU-SIASTIC AUDIENCE.

Every member encored.

Roars of laughter and thunders of applause greet the new management, and pronounce it as Atlanta's most successful amusement enterprise.

Popular prices, 10c, 15c, 25c.

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Monday and Tuesday, January 13th and 14th, Matinee Tuesday.

The Talented Actor.

KATE BYRON And a Competent Company, Presenting

'Ups and Downs of Life. Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office.

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CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMPANY Sydney Grundy's Greatest Success SOWING THE WIND

From the Empire Theater, New York,

With the same great cast that produced the play 200 Nights in 100 Nights in Boston.
USUAL PRICES.
Sale opens Monday at Grand box office.

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THE COTTON

KING By Sutton Vane. THE LONDON ADELPHIA THEATER SUCCESS!

100 Nights in New York. 100 Nights in Boston 100 Nights in Chicago. Usual Prices. Seats at Grand Box Office. sun wed thur fri sat

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WEEK COMMENCING 13th JANUARY.

MLLE. ADGIE CASTILLO, w Sensational Dance in the Lion Den THE THREE GOLDSMITH SISTERS, "Not" only new to you but new to the whole "world."

The "TRILBY DANCE," introduced by the World's Greatest Sensation,

SIG. AD. ROSALTINO, Spanish Opera Singer.

Popular prices, 25c. Reserved stats, 35c. Boxes, 50c.

C. A. SAMPSON, The Strongest Man on Earth. THE ROYAL JAPANESE SIGOMOTO TROUPE (10), In Four Different Acts. MURPHY AND FITTS, The Original Parodists and Monol KARL AND BALSIGER, Musical Monarchs.

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution

ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1596.

Our Correspondent in Cuba.

The Constitution prints this morning the first of a series of specials from Mr. P. J. Moran, of our staff, who has been sent to Cuba with instructions to remain until he gets at the essential facts of the situation.

Cuban news comes through so many doubtful sources that it is difficult to sift the true from the false. Mr. Moran is a veteran correspondent, and he has a nose for news and is not afraid to give the facts. He will make a careful study of the revolution from every point of view, and his specials will fairly present both sides of the questions involved.

These letters will be among the most notable and interesting sent from Cuba during the present struggle and our readers cannot afford to miss them.

Such a mission is expensive, but The Constitution is determined that its readers shall have the news, no matter what it costs, and Mr. Moran is the man of all others to undertake the venture. His special this morning is merely introductory to a series of interesting dispatches soon to follow.

A Very Pretty Row.

The New York Sun, following hard upon the heels of Mr. Cleveland, makes a most savage attack on Editor Pulitzer. of The New York World. One wonders as much at Mr. Dana's furious onslaught as at Mr. Cleveland's ferocious epithets. What is behind it all? What has Editor Pulitzer done? How has he offended these great men? And how does it happen in this day and time that an editor should so suddenly and mysteriously excite the fury of the lieve in democratic doctrine. So, true president and the ire of such an affable old gentleman as Mr. Dana?

It would be an easy matter to say that Mr. Dana's ferocity was purely professional and, therefore, Pickwickian-and so pass it over as an outcropping of the enlightened journalism of the metropolis; but there is a note of personal plainable on these grounds. The curiosity that is common to human nature justifies us in inquiring what all the active in regard to Mr. Cleveland's attack on The World (supposing it to be The World that the president attacked) as it is in regard to Mr. Dana's.

There is some reasonable doubt as to whether Mr. Cleveland meant his remarks for The World, but there is no doubt whatever as to Mr. Dana's intention. He places the name of Pulitzer at the head of the article and then proceeds to flay his esteemed contemporary alive-that is to say if a man can be flayed alive by The Sun's editorial in-

Mr. Cleveland's Caffery letter does not mention Mr. Pulitzer or The World, but merely refers to "a mendacious and sensational newspaper." If we look for the motive behind the abuse, we fail to find it. The World has never attacked Mr. Cleveland; if it had, no doubt Senator David B. Hill would have rushed promptly to his defense. On the contrary, Mr. Pulitzer's paper has been busily engaged in defending Mr. Cleveland from the octopus of the ney power. It has merely called on him to issue a call for popular subcriptions to the new loan, and to sh the ring"—the ring being, it is to be presumed, the syndicate, which, owing to the small stock of gold in the country, was enabled to corner \$200,-000,000.

As for the declaration that Mr. Cleve land had been in consultation with Mr. Morgan before the bond call was issued, and that Mr. Morgan knew all about it before anybody else, it is a fact that it was the common property of all the newspapers who maintain correspondents at the capital. The Evening Post, which denounced Mr. Cleveland as an ignorant blackguard when he sent his Venezuelan message, made the charge of collusion; so did The Herald;

so, in fact, did all the newspapers. But this is not all; in order to show that they and their correspondents were correct, they pointed out the fact that although Mr. Morgan's contract with the syndicate banks was made several days before the bond call was advertised, that eminent financier knew that the bonds were to be dated on the 5th of February, 1895, instead of on the 5th of February, 1896, and made a point Blackburn, the so-called democrats

of his contract cover that deduction. Now, outside of the white house, the only place where Mr. Morgan could get this important information was the treasury department, and that is a matter for congress to look into if congress has any curiosity about it.

Now, there are a good many of Mr. Pulitzer's methods that we do not admire, but we have watched his paper closely since it began to demand a socalled popular loan and we have never seen any attack on Mr. Cleveland or any allusion to him at which a wellbalanced public official could take offense. Mr. Cleveland, in his Caffery letter, says that he has always been in favor of a popular loan. This being so, Mr. Pulitzer was his friendly ally and

Mr. Dana, in his Pulitzer article, rushes to the defense of Mr. Morgan; but Mr. Dana has said worse things about Mr. Cleveland than The World has ever said about Mr. Morgan.

But after all is said, the mystery remains. Why should Mr. Cleveland turn furiously on The World, and why should Mr. Dana rush so furiously to the defense of Mr. Morgan? The public needs some light on this business.

The Goldbugs Show Their Hand.

The result of the democratic caucus in the Kentucky legislature will gratify every genuine democrat in the land. Senator Joe Blackburn, one of the most loyal democrats in the land, was renominated by his party.

A bitter fight has been made on him by the so-called "sound" money men claiming to be democrats; the powerful influence of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle has been employed against him; the federal office holders throughout the state have brought to bear against him the pressure of such influence as they possess; the money power opposed him, and the whisky ring lobbied in behalf of his opponents; but, in spite of all these he has been renominated by his party.

The result of the democratic caucus tells the old story, towit: that wherever the party has a majority of the people behind it, the pressure of public opinion compels its representatives to stand for democratic principles. In spite of the efforts made by the administration to prevent the renomination of Senator Blackburn-in spite of the influence of Mr. Carlisle in his own state, a majority of the democrats of the Kentucky legislature have remained true to their convictions, true to their party, and true to the people.

Under all the circumstances, the re nomination of Senator Blackburn is a great victory for those democrats who have remained true to their party and resisted the insidious attempts of the money power to influence their votes and modify their views. It is a substantial victory for democratic principle.

Fourteen members of the Kentucky legislature, who call themselves democrats, but who get the most important of their principles from the republicans. refused to go into the democratic caucus. The republican principles of finance, which they have lately espoused, or which they pretend to have espoused, to please Mr. Carlisle and the president, are too dear to their hearts at this time to permit them to consort politically with those who beto their new instincts, they refused that they were doomed to defeat, and now they are at work to scuttle the democratic ship.

It is gratifying to know that if they had participated in the caucus and cast frenzy in the attack that is not ex- their votes against Senator Blackburn, their attitude would not have changed the result. The senator would have received the democratic nomination in any event, and by an overwhelming majority. They refused to go into the caucus, knowing that their opposition to Blackburn would be ineffective, and that their participation would bind them to vote for him when the election takes place in the legislature. To this they would not commit themselves. They preferred rather to bolt the caucus, the interests of the money power being dearer to them than the interests of their party, or than such democratic principles as may have survived the

wreck of their convictions. And yet, the attitude of these gold men in the Kentucky Jegislature is perfectly consistent with the record of men of their kidney in all parts of the country. Though they constitute but a small minority of the democratic party in the states where the democratic party is at all powerful or active, they are, nevertheless, quick to sow the seeds of dissension, revolt and demoralization wherever they appear. They are quick to perceive that, if they cannot prevail upon the democratic party to accept republican doctrines, there is no place in the party for them; and so they always hold themselves ready to bolt party conventions, caucuses and conferences. They do not hesitate to employ efforts to destroy the harmony and unity of the organization if they cannot bend it to their vicious designs.

In short, the purpose of those who, for personal reasons, have indorsed the financial policy of the administration, or who, for any reason whatever, have been seized with the conviction that the destructive financial policy of the republicans is right, is to rule or ruin. If they cannot control the party they are ready to cripple or destroy it. If they cannot have their own way, they give eager aid and comfort to the republicans who are the enemies of the

party and the people. Thus, while the democratic party in the Kentucky legislature has nominated

who refused to participate in the caucus for fear of having to forego for a moment their republican doctrines, will probably combine with their allies, the epublicans, to defeat him. If so, the party will know how to deal with these men hereafter; for if Senator Blackburn is defeated, it will be a defeat for the party and not for the senator person-

Democrats throughout the rest of the country may well be pardoned for watching the result of the senatorial election in Kentucky with extreme in-

A Few Notable Facts.

Now that the exposition is a thing of the past, it is in order to review some of its most remarkable features.

1. We made our big show a brilliant success without the attraction of horseracing. 2. No gambling or betting in any shape

was permitted. 3. We did not have to violate the Sab-

bath in order to draw crowds. 4. We kept the liquor traffic strictly regulated, closing the saloons at 10 o'clock, and allowing no wine, spirits or beer to be sold on Sunday.

Under these strict regulations the ex position was largely patronized, and vas pronounced a success by the leading newspapers and most eminent men of the country.

These facts carry their own commen tary with them, and we defy all the expositions in history to show a better record!

A Record of Aggression.

While we are discussing the seizure of territory by the British in Venezuela and south Africa, the following brief list of some of England's land grabs will be of interest:

Gibraltar. Captured by English and Dutch, 1704, and summarily appropriated by Sir George Rooke. The Encyclopedia Brit-England that it was unprincipled enough to sanction the occupation.' Mauritius. Forcibly occupied, 1810.

Aden. Seized, 1814, from a helpless state on the plea that it failed to make due repration for injury done to a shipwrecked British crew.

Malta. Forcibly occupied, 1814. Trinidad. Forcibly occupied by the Brit-

Africa, including the gold coast, Bechuanaland, the Soudan, Cape Colony, Zulu-land and all the rich parts of the continent. Acquired by a deliberate policy of aggression, subsidized private compulsory annexation of Jamaica. Captured, 1655. Ceylon. Seized from the Dutch by the

British, 1795, and complete British sover-eighty arbitrarily assumed, 1815. Ascension islands, Forcibly occupied, 1815. British Burmah, Berbice, Kong, Heligoland, Gozza and St. Helena. "All acquired by conquest."

Nothing is said here about British India, and scores of naval coaling stations scattered all over the world are not mentioned.

For generations the British have seized islands and choice bits of territory all over the globe, and there is no telling how far they would have gone if the United States and Germany had not called a halt.

The other civilized powers cannot, without disregarding their own interests, stand by any longer and see England appropriate everything in sight. Her policy of aggression will have to be checked by the other powers as a matter of self-preservation.

Factories Make Cities.

The Greenville S. C. News recently had the following editorial paragraph: Probably the largest number of immigrants that has ever come into South Carofirst settlers came in ships arrived at Pelzer recently. The party was brought in a special train of fifteen cars from North Carolina, and consisted of 1,040 people, besides a number of children who did not pay fare. They were gathered in three coun-ties in North Carolina, and came direct from the farms, and will work in the cotton

This is a very significant item. large number of factories would, of course, multiply the number of families attracted by them to a community These people are not only workers and producers, but they are also consumers and they build up markets for the

neighboring farmers. Our agriculturists could have no better stroke of good fortune than a manufacturing boom in the south. It would build up the towns, keep cash in circulation all the year round, and cause farm products to be in active demand at good prices.

Farms enjoy their greatest prosperity when they are located near flourishing factory towns.

Atlanta's New Directory.

Mr. H. G. Saunders is to be congratu lated upon his new Atlanta city directory for 1896.

The volume embraces 1,473 pages, and shows that we now have a population of 114,340. Mr. Saunders an nounces a new feature which will add greatly to the value of his work. Every three months he will issue a supple ment, showing what changes in residence have occurred since the previous The regular subscribers will be supplied with the supplement free of

It is the first time that this feature has ever been added to a directory, and it is quite likely that Atlanta's example will be followed in other cities. The book is a valuable and substantial volume, with its contents well arranged

The Loyal Canadians.

The Canadians are giving themselves up to a temporary fit of loyalty. At Montreal the other night the au dience in a theater hissed our flag and the picture of the statue of Liberty. Then, they called for the union jack, but would not be satisfied until they were assured that the actor who carried

it was an Englishman. It is hard to understand this ebullition of feeling, and we cannot believe that it has any real depth. Why should the Canadians warmly espouse the cause of a country 3,000 miles away, separated from them by the broad Atlantic?

They are our neighbors, and they have seen the American people success-

fully revolt against the British crown and grow from 3,000,000 to 70,000,000 people, enjoying the fullest measure of liberty. Why, then, should the Canadians stick to England, when they should be our natural allies? They have lived next door to our great republic long enough to know that it is the best and freest government in the world. They know that we are not handicapped by any of the oppressive features of royal ty and aristocracy. In the United States a man makes his own place and does not depend upon the accident of birth. Our farmers and mechanics become great generals, statesmen and presidents. Our rulers are not born in the purple. They do not hold high positions on account of what their ance tors did centuries ago.

We believe that the Canadians have caught something of the American spirit, and when the critical test comes we feel confident that they will act like freeman in sympathy with free institutions. There is no good reason why they should forever remain loyal to England-a country in which democratic ideas are making rapid progress. Sooner or later, Canada will be a part of our union, or will be free. It is her destiny.

He Should Resign. Chief Justice Snodgrass, of the su preme court of Tennessee, is under in dictment for using his pistol and attempting the life of a fellow citizen, but he persists in holding on to his high position in defiance of public opinion. The Memphis Commercial-Appeal says: We grieve to say that Judge Snodgrass himself seems to have no notion of the shocking impropriety of his remaining on the bench. That he would resign after the disgraceful brawl in which he voluntarily engaged, and in which he attempted the life of a fall. the life of a fellow citizen, we had no doub But he seems to have decided to hang on to his job and to his salary. Every day that he sits on the bench he is burning deeper the disgrace he has inflicted upon the judiciary and the state. Is it any wonder that plain people despise the court when shooters and pistol toters sit on the supreme bench? We see no reason why the plain citizen should be punished violating the law if the chief justice of the supreme court may do so with impunity

ent to the punishment of a It strikes us that the chief justice should resign. He is the last man, on account of his position, to engage in a brawl or carry a pistol, and we cannot see how his conduct can possibly be jus-

If Judge Snodgrass is to remain on the

nch, we hope he will never give his con-

A judge is a conservator of the peace He punishes people who carry pistols and otherwise violate the law. When he descends to the level of ordinary brawlers and carries a pistol in his hip pocket, and attempts to shoot an enemy he is no longer fit for the bench. should resign and stand his trial.

Let Us Create Prosperity. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record gives our people the following excellent advice:

All through the south there are towns having excellent natural advantages—towns in which money is lying practically idle, bringing little or no profit to its owners and doing no good to the community.

If every such town in the south could be inspired with some of the hustling quali ties which have made Atlanta and which are today bringing to the front Rome, Ga now one of the most conspicuous places in the south, because of its success in capturing great cotton mills, hundreds of towns throughout the south would quickly spring into life and activity. The south has the ability and the money to build up its own industrial interests. It ought to be more ndependent, more self-reliant, and its peo ple ought to unite and through active co peration gather enterprises its now unutilized capital, and thus cease to depend upon outside and outside money. There is scarcely a could not raise \$25,000 or \$50,000 or \$100,000 of local money for the purpose of starting in-dustrial enterprises; but there is too much lack of public spirit and broad-minded energy in many of these towns.

This is precisely what The Constitution has said time and again. We cannot expect to sit down with folded hands and see outside capitalists rush in and by permission to utilize our natural advantages. Capitalists are cautious and suspicious. They will ask why we do not back our faith with our money. They will say that if factories pay big dividends in the south our people should club together and build them.

Fortunately, the southern people are beginning to carry out this policy. In North Carolina many factories have been built upon the co-operative plan, and South Carolina is keeping pace with her sister state. North Carolina's mills have home capital to the extent of 93 per cent invested in them.

If we keep up this showing in our industries it will not be necessary for us to offer outside capital extraordinary inducements. It will drift here as naturally as water seeks its level. The thing for us to do is to pull together, make the most of our resources, and create prosperity. Then, every other desirable thing will follow.

If Mr. Pulitzer apologizes to Mr. Morgan, will Mr. Dana apologize to Mr. Pu-

The people wish Mr. Cleveland was altogether as they are, except those bonds. St. Paul would have made a wise presi-

Joe Blackburn's nomination demonstrates the policy of the democratic party of Ken-

Thus far the only victory the goldbugs have won in Kentucky is a republican victory. They have a republican goldbug gov-

Editor Godkin was too unwell to attend

the obsequies of silver last week. But he'll bury it three times this week. If ghosts could return to earth, your Uncle Andy Jackson would come ar to revenge himself on those who take his

Perhaps if Mr. Mansfield were to commongst us with a variety show as a part of his toot ongsong, he would have bigger

rame in vain.

It still remains true that the only free coinage bank president in New York is the only one who has exchanged gold for greenbacks at the subtreasury.

first kiss come about?" Precisely like the last one. And after it was over, the man

looked sheepish, and the woman and pretended to be angry. There are some things in this world that evolution has never monkeyed with.

EDITORIAL COMMENT. Major Isadort Philip Girardey, who is now

connected with a piano factory at Padu-cah, claims to be the original inventor of the famous "devil's bombshell," which did uch deadly work during the war between he states. Major Girardey is an ex-confedene states. Major Girardey is an ex-contederate, and designed his wonderful bomb while serving as chief of ordnance to the Army of the West under General Bragg. He claims that the Girardey bomb is the only projectil in existence which is abs harmless in handling and absolutely fatal in execution. The bomb has been patented in France and was used on both sides during the France-Prussian war. It was also used by the soldiers of the czar in the late war of the Russians with the Turks. The inventor was once offered \$200,000 for his design, but declined it. The Paducah News says: "Major Girardey is an expert in several callings. He is a fine musician, a master of more than one language, a practical machinist and a good piano maker. He has had a cosmopolitan education and training. He speaks English perfectly, and is a brilliant conversation st. He has an endless store of reminiscences, and he tells them with the flery ardor of an old soldier. In appearance he is commanding. Despite his age, he is per-fectly erect. His long white beard sweeps a broad chest and his blue eyes are a bright as a youth's. Isadore Philip Girar-dey was born at St. Amarin, nar Bel-Fort, on the borders of Alsace and Switzerland sixty-six years ago. He moved to America at the age of four, with his father, Hon. James Girardey, who settled at Augusti When thirteen years old young Girardey went back to France and enlisted in Louis Phillipe's army. There he received the martial training which afterwards contribated so greatly to his success in the confederate ranks.

Says The Wilmington Messenger: "After all the efforts to get the schools interested in the Vance monument fund, not more than \$60 has been raised in all North Carolina. This is beggarly and discreditable What a slow people are our people to help such a patriotic cause! Will not some lady or ladies start such a fund in Wilmington? The men are not going to take the The Charleston News and Courier has the ollowing: "The Philadelphia Press remarks: 'Atlanta having worked hard over its exposition with little

from its neighbors, and having achieved wonders, is suffering already the penalties of greatness. Charleston, S. C., for instance, is putting in a claim to be "Atlanta's seaport." If Charleston doesn't show more energy than it did during the early days of the Atlanta fair, wide-awake Atlanta will find it more useful as a restcure resort than as a seaport.' as usual, speaks without knowledge. Charleston was the first of southern cities. we believe to go to work in a practical way to help make the great exposition in Atlanta a success. Charleston took the initiative in organizing the South Carolina state exhibit, which was the best state exhibit made at the exposition. Charleston is not made at the exposition. Charleston is not jealous of Atlanta, and should be Atlanta's seaport. Atlanta must have a seaport, and Charleston happens to be nearer to Atlanta than is Philadelphia. It is true, as The Press says, that Charleston is a restcure resort. The editor of The Press should ry it. After fiving in the pushing, struggling, active Quaker City, it would do him good to spend a winter in Charleston. True, we have no lake burning with fire and brimstone for his special accommodation, but w would try to make it hot enough for him.

Dr. Jameson, the South African adventurer, is well known in Montana. He made Helena his headquarters during several visits to the northwest between 1875 and 1886, and at different times he spent several weeks hunting and fishing on Mussel Shells creek and in the Judith basin, Whe a young man he met with an accident, curvature of the spine, necessitating his walking considerably one-sided.

CRISP ON COINAGE.

His Ringing Words in Favor of Free Coinage and Coin Payments. From The Congressional Record.

Mr. Crisp-Mr. Speaker: I will say, though-perhaps I owe it to myself to do in view of what has gone before—that I do not believe the experiment of a single gold standard should be continued longer. I do believe in real bimetallism, and that we can reach it by providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I do not believe we should retire the Sherman notes and the greenbacks, thus contracting the currency about \$500,000,000, nor do 1 approve of the proposition to enlarge the privileges of the national banks. I believe we should repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation, thus permitting the people of each state to have a good and anple local circulation. I believe our unit of value should rest on both gold and silver. I do not believe in oppressing the debtors of this country and of the world as they would be oppressed by basing our standard of value wholly upon one metal. (Applause.) I believe, Mr. Speaker, this view is shared by a large majority of the people of the United States.

Look for a moment at the history of our bond transactions and coinage laws. Until 1873 the law permitted the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and made either coin a full legal tender in payment of all debts or dues, public and private. In that year, when silver bullion was at a premium as compared with gold, gilver was demonetized, its le gal tender quality was destroyed and its coinage discontinued. In 1869 an act was passed which pledged the government to redeem all its outstanding obligations in coin of the then standard of weight and fineness. The act of 1870 authorized the issue of bonds payable in coin of the then standard value. The act of 1875 provided for bonds payable as were the bonds authorized by the act of 1870. In 1877, when bonds were to be issued under the act of 1875, silver had been demonetized and its coinage discontinued, and we find Mr. Sherman, then secretary of the treasury, inquiring of the attorney general whether the bonds issued under that act should b made payable in coin of the then standard or in coin of the standard of 1870. If they were payable in coin of the standard ex isting at the date of issue, they were payable in gold; if in coin of the standard of 1870 they were payable in either gold or silver, at the option of the government The attorney general replied that the bonds should be made payable in coin the stand. ard of 1870. And later, to set all doubts at rest, Mr. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, afterwards a judge of the supreme court of the United States, submitted the following resolution, which was considered in the house. The preamble and resolution are

"Whereas, by an act entitled, 'An act to strengthen the public credit, approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law sur-States, except in cases where the law au-thorizing the issue of such obligations had previously provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver, and "Whereas, all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act

entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the mational debt,' approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin, and "Whereas, all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under an act entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;' and

proved July 14, 1879, entitled An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt; and "Whereas, at the date of the passage of the said act of congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 42½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1873, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act entitled an act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States, to be legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value for any sums whatever; therefore, be it "Resolved by the senate, the house "Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring therein. That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412% grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principa and interest, is not in violation of the pub.

and interest, is not in violation of the pub-ic faith nor in derogation of the rights of This resolution passed the senate—yeas ; nays 18; passed the house—yeas 189; nays

That resolution was passed, Mr. Speak er, at a time when silver was demonetize by the act of 1873, and there has never been a doubt from that day to this that our bonds and obligations could be legally nonestry and nonorably discharged i either gold or silver of the present weight and fineness at the option of the United States. (Applause.)

STATE PRESS NOTES.

Says the contented editor of The Syl-

vania Telephone:

"It is worth something to be a poet laureate—it is worth at least the \$1,300 that Mr. Austin gets; that is if a laureate is supposed to see and hear about the many unkind things the papers say of him. After all, we don't know but what we'd rather be just a plain poet, without the trimmings."

Editor Rose, of Jackson, is getting up a scheme in the shape of a commercial bulletin which will publish every day, giving a list of the mortgages recorded in the counties of Pike, Spalding, Monroe, Henry, Butts, Jasper and Jones. The subscription price will be \$5 a year.

The Times-Recorder warns the farmers not to plant too much cotton, and above all things not to go in debt hoping to make all cotton to pay out. If so it will never be done. Diversified crops are the salvation of the farmers of southwest Georgia, says The Times-Recorder.

Here's a verse from the sweet singer of alhoun county:
"Oh, git out the way an' hush yo fuss, Morgan's on a boom; So stand aside an' don't say a word, All she wants is room."

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

fresh coat of war paint on and now demands an investigation to ascertain whether Great Britain has advanced her line any further into Venezuela since December 17th, or whether she has strengthened her police or military forces there. If the inquiry shall develop the fact that this has been done then the United States will have to demand an immediate withdrawal.—Augusta Chroniele.

NORTHEN.—Hon. W. J. Northen has sur-prised the people of the state in the success of the immigration bureau he established on his retirement as gov-ernor. He has located colonies and settled people in many countles of the state. He has in hand also quite number of enterprises of like magnitud and he will bring thousands of citizen to the state.—Barnesville Gazette.

HARRISON.—The Free Press learns with pleasure that Captain "Tip" Harrison has received the position of messenger to the senate at Washington. He left Atlanta on last Wednesday for the national capital. Captain Harrison was reading clerk to the last Georgia senate and he knows every phase of legislature work.—Carroll Free Press.

TKINSON.-It seems to be the general TKINSON.—It seems to be the general impression that Governor Atkinson's firm determination of purpose helps him to success in everything he undertakes. It may be predicted that he will get at the inside of the abuses and cruelties of the convict camps and make it quite warm for the principal lessees.—Enquirer-Sun.

THE MIDNIGHT BOND DEAL.

Sparta Ishmaelite: As was to be expected, the presidential agent of the bondholders has had his servant, Carlisle, to advertise for bids on lanother bond sale, amounting to \$100,000,000.

This, too, in the face of a resolution, pending in congress, to prevent the issuance of interest-bearing bonds in times of peace. It is impossible fitly to characterize such conduct in any other than the language of denunciation. It is an outrage on congress. It is an outrage on the property rights of the people. It calls for something more than simple denunciation. No man, simply because he is president, should be permitted to bury the people under an unbearable load of debt to maintain a dishonest and astning financial policy. Although he affects it, he is not supreme. It is within the power of the people to reach him through articles of impeachment preferred by congress. The people of the country, without regard to party, ought to hold meetings and call on their representatives to prefer articles of impeachment against him.

Pike County Journal: Hon, John G. Car-

Pike County Journal: Hon. John G. Car-lisle, secretary of the treasury, has pre-pared a statement which was given out at the hour of midnight last Sunday night soliciting bids on interest-bearing thirty-year bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000. The golden calf is not a myth, but a reality. Perhaps it will be different when the democrats get in power.

Calhoun County Courier: The administration is advertising for bids for \$100,000,000 of bonds in face of the fact that congress is almost unanimously opposed to more bonds in time of peace. The day of reckoning will soon be here.

Franklin News: And now another bond issue seems imminent. We hear nothing but monometallism and bonds under Cleveland's administration.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Mr. Taylor's Hog. Mr. Taylor's Hog.

From The Sylvania, Ga., Telephone.
Mr. W. A. Taylor killed his large hog
last week. While it was a good large
hog, yet it was not as large as Mr. Taylor's friends and neighbors had reason to
believe it would be eventually. Still, it
was a nice cold spell and Mr. Taylor
thought best to kill the hog, even in its
youth. It weighed 533 pounds net, and
Mrs. Taylor made 100 pounds of lard from
it. Mr. Taylor's hog was not one of the
no-bone variety, which never grow to any
extraordinary size, but was simply one of
the regular old-fashioned hogs.

Lawyers on the Road.

Lawyers on the Boad.

From The Swainsboro, Ga., Pine Forest.

Last Saturday three lawyers and two
merchants got a seat on Mr. R. M. Garbutt's engine and hied away to court at
Mr. E. S. Youmans's mill ground. Court
lasted but a few minutes, but the means
of transportation were suddenly cut off
till after dark, whereupon three of the
number decided to "tap crossties" for
home. One of the trio wore about two
yards of leather on either foot and by the
time he had toated his tanners to Swainsboro he was about ready to give up the
ghost.

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Talked the Prisoner to Sleep.

And the Macen County, Ga. Citizen.

While the state's witnesses were sween
law aulaw away his liberties and three emine
law yers on each side were vigorously put
law aulons had
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the jact

Talked the Prisoner to Sleep.

While the state's witnesses were sween
lawyers on each side were vigorously put
lawyers on each side were vigorously put
last Monday, Gus Parker, the colored pr
oner at the bar, went hard and fa
asleep in court and slumbered as sweet
of ease with no prison wells staring him
the face.

A SUNDAY SYMPHON

pledge me that in sun or rain I'd be content to toil for Jane, Whose bright eyes make the star

On field and river. And not for grief would I demur, Nor wealth nor farthest fame pre-If I might share a crust with he

If she were mine forever!

How doth my heart with wildest Echo the falling of her feet! How all the way she walks grows With loveliest flowers!

And if one glance she doth impar It speedeth like a fairy dart And makes a light around my he And aureoles the hours! But yesterday my golden race

Of life paused near the curtained Where she was sitting, framed in That fell about he In misty folds right fair to see, And the tumultuous heart of

Cried: "Oh, how lonely life must be If it were lived without her! rose her glowing lips had prest Fell from the hand it loved the best And now-thank God!-it's on my Her true love's token!

and who shall win that rose of rel The lightest little petal shed, Must battle till my heart falls dead And my good sword is broke!

-Frank L. St.

"Shall America have a laure in esteemed contemporary.

Certainly, if she wants one; but our medents change their places of residen fast that before one could finish in their honor as the chief of govern town, or canvassing for building and stock in inaccessible settlements

In case of a racket with England otable fellows would be missing to ranks-the fellows who continu clare that the last war is not yet a and who, as naturally follows, would to stay at home and keep it up until body surrenders!

The current issue of The Geo Zeitung is up to date in all respects read this paper each week with ining interest.

The president is in no sense a man, but he syndicates a good de stuff, nevertheless. Was it not a lone hand of euchre that Carlisle played in that midnight deal

The Laureate to His Critica Let them bray loud! hold my place above the carping My title to the shining ranks of fame

Aifred-my name! Charge with the light brigade! I hear their guns and am no whit at For "Locksley Hall' echoes from of flame

"Alfred"-my name! It is a principle with the Georgia shiner to keep his still going in to the government-but he would anyhow; for it enables him to get into

Atlanta jail and play the fiddle The Unbelieving Poet The soft winds blow (Ere the ink dries a freeze will

know!) And from the tranquil sky (There'll be a cyclone ere I wink my Love's brightest stars look down (Coal's still advancing in this town!)

And the world dreams of May. (Call in the plumber! Let her freeze

The Ram's Horn is a bright paper believes in the ancient devil-hoo and all. One would almost think from "Faust," so perfectly-as far own acquaintance goes-is he ret in The Ram's Horn's pages.

den," exclaims an exchange in the of an unfavorable estimate of the laureate. Well, England need not court poet of the Dryden stamp, spite his genius he was a querul ing mortal, who praised the men and sung a tyrant as cheerfully as he have lauded a god. The fact of his al poverty, however, may much of his shifting work of

An Election Lyric He's a poli-politician,

And the office is his mission, No matter its condition,-If the door has tumbled down And the rotten roof is leaking And the staggering stairs are cre For that office he'll go speaking From every stump in town!

It's not the profit in it-Not the cash by day or minute That makes him fight to win it-For he doesn't care a rap For the dollars it is paying: It is just the joy of braying And ecstatically saying: "I have whipped the other chap!

He will pat the children's faces-Say the old maid's full o' graces And gets younger day by day! And when snugly placed you wor How he rends all ties asunde Tells the world to go to thunder! (That's the politician's way!)

Items from Billville The Literary Society met

teeth. The Billville exposition opens of day next and closes whenever says so.

We don't want any war with We haven't got any pension fro war yet

The Atlanta exposition was good in the land. We made boarders, and would have made we could have headed them off. The United States government moved our disabilities. Now, if it pay us for the crops we lost en war we will call things square a regular army.

Kentucky to the Real Columbus Ledger: It is sug the fact that there are distilleries in the north federal Georgia than any other sect union may be cited as one of tages of this part of the country Hustler of Rome: And, in

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STORY

1895 Sav

Atlanta These rectory of lied on a known re thority. Mr. Sau

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Atlanta city completed ar delivery wit In 1ts 1,493 lanta's grow year of 1895. figures it con tion that At and rapidly and her rec equaled in the The increa city in 1895

census puts about 5,000 i pleted Januar fined to bon drawn here and floaters The busin velopment is ever, than required two names of Atl men in 1896 two columns about thirty thousand a

markable sh with Atlant New names business du shows forty last directory insurance a and several tively as gre The 1896 dire that of 1895, best inform ascertained

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Manager Saurever, has no buildings, as

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this estimate.
The introductor as follows:
"As an entitle the Cotton Station of 1895 achieved, whit tain to insure solid growth as the individuous of the almost deplor chormous extracts." lety it entaile volume. How volume. How in Atlanta a feel assured t arduous and this year by a port in futur "After four am able to pla of 1,473 pages, previous direc graphical erro work for 185 pages larger taining, exclu-partment of department of

department of pages and m thirty-two pages and m thirty-two pages and m thirty-two pages and the work carefully expushows a total figures can b actual popula houses in the as desirable, few and the within the pages appreciable ad that our popul in its usual any year, unless the ers see to it the expected "During an of directories have become ment should the public mi mation regard comers and et ness among o regular annur it has always case of a chabusiness or it was rather his friends—to—that that chuntil the iss tory, eleven deavoring to ate this diffi experiment di issue every to the 1896 d

to the 1896 de ao far as is o of all the vas curred since keep my force and while the ing will be a supplement we exactly simila and, to find a to consult the in it, the poriginal inforchanged. All the 1896 direct supplement of the for it is new der for I know the need such a lectors of recounting the

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gs square

ATLANTA- HAS 114,430 PEOPLE.

The New City Directory Places Our Present Population at That Figure.

"THESE FIGURES CAN BE RELIED ON," SAYS THE EDITOR.

There Are Scarcely Any Habitable Houses in the City That Are Unoccupied.

STORY OF A WONDERFUL YEAR'S GROWTH.

1895 Saw a Great Increase in Our Population and of the Industries of the City-Atlanta's Population Has Doubled in Ten Years.

Atlanta's present population is 114,340.

These are the figures presented by Mr. W. G. Saunders in the city directory of 1896. Of their reliability he says: "These figures can be relied on as the present actual population of Atlanta." Mr. Saunders's wellknown reputation for conservatism and accuracy gives the weight of au-

Mr. Saunders says there are few habitable vacant houses in Atlanta and that the demand for them is very great. He says the exodus incident to the close of the exposition has not appreciably affected the situation with regard to houses. The directory has 160 pages more than the last one contained. It shows a vast increase in the number of business houses and in the volume of business done and presents a strong picture of the south's

The work of compiling and editing the Atlanta city directory for 1896 has been completed and the volume will be ready for delivery within a few days.

In its 1.493 pages is told the story of Atlanta's growth and prosperity during the year of 1895. The cold and unembellished figures it contains establishes beyond question that Atlanta is the most prosperous and rapidly developing city in the south and her record for 1895 cannot probably be and her record for 1895 cannot probably be "January 102 1896."

"January 102 1896." equaled in the United States.

The increase in the population of the city in 1895 was nearly 5,000. The present census puts the population at 114,340, about 5,000 increase over the census completed January, 1894. This increase is confined to bona fide residents, all people drawn here temporarily by the exposition and floaters being carefully eliminated.

The business growth and industrial development is comparatively greater, however, than the increase in population. It required twenty pages more to print the names of Atlanta business and professional men in 1896 than it and in 1895. There are two columns to a page and an average of about thirty names to the column. One thousand and two hundred business and markable showing, but is only in keeping with Atlanta's record in every line of

evelopment and prosperity. business during the past year. This list shows forty more retail grocers than the last directory contained, Thirty-five new insurance agencies were established here and several additional companies entered the southern field with Atlanta as general

The 1896 directory is 160 pages larger than that of 1895, although there are several pages less of advertising. Based on the best information obtainable it has been so occupied with the exposition several orders would have undertained that about 800 new buildings will be constructed during the next few months and the building outlook for the next year is unusually bright. were constructed during the past year.

Manager Saunders, of the directory, however, has not compiled a list of new

"As an enthusiastic Atlantian, I applaud the Cotton States and International exposition of 1895 and the glorous results achieved, which are world-wide and certain to insure future added prosperity and soild growth to this city and section; yet, as the individual manager of the twentieth volume of the Atlanta city directory, I almost deplore it in consequence of the enormous extra amount of work and anxiety it entailed in the preparation of this volume. However, I have faith sufficient in Atlanta and her business citizens to feel assured that they will appreciate my arduous and personally unprofitable work this year by additional patronage and support in future editions.

"After four months of continuous work I am able to place before my patrons a book of 1,472 pages, larger by 160 pages than any previous directory of Atlanta (Typographical error on pages 655 and 676 in the work for 1895 made that book appear 100 pages larger than it really was a page of the work for 1895 made that book appear 100 pages and miscellaneous and epartment of 285 pages, classified-business department of 186 (lass year eighty-eight) pages and miscellaneous appartment of the first page of the special street department of 285 pages, the names of 33,84 persons in the regular alphaetical name department. The censur on which has been carefully expunges, the names of 33,84 persons in the regular alphaetical name department. The censur on which has been carefully expunged, the hambet of the capation with the work, and from which has been carefully expunged in the substable are very and the conting very made of the exposition with the work of the special distants. These flux of the special street the very serious of the exposition with the work of the special street of the special street of the exposition of directories of nearly twenty years I have become satisfied that some improvement should be attempted to the end that the public might be supplied with information in the special street of the special street of the special street of the sp

In speaking of the new directory yester-day, Mr. H. G. Saunders said: "Atlanta's record during the past year was a very fine one. There was an increase of nearly five thousand in population and the new residents are of the best class of people-solid, substantial business and professional men, mechanics and la-borers. They have become permanent residents of the city and their efforts will be an appreciable factor in Atlanta's develop-ment next year. The people of Atlanta are all employed, happy and prosperous, and with the impetus given our growth by the exposition just over, the renewed efforts of our citizens and all the other favorable conditions 1896 will be a great year in the

history of the south's greatest city.
"In addition to the increase in population, we had a very gratifying increase in business and manufacturing enterprises. anta in the year '95. This is a most re- I do not mean exposition enterprises; these directory. I excluded in my compilation New names were added to every line of substantial and permanent status of the substantial and permanent status of the all temporary residents and enterprises, city. Among other things a number of additional insurance agencies have been established bere and the new agents, clerks, etc., employed will run into the hundreds. A large number of new buildtively as great in manufactory, commercial and professional lines.

The 1896 directory is 160 pages larger than that of 1895, sithough there are the solution of the solution

the next year is unusually bright.

"Many new manufacturing industries have been built, and while very little has been said about it Atlanta has grown much in this respect. Small factories are great factors in a city's growth and a large number and great diversity of these have been established in Atlanta during the past year, but we have grown into such a large city and all have so much to attend to of our own that we often never notice

the advent of the smaller manufactories.
"Last year seems to have been an exceptionally prosperous and profitable one," said Mr. Saunders with a smile, "except to said air. Saidners with a smile, "except to the directory publisher. This year's direc-tory has an increase of 160 pages of resi-dents and business firms over the issue of 1896, but a decrease of several pages in business. This is due, of course, to the large amount of money sperit in exposition advertisements by our merchants, and as advertisements by our merchants, and as the exposition will sooner or later, di rectly or indirectly benefit us all, I am satisfied. Among other improvements in the present volume I will during this year

removals, etc.

"This will be a feature of great value to our business men, and I am sure that they will show their appreciation of it when the directory for 1897 is issued. I am sure that this year's edition will be re-ceived with favor, as it is one of the best and most accurate that has been compiled

"I regret," concluded Mr. Saunders, "that I have not yet a tabulated statement showing exactly the city's growth in every line of industry, for I am sure that it would surprise some of our most loyal and enthusiastic citizens. The growth of the city has been general, and the increase of population has been pretty well dis-tributed throughout all sections. In fact, the additions to our citizenship have been of all classes and they naturally sought homes in keeping with their respective testes and means."

ABOUT A PRISONER.

An Irregularity at the Station House

Results in an Order. Ohief Connolly issued an order to the laying down certain rules for the discharge of prisoners at the prison. The chief direots that in future it is the duty of the station house keepers to see that all prisoners ordered released by the arresting offi-

cers secure their liberty without delay. The order resulted from a discovery made yesterday morning. Henry Wilkes had been locked up four days and should have been released Friday morning, the arresting officers so directing Station House Keeper Bonnell. Instead of securing his release Friday morning Wilkes was held over until yesterday morning, making him

a prisoner twenty-four hours after he should have been free.
The oversight appears to lay between Station House Keeper Bonnell and Turn-key Cooper, both of the morning watch. Mr. Bonnell claims that he told the turnkey to release Wilkes Friday morning. At the same time he entered Wilkes as out for the want of prosecution on the docket. The record showed that the prisoner had been released and his presence in the sta-

tion house was not disclosed until yesterday mornig.

Turnkey Cooper says that he has no
recollection of Mr. Bonnell telling him to
turn out the prisoner.

In future Chief Connolly will hold the
station house keepers responsible for irregularities of the kind. He says that it is
the duty of the keepers to see that prisoners entitled to it receive their liberty
By the order the turnkeys are put more
directly under the orders of the station
house keepers and they will be required
to bring out prisoners and report them to
the keepers promptly.

TENDERED TO JUDGE BRANHAM

FRANCE AT THE FAIR. LED THE FOREIGN SECTION IN

Classified List of Awards Taken by

the French Exhibitors at Our Exposition.

The French section at the exposition has received the highest commendation from the jury of awards, and the report just received gives to that section the largest number of awards.

This section has been under the direction of Commissioner Saulay, and his work has received the highest tribute at the decision of the international jury.

The exhibits in the main in the French section were of a scientific character. Folowing was the full list of awards as de-

lowing was the full list of awards as delivered to the French section:

Maxime Clair-For collective exhibit of
furniture, first prize and gold medal; for
exhibit of embroidery, curtains and portieres, diploma of honor and gold medal;
for inlaid furniture and decorated leather
furniture, diploma of honor and gold
medal.

For aphilit of stationery, blank

F. Levee—For exhibit of stationery, blank books, first prize and gold medal; for rmamental binding, diploma of honor and gold medal books, first prize and gold medal.

A. Lacrotx—For exhibit of colors and new invention in colors for china and glass painting, first prize and gold medal; for watercolor paintings on glass and china, diploma of honor and gold medal.

H. D. Grange—For valuable invention in steam glass water gauge, diploma of honor and gold medal.

L. Golaz—For exhibit of scientific instruments, first prize and gold medal.

J. Rickard—For inventions of apparatus for electrical measurements, first prize and gold medal; for exhibit of 'instruments of precision, first prize and gold medal, for useful invention of photographic and stereoscopic camera combined, diploma of honor and gold medal.

A. Hurlimann—For exhibit of marine instruments, first prize and gold medal.

P. Lequeux—For exhibit of marine instruments and apparatus, ilrst prize and gold medal; for invention in chemical heating apparatus, diploma of excellence.

Ponthus & Cherrade—For useful invention and new method of levelling, first prize and gold medal.

Societe des Platrieres du Bassin de Paris—For exhibit of mineral and geological spec-

ete des Platrieres du Bassin de Paris-For exhibit of mineral and geological spec-imens, diploma of excellency; for artistic work in modeling, first prize and gold

medal.

P. Deprince—For exhibit of fine assortment of silk trimmings, diploma of honor and gold medal; for artistic assortment of metal buttons, diploma of honor and gold medal.

medal.

L. Huet E. Ligier—For exhibit of steel work, diploma of excellence; for artistic shell jewelry, first prize and gold medal.

L. Ruteau—For perfection in manufacture of pearl imitations, first prize and gold medal; for exhibit of articles, combined lace and pearls, diploma of honor and sold medal.

ed lace and pearls, diploma of honor and gold medal.
Ducollet Freres—Exhibit of artistic fans, diploma of honor and gold medal; for exquisite ivory carving exhibit, diploma of excellence.
Duvellency—For exhibit in fans of the highest artistic value, first prize and gold medal; for perfection of pictures on fans, first prize and gold medal.
Callar Bayard—For exhibit of artistic silverware first prize and gold medal. silverware, first prize and gold medal.

G. Borgest-For artistic lamps, diploma of excellence; for exhibit of enamel pro-

ducts, honorable mention.

E. Francais—For photographic instruments, diploma of honor and gold medal.

J. Dubouloz—For invention of process for reproduction of photographs for illustrative book works, first prize and gold dive book works, most medal.

Marmorat Freres—For artistic exhibit of jewelry, diploma of honor and guid medal.

Persianinoff—For collective exhibit of finest artistic jewelry, first prize and gold Vollant-Fine display of leggins,

medal.

A. Vollant-Fine display of leggins, diploma of excellence.

Noriel & Co.-For fine display of jewelry, diploma of honor and gold medal: for useful employment of glass in decoration, diploma of excellence.

P. Plumet-For exquisite display of jewelry, first prize and gold medal.

G. Coeur-For exhibit of jewelry, diploma of excellency.

F. Gombard-For art metal work, diploma of honor and gold medal. of honor and gold medal. fasonnet et ae-For art metal work,

diploma of honor and gold medal.

Bonfils Monueret & Co.-For exhibit of artistic novelties, diploma of excellency.
G. Tellie—For exhibit of fine toilet soaps,
diploma of excellency; for exhibit of
toilet perfumery, diploma of excellency.
A. Chopard—For artistic jewelry, diploma of honor and gold medal.
Clerc—Display of jewelry, diploma of excellency. Vaumarin—Jewelry, diploma of excel-

lency.

Morean—Jewelry, diploma of excellency.

Charles Chavenois—Cut stones, diploma of excellency.

Girondet—For exhibit of jewelry cases, diploma of excellency.

Lelattre-Match stands, honorable men-Rouar Frangon-Mother of pearl goods, diploma of excellency. V. Simon-Fancy jewelry, honorable men-

tion.
Poincelet—For exhibit of fine assortment of cut stones, diploma of excellency.
Pillet—For exhibit of bronze imitation, nonorable mention.
O. Galleni-For exhibit of silver jewelry, frey-For enameled jewelry, diploma of Maria—For exhibit of fancy pipes, hon Maria—For exhibit of rancy pipes, nonorable mention.

Labbe—For artistic enameled work, diploma of horor and gold medal.

Boulet Capron—For exhibit of leather
goods, honorable mention.

Boutteville—For automatic mechanical
toys, diploma of honor and gold medal.

G. Beucher—For jewelry boxes, honorable mention.

ble mention.

L. Aucoc—For artistic exhibit of gold jewelry, diploma of honor and gold medal. Henry Desbarres—For exhibit of lamps, diploma of excellency.

Billard—For fine exhibit of mother of pearl work, diploma of excellency, diploma of excellency.

Benard—For imitation of bronze, diploma of excellency.

Bonnim—Carpets and curtains, diploma of excellency.

of excellency.

L. Mazade—For artistic hair work and tollet goods, diploma of excellency.

Mile. M. Briant—For fine display of dresses, honorable mention. The German Emperor. From The New York Sun.
See dot leedle Cherman chap;
"Nix cum 'rous!" he say.
Und Chonny Pull among der Poen,

He don'd care for noddings. Nein.
Right away he kicks
Yoost as soon as Chonny's sign
Shows he's vorking tricks.
Was ist los mit Billie?

He schpits it straight out, goot unt strong.
Youst as if he know
Dot Chonny Pull ain'd vaiting long
Ven he vants to go.
Was ist los mit Bille?

He don'd schleep mit bot his eyes;
He is up mit schnuft;
Ven he see how dot cat files
Dot is all genut.

Was ist los mit Bille?
Niv!

Dot Chonny Pull say "Very goot, I t'ink dis land is mine;" Und den he gets it in der schnoot: Dot leedle chap say "Nein!" Was ist los mit Billle? Dot leedle chap unt Uncle Sam Know vot dey're about, Unt Chonny Pull had petter look Yoost a leedle out, Was ist los mit Bille?

Friends of the Various Candidates Deluge the Governor with Telegrams-Leaves Monday.

Governor Atkinson has given the Rome circuit a new judge—and yet one not new.

The governor has filled the vacancy caused by Judge Turnbull's resignation, his appointee being Hon. W. M. Henry, ex-judge of that circuit.

Judge Henry was appointed and sworn in last night, and on Monday he will hold his first court under this new term at his old home, Summerville.

There was no dearth of applicants for this position, nor was there any lukewarmness in the support these applicants received. The governor had many callers yesterday and the telegraph offices at Rome must have done a rushing business as several hundred messages at the executive offices attest.

What did not seem to be known was that the governor had already made a tender of the position. That was to Judge Joel Branham. It was made shortly after Judge Turnbull's resignation reached here. The appointment was in recognition of Judge Branham's eminent ability as a judge and as a tribute of friendship. Judge Branham would not accept. His declination was for business reasons. He has a magnificent practice and he did not care to give that up in return for the small salary of the superior court bench.

Judge Henry held the judgeship of this circuit from August, 1892, when he was appointed by Governor Northen to take the place of Judge Maddox, who had been elected to congress, until January 1, 1895, He was in the race for re-election to the bench, but retired from it. Judge Turnbull was elected as his successor

Judge Henry is a native of Walker coun ty. He is a university man and was at



JUDGE W. M. HENRY.

Athens at the same time Governor Atkinson was there. He read law with Hon, J. C. Clements; was admitted to the bar in 1877, and in 1878 moved to Chattooga county. He represented that county in the house in 1886 and 1887. Governor Atkinson was one of his fellow members.

Judge Henry now lives at Rome. He is an able and substantial man and his appointment will probably give as general satisfaction as that of any other of the applicants

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

People are coming here now from every part of the country and are coming to stay. It is another case of those who came to scoff remained to pray-they are

so favorably impressed. "The physicians told me I must take my son away from Indianapolis for his health. I came to Atlanta expecting to go on lower down in the state, but this This is the decision of Mr. Aaron Holman, down, and at each crack a ball was shatan insurance man from Indianapolis, who tered. Coleman put a ball on his head and posed before the target. Then Miss Mexis turned to General Crespo and told him that

"An Atlantian may travel the world over, but he is never contented until he gets back here," says Mr. Frank Logan. Mr. Logan, who represents a life insur-ance company and has traveled through the western states in the last four years At present his headquarters are in St. Louis. "That is a fine city, but I be-lieve the south offers greater inducements than the west or north now. There is a feeling everywhere that the south is on the eve of a great boom. The climate and the natural resources catch every-body who comes here. The western people are sick of the winters and are he ginning to learn that this climate is de-glatiful, even in winter and in summer is cooler than they have it. The western-ers have been afraid of the southern summers, yet in St. Louis we almost melt under a temperature in July and August of 100 to 104 degrees, while Atlanta seldom gets hotter than 90. There is a grow ing favor in the west to move south."

Mr. Logan leaves today for New York.

The move to have the Central rail-Messrs. Ryan and Thomas to wind up the affairs has failed," said Mr. Charles N. West, who returned yesterday from New Orleans. He went down and appeared before Judge Pardee to oppose the motion. He represented some creditors of the Eatonton and Macon.

The thermometer was down to 2 degrees below zero, and the weather was bitterly cold," said Mr. Charles E. Harmon, who reached home yesterday from a trip north. "When I resign I will let the papers know about it," said Captain V. E. Mc-Bee, who is back from a trip to Nor-

The report that he had resigned was emphatically denied by Vice President St. John, of the Seaboard.

THE DOCTOR'S REPLY.

He Replies in a Card to Statements Concerning a Convict's Death. Editor Constitution-1 notice in your issue of today that A. A. Gordon has written a card denouncing the convict lease system on account of the death of his brother. I wish to say in reply that all of his charges are false in every particular.

are false in every particular.

Romulus Gordon, deceased, was received at this camp May 30, '85. I made a thorough examination of him and found that he had periceditis and hypertrophy of the heart and have been freating him for the same since the date he was received. He was assigned to very light work, helping in the shoe shop. He said that he preferred work on the farm as he would be out in the open air and would get more exercise. I put him on the farm and allowed him to

work as he pleased, not compelling him to do any work, as is charged in his broth-er's card. He had been improving from the day he went on the farm, as I had seen

him every day.

He ate a hearty dinner and was laughing and talking to his fellow prisoners only two hours before his death. The sanitary conditions of this camp are good, the best in the state, as has been shown by the reports of the committees which have been here to investigate.

The prisoners have plenty of clothing, plenty to eat and all necessary medical attention. I know that the food is properly prepared, as I give it my personal inspection every day. This boy has been on "hospital diet" from the day he came until his death. He was never reproved for anything during his confinement as a prisoner. As physician of this camp, I de-nounce the card written by A. A. Gordon as an infamous lie in every particular from beginning to end, I am yours very respectfully, Dr. S. H. GREEN, Camp Physician Chattahoochee Camp.

CRESPO HAS NERVE. Venezuela's President Shows That He

Has Plenty of Courage. General Crespo, president of the Venezue-

lan republic, is a man possessing great per sonal daring. One of the best stories illustrating this comes to The New York Her-



GENERAL CRESPO.

General Joachin Crespo, president of the republic of Venezuela, seems to have entered adult life with two distinctive attributes that seldom go hand in hand. He is a shrewd, conservative business man, rich in lands and herds—a veritable cattle king of the south. Then he is a successful solof the south. Then he is a successful soldier—a soldier whose iron nerve has endeared him to his followers. When he headed the revolutionary rising against the unconstitutional acts of President Palachio and drove that merciless despot from the presidency, he accepted the provisional head of the government. This he followed by leaving a preparation of the contract of the second contract head of the government. This he followed by issuing a pronunciamento ordering a constitutional election. He was himself elected. He again showed his love of free insututions by adopting a new constitution, patterned as nearly after that of the United States as the different conditions of the country and people would permit. Gen-eral Crespo is now about fifty years of age and was born at Barcelona, Venezuela.

ald from Caracas, and an American woman figured in it.

President Crespo endeared himself to his soldiers in battle by keeping in the front rank whenever there was danger, refusing to heed the cautious warning of his friends that his life was too valuable to his country to risk unnecessarily. He believes in edestination and that he will not die until his mission on earth has been accomplished. An American variety company came to Caracas recently, The Herald writer says, under the management of Ceballos & Ta-tali. It included several good acrobatic and gymnastic performers and two sharpshooters, a man and wife, advertised as Coleman and Mexis, whose work soon became the talk of the town. The manager. Ceballos, who had a long experience with Barnum & Bafley's circus in the United States, thought that it would increase the prestige of his show if he could have a private exhibition of shooting in the presence of the president. The thing was arranged, and on Sunday morning Mr. Cole-man decked his long, lean body in a dress suit, with a string of medals on the lapel of his coat. Miss Mexis donned a pretty dress with a skirt reaching to her knees, a pair of top boots and a military cap. Mr. Ceballos, wearing a diamond pin as large as an acorn, escorted them to the yard back of Santa Inex, the presidential mansion, where the targets were put up and all de-tails attended to before the president and the persons who happened to be visiting him were called out to see the shooting. The exhibition began with fancy shots at glass balls. The woman, Miss Mexis, broke balls her husband held in his hands. She grasped her rifle in all sorts of positions; she stretched backward, forward, up and



SHE FIRED THE GUN And Shot a Glass Ball on President Cres-po's Head.

life if he would place the ball on his head. The president was amused by the proposi tion. He turned to the manager and said:
"Is it a safe thing to do?"
"I will answer for her with my life," dramatically replied Ceballos. "Very well," said General Crespo, "T'll try it, just to show what confidence I have in North Americans."

Mrs. Crespo did not seem to feel the sam confidence in the woman, as she retired without seeing any more of the shooting. The president walked forward to the target, allowed Coleman to arrange the little black ball on his nead and then stood still, awaiting results. Mexis's hand was as sure as was that of the traditional William Tell. Her rifle was directed toward the ball for a moment; then crack! and shattered particles of glass fell about the president. The rest of the shooting was of the conventional order.

conventional order.
"I only consented to place the ball on my head," said General Crespo, "because my confidence in North'Americans is unbounded, and I was willing to practically demon

Stays on Another Week The Seaboard will not take off the Co-lumbia train as was announced a week ago. The order to keep the train on a

THEY CURE DISEASE

Scientific and Careful Treatment Accounts for the Marvelous Succes the Copeland Physicians-More Unimpeachable Testimony-Their - Incomparable Services and Treatment Free to All Sufferers.

The success of the Copeland physicians These People Have Been Cured: in curing all chronic diseases has been abundantly attested by unimpeachable tes timony published in these columns for the past three years. Their success has seem-ed little short of marvelous, both to the

medical profession and to the public, But there is no marvel about it. The Copeland physicians are specialists in chronic diseases. The physician in ordinary practice is not a specialist. The Copeland physicians have treated upward of 10,000 cases of chronic disease, and there is not one of this great number who will is not one of this great number who will not commend their treatment. The ordinary physician, not being equipped with experience, appliances or knowledge of chronic disease, is compelled to admit to the chronic sufferers that he cannot cure them, but may relieve. The Copeland physicians never undertake simply to relieve—they cure. With the property of the country to relieve—they cure. With them the treatment and ture of chronic disease is not experimental empiricism; it is an exact science. Their experience, larger and more extended than ever had by any

and more extended than ever had by any physicians or firm of physicians in this country, aided by their ability, researches and investigations in the causes and effects of chronic disease, has made them the masters in their profession.

Fresh testimony that they cure is again presented. Only the truth is ever published by the Copeland physicians. They have repeatedly offered, and still offer \$1,000 reward for any false testimonial ever published by them. And now, as a rebuke to the sin and abuse of overcharging the sick and as protection for the suffering against the wiles of the low-fee-bait charlatans, they make this astonishingly liberal offer: Until further notice the Copeland

Specialists will not charge their patients a penny for their services, nor for their treatment, but will care for them until cured at the mere cost of the medicines required in each case, and no matter how costly these may be, the charge will never exceed \$5 month.

The only limit to this offer is in time. It may be withdrawn at any time. It means just what it says. It is a gorious opportunity for the sick and suffering.

ANOTHER BABY. An Innocent Infant Found in a Shawl Last Night.

92 LUCKIE STREET THE PLACE Wrapped in Clothing of Good Quality

the Baby Was Picked Up by

Mr. Scrutchin. Snugly wrapped in clothing of splendid quality, its body and head protected by warm shawl, a chubby faced, bright eyed little four weeks' old infant was

discovered on the porch of the residence of Mrs. Lillie Biggers, 92 Luckie street, last night. When Mr. Thomas Scrutchin started to enter the house he almost stumbled over a bundle of something in front of the door. Stooping, for what he thought was a bundle of old clothing or something of the kind, he picked up what proved to

The infant was unbundled by the ladies of the house and when the heavy shawl and fine cloth head cover were removed from its face there lay before them a sleeping babe, content in its innoce without uttering a sign of fright or dis-pleasure at the interruption of its sleep, the bright faced baby slowly opened its tiny eyes when shaken and looked into the faces of unknown, but sympathetic friends. A waif, deserted by a cruel mother, the helpless human lay in perfect

peace with all about it.

In a moment the little eyes closed again in sleep, and the abandoned babe dreamed. not of the excitement its discovery had caused in the neighborhood. One by one the matrons of the vicinity heard of the finding of the baby and gathered at the house to take a peep at its sleepy eyes and pretty cheeks, just coloring with ripening life. The ladies were nonplussed at first, but made the infant comfortable while some of the curious men held at

Officer Crusselle responded to the call, but he had difficulty in getting possession of the child. The ladies objected to its being taken to the station house, but finally agreed to part with it with the promise that the infant would be taken to the home for the friendless. That promise was fulfilled by the officer after the babe had been shown to those at the prison. It was received at the home and cared for. The child was well dressed, comfortably and with good cloth, indicating that its mother is a woman of money. No note or message of any kind was left with the infant. Its identity is

a mystery. Another Baby Found. The baby is the second found in three days. Col. Prather stumbled over an infant in a hasket on his front porch two days ago, as he started out of the house early in the morning. It, too, was taken to the home for the frienless, where, with the babe found last night, they will be cared for by other than those who gave them to the world. Deserted and aban those who should have cared for them tenderly, the innocent babes will live with-out knowledge of their mothers' love. Cast on the world in a helpless condition the n ursoived mystery as to their identity. But under Mrs. Nelson's charge the infants will be protected and sustained in life if possible. They may grow to the age when the shadow over their lives will dawn upon them in all its intensity.

Here's a Missing Baby. At a late hour last night Mr. W. W. Josie, proprietor of the Decatur hotel, at that place, reached the city and called at police headquarters to report the disappearance of two ladies with a four week's old baby in their possession. He stated that two boarders at his place who took up their residence there two or three months ago, had left without settling their account, taking with them the baby born under his roof. The young mother had introduced herself as Mrs. King, of Chicago, stating when she reached Decatur that her husband would be in the south shortly. He never appeared and the ladies talked little about them-selves. No one had been allowed to see the baby that was horn in the hetel except a few of the ladies about the place.

The Babies Alike. Mr. Josie did not know of the finding o a baby an hour or two bifore he called at the stationhouse, and when asked for a description of the Decatur baby gave one fitting the infant found by Mr. Serfitchin. He described the clothing and cap were by the baby at his house, and it was supersested that the two babies were one and the same. They Are Curing Disease.

Plain and Indisputable testimony is constantly presented that the Copeland specialists can and do cure catarrh. They not only treat and cure catarrh, but they also treat and cure:

Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Weak and Sore Eyes, Deafness, Neuralgia, Insommia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Miarria, Chronic Dysentery, Kidney Disease, Nervous Diseases, Rhood Disease, Female Diseases, Skin Diseases and all other curable Chronic Diseases.

Write for Their Opinios

Write for Their Opinion. No matter how far you may live from Atlanta or how near you are to the city, you can get by mail just as close scientific treatment of your case as though you had called at the office. Write for symptom blank and get the opinion of these eminent specialists upon your case free.

Mr. J. Carter, Gainesville, Ga. Cured of Catarrh of the stomach after many years

Willie C. Brown, Sharon, Ga. "I consid-

Willie C. Brown, Sharon, Ga. "I consider my cure nothing short of a miracle. I was considered incurable by all, and given up to die by some of the most eminent physicians in the United States."

Officer Stephen Terry, No. 184 Mills street, Atlanta, Ga. Cured of kidney trouble after having been incapacitated for months.

Mr. H. B. Lane, Hogansville, Ga. Greatly relieved of catarrh of the nose and middle ear after years of inconvenience.

Mr. Humphrey Reid, Marietta, Ga. Cured of catarrh of nose and throat after years of suffering.

of suffering.

R. J. Miller, Carrollton, Ga. Catarrhal deafness, hearing entirely restored, was almost totally deaf.

Mr. Thomas O. Lanter, 137 Decatur street, Catarrh of stomach and bowels. "They saved me from the grave."

Mrs. Sarah Astin, Palmetto, Ga. Catarrhal deafness with catarrh of head and throat, completely cured at 71 years of age.

age.
Colonel Charles W. Carter, Fort McPherson, Ga. Catarrh of throat and stomach cured in an incredibly short time.

They Are Curing Disease.

Copeland Medical Institute Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building, Cor. Pryor and Hunter Streets.

the mother of the foundling is not known.
The officers started for Decatur when last
heard of. It was thought that the two women would leave on a late train last night and the depot was closely surveilled.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

ford, Tysor and Ivy started out on a tour of investigation. At an early hour this morning they had not reported success or

failure, and the result of their search for

SOCIAL, CRIMINAL, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER HAPPENINGS. Some Local Happenings of a Day Gathered from Many Sources

by Constitution Reporters.

Died of Apoplexy. The many friends and relatives of Mrs. Leatherwood will be grieved to hear of her death, which occurred yesterday morning shortly after midnight. She had been sick only a short while, death being caused by apoplexy. Mrs. Leatherwood lead the life of a Christian and made the hearts of many a poor soul happy by her Christian work. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence. She will be buried in Hollywood.

Mrs. Snow's Funeral Today. The funeral of Mrs. H. Y. Snow, who died last Friday from blood poison, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The

interment will be at Oakland cemetery. The Debate Postponed. The debate and all the exercises of the Saturday Night Club, which were to take place last night, were postponed on account of the death of Mr. Edward J.

Boggs, a member of that club. Dr. Powell's Unexpired Term. In the published announcement of Dr. Crowe's promotion to the chair made cant by the death of Dr. Thomas S. Por in the faculty of the Southern Medical lege it was stated that Dr. Crowe had been called to that position permanently. In justice to Dr. Crowe it must be stated that he was merely appointed to that chair to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Powell. The appointment will doubtless be confirmed at the end of the year.

Mr. E. T. Boggs died at his bome, 224 East Fair street, yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. He had been sick only a short time with meningitis.

A committee was appointed by Judge Lumpkin at the bar meeting yesterday morning to attend Mr. Bogga's funeral. It morning to attend Mr. Boggs's funeral It was composed of the following gentlemen:
T. J. Ripley, H. Dorsey, W. A. Wilson,
Malvern Hill, W. D. Ell's, Jr., Robert Alston, M. J. Clarke and W. W. Hoden.
The remains were shipped to Birmingham, Ala., yesterday afternoon for burial.
The pallbearers are members of the Atlanta Rifles and that company will escort.

Mr. Boggs to his last resting place. Mr. Joseph Hirsch Ill. The report of the council meeting in yesterday's paper mentioned that Mr. Joseph Hirsch was the only member absent. Mr. Hirsch's absence was caused by his sickness. He is confined to his bed his sickness. He is confined to his be-suffering with rheumatism and would have been present had he been able to attend.

The Baby Lions. Large crowds have for the past two days gathered around Silverman's cigar store window to watch the baby lions which are on exhibition there. The lions are the same that were born not long ago at Hagenbeck's on the Midway. The little lions are quite pretty, resembling last cats. They are quite playful and it see hard indeed to imagine that they will so day be the powerful man-eaters that roam

The New Yankee Doodle The document has Grover's fist.

And smells of smoke and powder; t gives the Lion's tail a twist. And makes him roar still louder.

When kingdoms crowd your Uncle Sam-When called upon to hustle,

It is the Yankees notion, While reaching out for land and gain. They must not cross the ocean. On Monroe's doctrine we stand pat When England wants possessions; We'll fight if that, and only that Will stop its mean oppressions.

If greedy Britons grasp domain,

The Lion's growl and angry roar May fright dynastic nations, On the Atlantic's western shore There are no trepidations.

To get your war paint, Uncle Sam, while up the Eagle's soaring; and tell them you don't care a de-For all the Lion's roaring.

GORDON NOEL HURTEL

Wreck and Ruin Follow in These Days of Departed Glory.

THE EXHIBITORS WORK TODAY

They Will Observe Sunday in Tearing Down and Packing Away Goods.

MEXICO'S EXPOSITION COMES THIS MONTH

Commissioner Gonzalez Savs That Inducements Will Be Held Out to Exhibitors from America.

The remnants of belated exhibitors still left on the exposition grounds will observe today by putting forward all their energies to get away tomorrow.

This will not be a day of rest with those who are left on the fair grounds. To them the day can be more appropriately observed in packing away their exhibits and shipping them off.

"It has been over three months I saw home," said one of the exhibitors yesterday afternoon, "I don't know how I can spend Sunday better than by hurrying to get back to my family. I will work all day tomorrow."

In some of the buildings there is still an army of workmen hammering on the cases, drawing out the box s to the cars and preparing them for shipment. Except in a few isolated spots all of the exhibits have been destroyed. The mineral and forestry building is entirely desolate, save for a few articles, which have been domated to different parties, and the marble exhibit put up by the Knoxville ladies.

All paintings have been taken from the fine arts building and this structure is altogether denuded. The foreign section still remains in the manufactures and liberal arts hall, but every exhibit will be out in a day or two. The electricity building is bare and Mexico alone remains in the

Everywhere there is wreck and ruin. Most of the buildings on the Midway remain, but they are destined to destruction Trocadero have been demolished and converted into lumber. Except for these the Midway remains intact. On the outside of the grounds most of the temporary structures have been torn down. Yesterday the cyclorama was destroyed and several of the smaller hotels have shared the same

This week will finish the exposition alto gether.

Mexico's Exposition.

Commissioner Gregario Gonzalez ,of Mexsco, will leave Atlanta in a few days fo his country. He will arrive in time to participate in the Mexican exposition, which will be opened on January 28th. This is a commercial enterprise and operated annually by the government. The expo-sition proper is just outside of the City of fexico. The buildings are permanent. It is probable that some of the exhibitors at the Atlanta exposition will make arrangements to display in Mexico. Good cessions have been offered to them by president. To all American exhibitors the government has offered to admit good free of duty, to transport the same from order to the exposition, and to give splaying here will make the trip.

"It is the desire of the Mexican govern said Mr. Gonzalez, "to establish commercial intercouse with this country in as many ways as possible. The Atlanta exposition has accomplished much in this particular, but now that we have shown ourselves here we think that the south might send some of its articles to our The government will do all it the south and Mexico."

Commissioner Gonzalez has received assurances that President Diaz and the government officers are much pleased with the showing made by Mexico here friendship for Atlanta and the exposition in many ways. He increased the appro-priation for the exhibit of his country; he sent the First Artillery band, with Captain Pachece in command, and in various other ways showed his appreciation of the invitation extended him personally by the board of directors.

The Mexican newspapers are still singing

the praises of Atlanta, and Mr. Gonzale

Tearing Up the Fountain.

The work of demolishing the electric fountain has begun. The flues out of which shot the prismatic streams during the fair were taken out yesterday.

The fountain belongs to the general plun-

der which will be sold off by the exposi-tion company. As far as the expense in erecting it was concerned the electric fountain was the most valuable piece of preperty on the exposition grounds. The delay and trouble in its erection is remenbered. It was contracted to be in shape by the 18th of September, but because of the delay in the arrival of machinery the first test was not made until some weeks after the opening of the fair. When this test was made a total failure resulted. The pipes leading from the big pumps to the untain burst and necessitated a long delay. Then it was that those in charge of its construction tried the coffer dam, but this was found to be impracticable and the pipes were afterwards built out

The fountain is now in good condition and its machinery is in perfect working order. It is said that the directors of the Nashville fair will make bids upon the chinery with a view of placing it in the exposition park in that city. Nothing has been heard from them, however, in several weeks. In the meantime the pipes are being taken out and placed away for stor

To the Young Men's Library.

Dr. Clarke, of the educational depart-ment in the government building, has do-nated a valuable map of Georgia to the Young Men's Library. This is one of the largest maps of its kind displayed in the

The Mail Service Continues.

The mail service still continues at the exposition grounds and regular deliveries are made as formerly. The mail car occu-ples its old place at one end of the Geor-gia manufacturers building and a regular force is in charge.

By special permission of Postmaster General Bissell the service will continue to

the 1st of February.

The Southern Express Company has placarded the fact that it will close its offices on the 15th of this month.

May Go to Nashville. It is probable that the directors of the Nashville Tennessee centennial will secure Mashville Tennessee centeunial will secure the services of Mr. A. Macchi as general European commissioner. Negotiations have been pending for some time with a view of chteining his services in that office and it is probable that something definite will director General Wills is one of the ongost of Mr. Macche's advocates and has been in conference with him several times in regard to the matter. In the meantime there is an offer to the commis-sioner from Montreal, which will occupy had charge was the most picturesque and popular of the fair. He had general super-vision over the collection of exhibits from

The work of Commissioner Macchi was highly complimented by the international jury. He will leave Atlanta this week for Nashville, thence to New York, where he will take passage for London, where he

What the Docket Shows.

In no respect was the Atlanta exposition more wonderful than in the order pre-served on the grounds and the records of the police department show that during the entire time of the fair only 341 cases Were made.

When the number of people on the

grounds each day is taken into considera-tion and the fact that a holiday spirit and fairs, the result is wonderful.

Except in one instance there was no very grave disorder during the entire exposi-tion. Very few cases of a serious nature harges and number of arrests made dur

Drunk and disorderly conduct, 47; disorderly conduct, 190; serving spoilt meat, 1; drunk, 35; failing to move on, 5; idling and loitering, 8; public indecency, 5; interfering with an officer, 11; disorderly riding, 1; failing to abate a nuisance, 1; drunk and disorderly and using profane language, 3 state cases, 44; total, 341.

His Coal Supply.

Mr. E. W. Parker, who is connected with the United States Mining bureau, has accomplished a good work for the charitable institutions of Atlanta. All of the coal exhibits, amounting in all to about fifty tons, have been distributed to the different institutions through his efforts. Mr. Parker knew that the companies would not care to have the coal returned, and thought that this would be the best method of disposal. He corresponded with the different exhibitors and secured their permission to allow the supply to be distributed in the way named. Supplies were sent complished a good work for the charita

different exhibitors and secured rieir permission to allow the supply to be distributed in the way named. Supplies were sent to the Jennie D. Inman Orphanage, the Hebrew Orphans' Home, the Georgia Baptist Orphans Home, the Home of the Friendless and St. Luke Parish. To all of these large supplies of coal were sent. Following were the exhibitors donating the coal:

North Jellico Coal Company, Grays, Kentucky; McHenry Coal Company, McHenry, Kentucy: St. Bernard Coal Company, Earlington, Ky.; Empire Coal and Manufacturing Company, Empire, Ky.; Collins Colliery Company, Gen Jean, W. Va.; Ganley Mountain Coal Company, Ansted, W. Va.; Davis Coal and Coke Company, Thomas, W. Va.; Pinnickinnick Coal Company, Thomas, W. Va.; Pinnickinnick Coal Company, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Logan Consolidated Coal Company, Bluefields, W. Va.; Southern Jellico Coal Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; Coal Creek Coal Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; Con Air mines, Tenn.; Reliance Coal Company, Harbrauft, Tenn.; Rome Iron Company, Harbrauft, Tenn.; Rome Iron Company, Rockwood, Tenn.; Virginia and Alabama Coal Company, Patton, Ala.; Montevallo Coal Company, Aldrick, Ala.; Golloway vallo Coal Company, Aldrick, Ala.; Corona Coal Company, Corona, Ala.; Galloway Coal Company, Memphis, Tenn.

TOBACCO CAUSED CONSUMPTION

Used 3 1-2 Pounds of Tobacco Weekly for Thirty-Two Years.

Takes No-To-Bao-Gets Quick Cure Gains 42 1-2 Pounds-Consumption Gone.

Two Rivers, Wis., January 11.—(Special.) Great excitement and interest have been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Joseph Bunker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco habit cure called "No-To-Pac." Talking about his called "No-To-Pac." Talking about miraculous recovery today he said: I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say, 'How healthy and strong you look, Joe.' and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption, I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week used tobacco I lost four pounds. The moring I began the use of No-To-Bac weighed 1281/2 pounds; today I weigh 160, gain of 421/2 pounds. I eat heartily ar sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac was so nervous that when I went to drir I had to hold the glass in both hands. To day my nerves are perfectly steady. Whe did I get No-To-Bac? At the drug stor It is made by the Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal and New Yor but I see by the printed matter that it It is made by the sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal and New York, but I see by the printed matter that it is seld by all druggists—I know all the druggists in this town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people and do not know of a single failure to cure."

ALUMINUM.

Ten Per Cent Off on All Cash Purchases Made Monday, Jan. 13th. 1806, at J. F. Bassett's Great Aluminum Establishment

IN THE GRAND.

This store will be a permanent fixture of the town. I am the southern agent of the Pitts burg Reduction Company, which is the head of our business and who extract the nead of our business and who extract the metal from the clay, producing ingots, sheeting, wire and tubing.

Other manufacturers which I represent make the cooking utensils, tableware, toilet articles and novelties.

Our chaffing dishes are superior to any and lower in price than those of the best nickel.

Opera glasses in Aluminum are lighter and handsomer than those of any other Remember that this metal does not tar nish, nor rust, nor corrode. Soap an wated will

CLEAN IT THOROUGHLY. Again in cooking utensils my prices to morrow will be the same as the wholesald schedule of November last. EVERYTHING IN TABLEWARE

Our toilet articles are finer than any made, and especially the hair, cloth and velvet brushes. We engrave monograms or letters on these and also on hand mirrors, trays, etc.

Letters and numbers for signs on glass or wood are handsomer than any other sort. Just notice the lettering on my front windows. They have value and require only water to improve their appearance.

GEORGIA SCHOOL

OF TECHNOLOGY NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at my office at the School of Technology, Atlanta, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 17th instant, for the complete construction of two eight-room cottage dormitories; also two twelve-room cottage dormitories; also one mess hall. Plans and specifications in detail can be seen at my office at the School of Technology.

The right is hereby reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. S. COON, Superintendent.

Atlanta, Ga., January II, 1864.

HERE WE ARE—Trunks, etc., to and from depot 15c., checked at our office, 42 Wall. Phone 43. T. Kates, manager. PARCEL AND BAGGAGE Company de-livers trunks, etc., to and from depot, 15c., checked at office, 42 Wall. Phone 43.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR-Write for fre 22d street, Chicago, CURIOUS AND CAUTIOUS—Give your ad-dress in this column. Your letter de-layed. Confidence,

YOU WILL FIND a first-class pool room

at 36 Peachtree street. IF YOU HAVE CATARRH in any of it forms and S. C. C. & B. M. falls to effect a cure after a fair trial your mone; will be returned. \$1 per bottle at druggists or sent prepaid by Stripling & Stripling Villa Rica, Ga. DR. G. J. KELLY has moved his office and residence to the Delbridge hotel. Phone 887.

Phone S87.

HYPNOTISM—\$10—Hypnotism thoroughly taught either sex by mail. We guarantee that you will be able to hypnotize a person a week after receiving matter; results positive; our former \$25 course to physicians now \$10 complete; send for free and interesting literature; this college established 1890, and refers to leading doctors in U. S. The science is used for cure of nervousness, the liquor, tobacco habits and theft, for amusement, exhibitions, to establish personal influence, for mind reading, etc. Literature free. College of Hypnotism, 1135 and 1437 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

class work, low prices; satisfaction guar entreed. Try us. Atlanta Watch Repairin Company, 28 Peachtree street. Cash for old cold. METROPOLITAN Carpet Scouring Com pany will clean carpets and guarantee the work to be satisfactory. Leave orders to 14 Summit avenue or 116½ Peachtree

FINE WATCH REPAIRING, French, Hall, Chiming and Cuckoo clocks, also music boxes repaired in first-class order at low prices by E. Lineck, 9 E. Alabama

also newspaper clippings \$20 per M. Send stamp. Adv. Clipping Burcau, Mahler Elk., New York. sept8-52t sun PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans ROSSER & CARTER negotiate loans upon

\$1.000, \$2.000, \$2.500, \$3.500, \$5,000 to lend at once upon city property at low rates. We also make a specialty of larger loans upon husiness property. Weyman & Connors, 825 ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewel-

ry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage leans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans gray cheep. T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on

Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of in-terest. No. 210 Norcross B'ding, Atlanta, Ga WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real es-tate; special facilities for handling large loans. 22 S. Broad street. T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross build-ing, have from \$5,000 to \$50,000 to lend upon central property at 6 per cent.

MONL 1 ON HAND to lend at 6, 7 and 8 per ent straight on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties; also monthly payment loans; good notes and building and loar stock bought. W. A. Foster, No. 2 loar stock bought. W. A. Foster, No. 2 North Broad st. FARM LOANS in 50 miles of Atlanta

promptly negotiated by W. P. Day THE ECONOMICAL BANKING CO. make

\$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$7,500 to lend at 6 and 7 per cent; special facilities follarge loans. T. F. Scott, 841 Equitable building. THE ECONOMICAL BANKING Co.make loans on real estate, repayable monthly no commission. Apply to W. A. Bates, Edgewood avenue, Gould building. dec 15—1m sun wed fri

TO LOAN in sums to suit on real estate in Fulton and Dekalb counties; prompt attention to applications. Candler & Travis, 502 Equitable building. jan 9-3t thur sat sun

TO LOAN in sums to suit on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties; prompt attention to applications. Candler & Travis, 502 Equitable building.

Jan 12 sun tues

\$1,000 ON REAL ESTATE, 8 per cent, no commission, two years. Felix Camp, 445 Equitable building. Money here. I HAVE \$1,000, \$3,000 and \$1,500 spot money to loan tomorrow at 8 per cent on good city improved property; if you can use it call soon. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

TRADER'S COMPANY negotiates loans on real estate. Coty properly to exchange for good farms or timber land. Bank stocks for sale. 47 N. Broad street. janl2-ly \$2,000, \$2,500, \$3,000, \$4,000 and \$5,000 to lend at 7 per cent. Address Money, box 231,

\$500 to \$50,000 to loan at 6 and 7 per cent; notes discounted. 609 Gould building. Robert Schneider. Robert Schneider.

WANTED—To lend \$5,000 at once on improved central Atlanta real estate; character of property will govern rate; time five years. Address C., P. O. box 704, Atlanta Ga.

\$10,000 TO LOAN on Atlanta improved property at 7 per cent interest; also on interest without commission. Fitzhugh interest without commission, Fitzhugh Knox, 81/2 W. Alabama street.

\$5,000 IN SUMS of \$1,000 and over to loan on Atlanta real estate at reasonable rates. Money in bank. No delay. Isaac Liebman & Son, 28 Peachtree street. \$10,000 TO LOAN in amounts from \$50 to \$1,000 on good collateral. R. E. B., Box

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

UNDER Typewriters and SUPPLIES D THOUSANDS USE THE Williams Type-writer with increasing satisfaction! Highest standard of Europe and America. Wishbe writing, permanent alignment, greatest durability! Shop worn, second-hand and renting typewriters and desks cheap. Guaranteed. Mimeographs and supplies. Edwin A. Hardin, 15 Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE OR RENT-Typewriters, any make, on easy terms. Call or write. Rem-ingten-Sholes Typewriter Co., 73 N. Pryor street. John Bratton, Gen'l'Agt. "WE HAVE USED our Williams Type-writer since 1894 and consider it in every way far superior to any we have ever used. American Upholistery Co., city." Edwin Hardin, agent, 15 Peachtree.

TYPEWRITERS, call and examine the Remington-Sholes machine. Typewriter and office supplies. John Bratton, G. A., 73 N. Pryor street.

MATRIMONIAL

MARRY—Send 10c for matrimonial paper, published monthly. Wealthy patrons. Personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 Washington street, Chicago. Drake, 155 Washington street, Chicago.

CORRESPOND with the opposite sex for improvement, amusement or matrimony. Address National Corresponding Club, Knoxville, Tenn.

MARRIAGE PAPER free, securely wrapped, with 1,000 advertisements unmarried people who would like correspondents for pleasure or marriage. Many rich. Gunnels Monthly, Toledo, O. nov2 10t sun

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

ONE FURNISHED room, gas, water, attention and fire for gentlemen, at 114 Luckie street. TO RENT at 419 Woodward avenue three FOR RENT-A nicely furnished from room Peachtree street, near Aragon ho

Exposition, Aragon hotel.

TO RENT—In private family, one nicely furnished front room, cheap to permanent party. 278 East Fair street. FOR RENT-Nice 2-story 7-room house clubhouse grates, cabinet manage lot, stable, learths, servant's room, large lot, stable, bonly \$15 per month. Morris, 48 North

FOR RENT-Two nice furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or couple, all conveniences. Apply at 75 Trinity ave. FOR RENT-One large front room, nicely ELEGANTLY furnished front room, all

modern conveniences, for rent cheap; pri-vate family; close in. Apply 98 Spring FURNISHED ROOMS to rent \$1.50 per week. Apply 90 S. Forsyth street. QUIET, COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, bath, near center, private family

65 Cone street.

TO LET—One large front room, furnished, with bath and fuel for two gentlemen, \$15; one small front room, bath and fuel, \$9; references required. 185 Ivy street.

jan 12—3t lor bedroom and kitchen, furnished or un-furnished. Terms reasonable. 100 North FOR RENT-Three furnished rooms and use of bathroom. Apply to 170 Jackson st.

FOR RENT-Apartments of light housesmall front room and one large room with dressing room and bath attached. Church st. NICELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for two men. 11 Luckie, between Peachtree and Forsyth.

FOR RENT-Small front room, newly fur-nished; gas and bath; near in; cheap. 41 West Cain street. FOR RENT-Large furnished rooms with

TWO FURNISHED rooms for rent; private family; no children. Apply at 156 Crew street. Crew street.

A FLAT-Five rooms, well furnished, every convenience, best locality, one block from Peachtree. Apply 36 West Baker. jan10-2t thur sun ker. jan10-2t thur sun
BEAUTIFUL room furnished, in private
family; best locality; rare chance for
quiet home seeker. 74 West Peachtree
street guiet none street. jan-11-24

BEAUTIFUL suite of rooms, private bath, for permanent family in Peachtree home, three blocks from Aragon. Kate, Constitution jan-11-sat sun

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-\$ to 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping. No. 22 West Peachtree, three blocks from Ara-gon hotel.

FOR RENT-Connecting rooms, furnished ing; gas and bath; will rent reasonable. FOR RENT-Six rooms, furnished or un-furnished. Mrs. G. W. Collier, 250 Houston street.

FOR RENT-To couple, two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, close in. No. 73 East Fair street. FOR RENT-Two connecting rooms, one or both, furnished or unfurnished. No. or both, furnished 14 Summit avenue. TO RENT-Two large and one small ur

FOR RENT-A few nice unfurnished rooms at 13 Capitol place. GOOD rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also for light housekeeping. 62 North Forsyth street. jan-11-1w Forsyth street.

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. IF YOU WANT a surrey, phaeton, buggy, road cart, wagon, set of harness, laprobe or whip, for best goods and lowest prices see White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to West Alabama street.

THEY SAY a man better be dead than to fool with a folding bed. If you would live and be happy, perhaps, just try one of our Empire Traps. The Georgia Buggy Co., great and only. 39 S. Broad, 34 and 36 S. Forsyth st.

CARRIAGES—For a first-class home-made carriage go to John M. Smith, 122 Au-burn avenue. jan 12 7-t IF YOU WANT to spend your time and money profitably call on us for your wants in the vehicle line. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama

IT IS A WELL KNOWN fact we walk and talk and have some tact, sell good vehicles at such low prices that our mar-gins are cut in small slices. The only Georgia Buggy Co., 39 S. Broad, 34 and 36 S. Forsyth streets.

CARRIAGES, ONE BROUGHAM, one landaulette, two cabriolettes, two extension tops, four top buggles, two pony phaetons. These vehicles have been used and are for sale cheap. John M. Smith, 122 Auburn avenue. BARGAIN—Excellent phaeton and safe horse for lady; would trade for lot or building material, "Phaeton," care Con-stitution stitution

MANY MEN, many minds, many wagons many kinds, many every day have their birth, but only one is the best on earth "Celebrated Owensboro" for sale only a the only Georgia Buggy Co., 33 S. Broad, 3 and 36 South Forsyth st.

WE NOT only sell our wagons and drays at our retail ware rooms, but in addition we carry a full line of all kinds of pleas-ure vehicles and harness, laprobes, whips, etc. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama street.

THIS IS THE PLACE, welcome right in.
We will take care of you through thick
and thin, among the points on the hubs
and pairs of shafts: the visitor buys,
leaves and laughs. Georgia Buggy Co.,
39 S. Broad, 34 and 36 South Forsyth st. FOR SALE—A few of the pony vehicles that we bought at the exposition have not been sold. If you want one at a hargain, call at once. White Hickory Wagor Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama street. NO BETTER evidence can be had of the durability and popularity of a wagon than its number of purchasers indicate. Count ne farm wagons and drays you see made and sold. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co.,

7 to 45 West Alabama street. FOR SALE—Three good sound horses, very gentle, for \$25, \$35 and \$60 each; also two hacks, \$25 and \$30 each; a large bus. If you want a bargain in a horse apply at 110 Whitehall street. Phone 401, Monday. EVERYBODY KNOWS where we are. With doors on two streets ajar. Variety of vehicles and harness here at prices that catch your ear. The world-wide only Georgia Buggy Co., 39 South Broad, 34 and 35 S. Forsyth street.

I HAVE NICE family horse and new sur-ry and want some private family to use them and pay feed on horse. Walker's stable, 53 Loyd st.

stable, 32 Loyd st.

20 WILL BUY a spring and top delivery wagon. Original cost \$90. No. 65 East Cain street.

FOR SALE—Those two gentle ponies and double-seated surrey used by the Model Cafe Co., and suitable for ladies or children to drive, or for quick delivery in any mercantile business; can be seen at Milam & Patterson's stable. Apply to M. C. Sulzbacher, at J. B. Smith's, 12 and 14 Broad street.

jan-11-18t-e o, d Broad street. jan-11-18t-e o, d FOR SALE—80 Well-broke, sound ac-climated horses, suitable for all purposes. Apply stable, 61 Loyd street. jan 8-5t. FOR SALE—A fine hotel bus and four good horses, harness, etc. Will sell cheap. Ap-ply to D. H. L., State's Saving bank. in 8-6t.

GASOLINE.

GASOLINE and headlight off in five gal-lon quantities, delivered in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 36 North Boulevard.

BUSINESS PERSONALS. rOU WILL FIND a first-class pool room at 35 Peachtree street. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE—If you want highest prices and quickest returns, ship your produce to C. W. O'Connor. FOR RENT-Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT—An elegant boarding hous furnished; north side; centrally located fitteen bearders in the house. Address, thi office. Philip. FOR RENT-An elegant Peachtree home filled with first-class boarders, furnished or unfurnished. Address X., care Consti-

FOR RENT-To parties without children arge boarding house with boarders; ill health. Mrs. F. W. R., care Con-

FOR RENT-A nice small boarding house on principal street, north side; always full of good boarders. Address M., care

FOR RENT-Furnished Houses.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST homes in West End for rent for several months to party without children. Nearly fur-nished; corner Gordon and Lawton streets. Inquire at 837 Equitable building. D. B. Stancliff. FOR RENT-Furnished or unfurnished, nice, new 8-room residence on St. Charles avenue; gas, water, stable and all conven-ences. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT-A seven-room house, partly furnished; gas, water, etc. Apply 143 A NEW MODERN 12 room house, convenient to school, churches and business center; in a select residence neighborhood. For rent furnished, reasonable rates to reliable party. Address B. L., care Carrier 19

on Capitol avenue, partly furn large grounds, for rent by the year proved tenant. John J. Woodside, the ing agent, 50 North Broad street. SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE for rent desirable and reasonable rent: nice bath desirable and reasonable rent; nice bath and gas. Cozy Home, care Constitution. FOR RENT-I have two nice eight and ten room houses, north side, furnish ent. Call. G. J. Dallas, 19 South FOR RENT-Elegantly furnished residence at 422 Whitehall st.; call and see same and apply for terms to Thos. J. Delbridge, 10 Trinity ave. jan3 2w

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc. FOR RENT-House with ten rooms and three basement rooms, water and gas, barn, etc. 263 Washington street. Apply to W. L. Abbott, 15 Peachtreee street. FOR RENT-A part or the whole of sec-ond story of a private residence, near

n on north side; modern conveniences, ocation and street first-class. Address "Owner," care Constitution. FOR RENT—A nice six room cottage, water and gas; No. 395 Whitehall street. Apply to Dr. W. C. Robinson, No. 383 White hall street FOR RENT OR LEASE, to permanent

party, 5-room cottage on Decatur car line, convenient to Edgewood Avenue school. M. E., care Constitution. FOR RENT CHEAP in West End three Apply to A. M. Reinhardt, 7½ Whitehall. FOR RENT-7-room house, 318 Whitehell, \$35 month. Jackson & Co., 41 North

FOR RENT-We have some good houses and Jackson, Highland avenu for rent on Jackson, Highland avenue and other streets. The demand for vacant houses is good. Let us have your vacant houses if you want to rent them. R. A. Johnson & Milledge, 23½ Marietta street. SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will rent low FOR RENT-Two new houses of eight and ten rooms each, on north and south side: excellent neighborhood; \$30 and \$25 per month. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ W. Alabama

FOR RENT-A nice 6-room cottage, 5 acres of tillable land, besides a nice grove; in two miles of union depot, on north side; good transportation; price \$15. 9 East Ala-bama street.

ROOM FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Two or three nice connecting rooms, water and gas, first-class neighborhood. No. 282 Houston street. FIVE ROOMS in new building with mod-ern conveniences. References. Apart ern conveniences. Refere nents, care Constitution.

FOR RENT-One front room and connecting room at 1131/2 Whitehall street. FOR RENT-Suite of rooms, 4, hot and cold water, gas, sewerage, inside blinds, d all modern improvements for tene-ent house. Call at 213 Pine, or 9 E. BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM, all conven-iences; centrally located. No. 7 Church

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS with private bath, hot and cold water at 110 Ivy street at reasonable rates. FOR RENT-Office rooms over R. C. Black's shoe store, 35 Whitehall street. Apply to J.

Henley Smith, 12 W. Alabama street. jan12-2t sun wed FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms with use, of parlor, to parties without chil-dren; references exchanged, Address "North Side," care Constitution.

FOR RENT-In the best location in At-lanta for profession or business, two large front rooms. Apply to M. Rich & Bros. DESIRABLE ROOM, 6 West Ellis street. loor from Peachtree; opposite Capital ROOMS TO RENT-Apply to 209 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT-Fine connecting rooms on either side of hallway. Suitable for of-fices. Will rent singly. Peachtree street, Postoffice box 302. FOR RENT-Modern 2-story 6-room house, 195 Forest avenue. On premises or 402 Kiser building. FIVE connecting rooms fronting Peach-tree street, suitable for restaurant or cafe. Between Aragon and Kimball, Post-office box 197.

FOR RENT-Two large connecting rooms for light house keeping, gas and water, references required, apply at residence. 81

Luckie street. FOR RENT-Miscellaneous.

TRUCK FARM—Six acres, 4-room house, 3 miles southeast from Union depot; stable, orchard; near car line. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street. DESK SPACE to rent in nice front office Apply at rooms 1 and 2, No. 231/2 White hall street.

hall street.

FOR RENT-Store on Whitehall street and store on Alabama street and ground-floor office on Alabama street. J. H. & A. L. jani2-3t FOR RENT-Small store on Whitehall st.
Apply at 110 Whitehall.

FOR RENT-64,000 square feet 124 East Mitchell street for business purposes. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall street. FOR RENT-Twenty acre farm two miles from Atlanta. Mrs. Owen, 187 Ivy st. FOR RENT-Store, fine location, 15 Edge-FOR RENT-185 feet floor space over store 35 Whitehall; will be remodeled with staircase from front to suit perma-nent tenant. Apply 41½ Peachtree, room 1. jan10-fri sun FOR RENT-Part of store 36 Whitehall street to a desirable tenant. Same will be occupied by fancy dry goods. Address C. H. Simon. Box 302, city. jan 9-4t

LADIES' COLUMN.

EXPOSITION DRESSES on sale. Mme. Briand has elegant evening gowns, waists, street costumes and capes at reduced prices. 55½ Whitehall street. WANTED—You to know that T-Berry Cream will stop your hair from falling out. Price 25 cents; sold only by the Equit-able Pharmacy.

INSTRUCTION.

SPANISH LESSONS by competent teacher; native of Spain; moderate charges. "Don Juan," Constitution. WANTED-A few private scholars; be of references. Apply at 75 Trinity ave. of references. Apply at 18 MRS. HENRY MONK has prolonged her stay in Atlanta to give lessons in exquirite lace making. Parties desiring to take lessons can apply by letter, care this office.

FOR SALE-Pet Stock. FOR SALE—Fine white fantail pige call at 37 Mays street.

ROOMS-WANTED-ROOMS.

WANTED—By married couple, no children, room with or without board near capitol; must be reasonable. P. O. Box 673, city. WANTED—Three or four rooms on first floor, suitable for light house keeping; south side preferred. Address "Wanted," 102 Whitehall street.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS partly furnished, with bath, north side. References exchanged. Address Rooms, care Constitution. WANTED-A comfortably furnished room

near county courthouse. general delivery, city. general delivery, city.

WANTED—By couple without children two or three connecting rooms in nice private family furnished for light housekeeping. State location and terms; no fancy price. "Permanent," care Constitution.

WANTED TO RENT three or four furnished rooms for light housekeeping by gentleman and wife and two children; will be permanent. References exchanged. Address X.-D., care Constitution. GENTLEMAN and wife wish three connecting unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping close in on Capitol avenue, Crew, Walton, Luckie or West Peachtree streets. No children; \$10 per month. C. H. W., care Constitution.

WANTED-Board.

COUPLE with six-months-old baby desire permanent board, close in, north side pre ferred. P. O. Box 545. wanted. P. O. Box 545.

Wanted—By a lady room and board, north of depot and where there are no children. Write stating flocation and terms. References exchanged. X, 21 East Paker street. A CLERGYMAN and wife desire board in A CLERGYMAN and wife desire board in private family in suburbs, or apartments for light housekeeping. Address 235 Lands avenue, Vineland, N. J. jan12-2t WANTED—By High school boy instruction in exchange for board; also boarders at \$4 to \$5 per week, furnished rooms \$2 per week. Call at American hotel, 31 S.

WANTED-By couple first-class board and room or suite, north side, private family preferred. Address E. K. W., care

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

WE ARE SHIPPING our artistic monuments from Portland, Maine, to Austir Tex., and if you want some bargains i our exposition stock in Georgia state building call next week. We wish to save expense of moving. Cherokee Marble an Granite Works, opposite Equitable. FOR SALE-4 horse-power Otto gine, in first-class order. Apply Whitehall.

WE HAVE 500,000 high-grade 5c cigars popular brands, at manufacturers' prices, to exchange for furniture, house lots or improved city or suburban property. Em-pire Business Agency, 413 Norcross build-

hall, the new cafeteria; any one con-templating the starting of an eating house can do well by seeing what we have for sale. THE AUNT JEMIMA kitchen building. cost over \$600, will sell for one-fourth.
Adapted to removal on vacant lot; be partitioned in a five or seven room house.
Inquire No. 6 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—National Cash register, cherry case. First-class order. Address P. O. box 646, Atlanta, Ga. wave by having them put on your doors and windows. 28½ Peachtree street. SFED—Cats. Rye, Peas, Winter Grazing, Blue, Turf, Texas Rust Proof, Burpee Prolific, Erown Spring and Burt, or 90 day Oats: best varieties for early and late sowing and for bottom and upland. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street. CASH REGISTER for sale, new style-total adder, a very fine one, little used

No. 6 Whitehall Atlanta, Ga. TWO POOL TABLES, Brunswick-Balke patent cushions and all fixtures; one Na-tional cash register; two heavy plate glasses, eight foot show cases. All good as new, also fine stock of smoking and chewing tobaccos and cigars. R. P. Wal-ters, care Constitution. \$8 WILL BUY a large soft coal heating stove that cost \$20. No. 65 East Cair

FOR SALE-Markham house annex; blds for same will be received until January 25, 1896, by the undersigned; parties wishing to bid on building please come and examine. George W. Scoville & Co. jan12-3t George W. Scoville & Co. jan12-31

CASH REGISTER FOR SALE—Secondhand, in fine order, cheap. B. M. B., care

Constitution.

A BEAUTIFUL set quartered oak bank fixtures for sale. Richly carved panels, elegant oxidized copper grill work and French plateglass. George S. May, 707 Temple Court. jan12-tf 10 WILL BILY a store trolley EEEVATORS CHEAP—Several second-hand passenger and freight, in good order, on hand. We will take your old in exchange for new elevator. Atlanta Elevator Works jan 5-1m sun FOR SALE OR RENT—A full line of new and second-hand fire and burglar-proof safes; all makes. Safes bought. C. L. Delbridge, 10 Trinity avenue.

dec 29-4w- sun mon wed 65 East Cain street. Cost \$30.

SPECIAL PRICES-Snowflake flour, finest made, per barrel\$45 Little Pearl flour, second grade, per Can Cans) for gaton cans) per can Cheese, 12 lb. average, per lb. Irish potatoes, per bushel Good cigars, 50 to box, per box Cheroots, 250 to box, per box Jelly, 30 lb. buckets, per bucket Preserves, fine, 20 lb. buckets, per lb. Tomatoes, 2 lb. cans, 2 dozen to case 1 C. W. O'Connor, 59 South Broad strewholesale grocer.

wholesale grocer.

BICYCLE STOLEN from 231 West Peach tree street at noon yesterday; man's safety black japanned, nickel mounted; upright rubber handles, rat-trap pedals; no brake, guards or other attachment; no maker's name and no number. The colored boy who took it was seen and can be identified. A liberal reward if returned at once.

once.

STRAY MULE—On Saturday night, December 28, 1895, strayed from my promises, near Dixle, Newton county, one dark bay mare mule, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, white nose and belly, no shoes on either foot, mane and tail lately trimmed. Liberal reward paid for information of her farnished Mr. I. W. Brown, Covington, Ga. Thomas C. Capes. inston, Ga. Thomas C. Capes,
\$10 REWARD—Lost from 568 Woodward
avenue Christmas eve St. Bernard dog,
dark orange color, fore legs, neck, tip
of tail white, above reward for his recovery. J. Wright. *Answers to Dan.
LOST—On Saturday forenoon a \$10 bill.
Liberal reward if returned to No. 165
Lee street, West End.

LOST-Small, black cow, medium horns had piece of cloth tied around her tail Finder please notify W. M. Miller, 9. S Broad street, and get suitable reward. LOST-In woman's building, one box of wood carvings; liberal reward will be paid for its return and no questions asked Apply Mrs. Sharpe, at woman's

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

FRENCH DRESS MAKING—Mms. Briand will make dresses at reduced prices this week only, satisfaction guaranteed. 55½ Whitehall street. FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING and white sewing done at 105 East Elli FOR SALE-Piano.

THE PIANO USED three weeks at Aunt Jemima's kitchen is on sale at the new cafeteria. No. 6 Whitehall. It was an exhibit instrument, being well findshed. Do not come expecting to buy it at less than manufacturer's cost.

MISCELLANEOUS. YOU WILL FIND a first-class pool room at 36 Peachtree street. at 35 Peachtree street.

STORAGE OF GOODS at reasonable price at 53 South Forsyth or corner Nelson and Madison streets. E. B. Rosser, at Exchange bank.

A GOOD HORSE for hire. & West Harristan 3-5t.

Those Chimes

May not be good enough to Atlanta but our diamonds a good enough for anybody. Ar you about ready to buy yet? The girl is getting impatient

Iulius R. Watts & Co Jewelers, 57 Whitehall

Cash paid for old gold and silver FOR SALE-Bicycles.

BICYCLE AND GUITAR for sale company a first-class plan Banjo lessons by a first-cl and instructor. 214 E. Pine. and instructor. 214 E. Pine.

BICYCLE BARGAINS AGAIN—BY
Sold those big ones we advertised week but have some more in. Another and the sold that have some more in. Another accordance where the sold that have some more in the sold that have some more in. Another who are the sold that have bearings all O. K.; \$30. Where can be at this? '95 Victor, also in best not condition, frame looks like new at tires and bearings, \$50. You cannot similar value at anything the care which. Then we have a
H Sterling, weight 22 pounds
worn, for \$40. Get our prices on
when it comes to doing good wo
we are right in it. Full line
dries as low as the lowest. A
Kombi Cameras; price \$2; films d
Brand new boy's and girls' w
pounds, regular price \$50 for se dries as low as the lowest. Agents Kombi Cameras; price \$3; films develop Brand new boy's and girls' wheels pounds, regular price \$50, for \$33. H Pigott Cycle Co., 73 N. Pryor st. THE JUDGE is the best '96 wheel for money on the market; we have a le lot for sale or exchange for property. pire Business Agency, 413 Norcross business.

ETNANCIAL.

STOCK FOR SALE—Equitable Loan of Investment stock, Southern Guarante Co. stock; fifteen months old. Address he 314, Marietta, Ga. LIFE ENDOWMENT AND TONTINE surance policies bought. Charles Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ca

MEDICAL. LADIES:—Chichester's English Pennyro Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Sar reliable, take no other. Send ic., stams for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in it ter by return mail. All druggists, Chiche ter Chemical Company, Philadelphia, P. may 26-20t mon 'thu sat su.

41-Gavan Book Company-41.

SCHOOL BOOKS NEW and second-him for all schools. Public school books the thousand. If you have any books sell bring them to headquarters, and they are "in-ft" at all we will give you bod or cash. We have a lot of rare and or of print books on hand, write us for pritculars. Specials—Webster's unabridged dictionary, bound in sheep and indense regular list price \$6.50, our price, new book \$3.50. Gavan Book Company, 41 Peachtre street. BUSINESS COLLEGES. MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE-The expe

tion jury of awards gave the metal the Atlanta Business College, Whitchistreet, for "Methods of Instruction." All the other schools were in competition.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) Business college bookkeeping, shorthand, etc., railrest fare paid. Catalogue free. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. WANTED PIANO-Upright; must be bargain. Address, stating particular and name of makers, with lowest pro-Spot Cash, care Carrier No. 3, postofic.

WANTED—To buy good plane; will de good trade. Room 1, 8½ W. Alabama A FOR RENT-Houses. For Rent by B. H. Silver & Co., W. 402 Norcross Building-Telephan

153. 4-r. h., 410 Chestnut street......

new...
3-r. h., Lindsey, near Ashby street...
3-r. h., East Lake...
3-r. h., 414 Chestnut street...
3-r. h., Tampa, on Chattahoochee

3-r. h. Tampa, on Chattahooches river line...
3-r. h., 418 Chestnut street...
STORES.
Desirable storeroom, corner Forsyth and Walton streets...
6 rooms, upstairs in same building, can be used as offices....
235 Peters street...
FARMS.
50-acre farm, fruit, truck and dairy, 1 mile of Hapeville, by month...
80 acres, 7-r. h., on McDonough road, on Soldiers home car line, by month 30 acres, 9-r. h., barn, etc., at Kirkwood...
B. H. SILVER & CO.
401 and 402 Norcross Building.
Telephone 153.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 1

Alabama Street, Hillyer Building Telephone No. 225. TWO GOOD OFFICES, second floor, Whitehall street; very convenient. Whitehall street; very convenient.
6-room cottage, near capitol.
6-room cottage, all conveniences.
5-room cottage, stable, large lot, West 10-room residence, furnished or unfurnied, Forest avenue.
20-acre farm, 6 miles on Air-Line.
20-acre farm, new handsome 6-room of tage, on Georgia railroad; a very characteristics.

place.
Superior store, Decatur street.
Large Whetehall store, between Manual Hunter, for furniture or heavy with the store on corner of Manual Mitchell; choice place for trade.
Front window and part of store, Whitehall

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 1 Wall Street, Kimball House. 12-r. h., Whitehall street,
8-r. h., 131 Auburn avenue,
8-r. h., Woodward avenue, (January 17th),
7-r. h., 317 East Georgia avenue,
7-r. h., 317 East Georgia avenue,
1-r. h., 104 Fornwalt street,
4-r. h., 6 Brotherton street,
4-r. h., 32 Corput street,
4-r. h., Magnolia street,
4-r. h., Magnolia street,
1 have several well located stores rent. See my list. Landlords, if you your property to have prompt attentional street with the several well located stores from the several well standards, if you have group to have prompt attentions of the several well arge demand 5, 6 and 7-room houses.

6, 6 and 7-room houses. FOR RENT

9- r. h. 76 Walton, furnished 9-r. h. 240 Courtland, partly furnished 9-r. h. 425 Pledmont. 11-r. h. 46 Church. 11-r. h. 103 Walton. 8-r. h. 125 Auburn. 5-r. h. 51 James, furnished 6-r. h. 101 Spring. Wanted, stable to accommodate in horses and vehicles. We move all partles renting from solutely free.

MONEY can always be been considered and out-of-town Banks cashed after meaning hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 3 and 5 scoon Dricos Irray Building. Attach

TRAVELERS-1896 is Lord BALESMEN to ry or commit WANTED-Sal the agency toshes; a gra light work a WANTED-EX territory; mus cheap. Address Consti

WAN

SALESMAN wcrk. Good O. box 4,552, TRAVELING brokers in centrated Cid \$1.50; makes h B. Greene Cid WANTED-Th wanted—The
men and wor
daily, selling F
most wonderf
With one dip of
longer than of
blotting. Nothin
on the market
we ask for it. A
big money and
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profitable busin
agents or send
The Braham Pe WANTED-Sa est inducer unnecsesary; Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN for trade; \$21 perience not ne Oak Park, Ill. SALESMAN ! SALESMEN W to the whole goods sell on s mission paid; particulars adding Co., Atlant Wis. Wis.

WE DESTRIF and local sale of fine case go. Pepper," etc. al whiskies and wor salary and eence require i.

Co., Lexintgon,

BALESMEN W line or exclusive ket street, Phi decl-sun tf gars; experie inducements to Louis, Mo. \$25 PER WEE \$60 TO \$150 pai ments to custo Louis, Mo. HELP SOUTHERN I Peachtree streeting good positi tablished Febru

WANTED-At

ply No. 40 Nor. J. Miller. J. Miller.

WANTED—First county in the Walsh, 38½ Wh 4.50 PER 1.00 culars Inches Bureau, Chicas

WANTED—A cook and do man to wash a cook and do man to wash a family on Eath office, 8 Peiers WANTED—in dustrious, in capital, to masery, a popular drink paying lars, address Park Place, New WANTED—we ing, to occuping it? Pe No. 1. WANTED—) ou are hustle's.

WANTED—)n
young man
quick and accurate to the WANTED—You vass for he Business University trious young CANVASSE 18 for "Episcope ing 176 full may plete collection of the Episcop Literature Co., FIVE promines men might for the largest nal orders in the south. Addr as street.

WANTED-Int

dies in ev my neat, steady er no experience

WANTED—A for city woo learning busin Houston shee MAN EXPERI with headeus sent mill on reference, 7 Wilmington, WANTED—S
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of use. Co:
Randolph st wanted—lo to prepare to tions for the i services. Part respondence in 100 YOUNG Address inc. Augusta, Ga WANTED—, room cotta Ga.; plans a application. wide hall ov tlejohn, Mar A FEW first ed to sell of 5th ave., WANTED—"
lease or buy
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charge of exoughly solve company, an men, Address take charge station and re-wanted; refer lanta Constit STENOGRAI men and to Texas, are to Business Bure tor, Dallas, Te AN HONES woman can g our Rapid Dish wipes and dr family wants profits; no tall P. Harrison & oct 28-50t 81

MAN in each "The College ro-American Self-improveme money made bly; selling if

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atts & Co , 57 Whitehan

Bicycles. AR for sale characterist-class place.
Pine.
S AGAIN-H

pounds, har prices on repair good work clar full line of west. Agents if films develop girls' wheels 0, for \$38. H. Tyor st.

'96 wheel for we have a lar for property. B.

-Equitable Loan

Company-41. EW and second-haublic school books ou have any books headquarters, and

COLLEGES. ST PRIZE—The exports gave the medal tess College, Whitehal of Instruction."

la.) Business) Business college hand, etc., railroa free. deci-

. Silver & Co., 401 Building-Telepl

corner Forsyth

ARMS.
truck and dairy, 1
e, by month. . . . 1
McDonough road,
car line, by month
arn, etc., at Kirk-H. SILVER & CO., enly Smith, No. 12 Wet, Hillyer Building

CES, second floor, avery convenient.
or capitol.
conveniences, Whitehall, conveniences, West Englished or unfurnished

es on Air-Line.

handsome 6-room corailroad; a very choi

atur street.
store, between Mitomiture or heavy goocorner of Mangum
place for trade.
part of store, Whiteh H. Girardeau, 8 1 Kimball House Mitchell street, ... avenue, avenue, street, street, street, avenue, svenue, Janu-

tejohn, Manchester, Ga.

A FEW firstclass specialty salesmen wanted to sell our line. A. E. Ziehme & Co., is 5th ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Teachers who wish to rent, lease or buy school preperty; correspondence with teachers desiring positions. Address with stamp Teachers Exchange, Franklin. Tenn.

WANTED—A few special representatives and several good business men to take charge of exclusive territory for a thoroughly solvent, progressive life insurance company. an unusual opportunity for good men. Address P. O. Box 7, Atlanta, Ga.

ELECTRICAL, and mechanical man to ELECTRICAL and mechanical man to take charge of electric railway power station and repairing of cars; state salary wanted; references required. Address Atlanta Constitution. RENT de, the Renting treet, corner Walt Jan. 1st....

lanta Constitution.

STENOGRAPHERS. bookkeepers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Texas.

AN HONEST, intelligent, active man or woman can get a good job from us selling our Rapid Dish Washer; best made washer; wipes and dries in two minutes; every family wants one; 1,000,000 to be sold; big profits; no talking; easy job. Address W. F. Harrison & Co., clerk 19, Columbus, O. oct 28-20t sun

MAN in each county in the south to sell

oct 28-80t sun

MAN in each county in the south to sell

The College of Life; or, The Great Afro-American Self-Educator;" a manual of
self-improvement for the colored race;
money made easily, quickly and honorably; selling like lightning; greatest success ever struck in book business; the hit
of the times, J. R. Gay, 55 Fifth avenue,
Chicago.

HELP WANTED-Male

TRAVELERS—Best selling side line for 1866 is Lord & Co. Premium Specialities. Popular, attractive and bran new. Samples light. Lord & Co., 22 East Erie st., Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

WANTED-Salesmen and agents to take the agency of our celebrated Mackintoshes; a grand good thing for somebody; light work and good pay. Write A. C. Cattell Co., Mfrs., Cincinnati, O.

janiz-5t-sun

WANTED—Experienced tobacco and cigar
isalesman for Atlanta and surrounding
territory; must be a hustler and work
cheap. Address, with references, Plug, care
Constitution.

GALESMAN WANTED to call on physicians only on behalf of large surgical work. Good income assured. Address P. O. box 1.552, Philadelphia. jan 12 2t sun tues

TRAVELING salesmen and merchandise brokers in every state to sell our "Concentrated Cider" as a side line; pint bottle, \$1.50; makes half barrel; quart, \$2.50. The A. B. Greene Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo.

B. Greene Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—The opportunity of a life time; men and women to earn from 33 to 313 daily, selling Braham's Patent Pens. The most wonderful invention of this age. With one dip of ink, it writes twenty times longer than ordinary pens and prevents blotting. Nothing like it ever before placed on the market and is worth 10 times what we ask for it. All our salesmen are making big money and we give you the opportunity of establishing a good, steady, permanent of establishing a good, steady, permanent profitable business, 'Write us for terms to agents or send 10 cents for five samples The Braham Pen Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell cigars; greatest inducements ever offered; experience unnecessary; inclose stamp. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

Co., Chicago.

BALESMEN for 1896 to sell cigars to the trade; \$21 weekly and expenses; experience not necessary. Oakdale Mfg. Co., Oak Park, Ill.

Oak Park, Ill.

SALESMAN to carry side line; sample case containing 30 articles free, suitable for any business, easy selling, big commission L. N. Company, Station L., New York, ian 5-2t sun

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods to the wholesale and retail trade; our goods sell on sight; liberal salary or commission paid; position permanenc, For particulars address Centennial Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga. Factory Milwaukee, Wis.

Wis.

WE DESIRE to negotiate with traveling and local salesmen to handle our brands of fine case goods, "Old Brockle," "Oscar Pepper," etc. also our line of fine Kentucky whiskies and wines in barrels; commission,

whiskies and wines in barrels; commission, or salary and expenses if preferred; reference required. Address D. H. Foushee & Co., Lexintgon, Ky. dec 15—26t sun

BALESMEN wanted, \$5 daily, no deliverles or collections, costly outfit free, side line or exclusive. Manufacturers, 2941 Market street, Philadelphia.

decl-sun tf

gars; experience unnecessary. Special inducements to dealers, Folk & Co., St. Louis, Mo. jan5-3t sun tues wed

25 PER WEEK and expenses to sell ci30 TO \$150 paid salesmen for cigars; experience not, necessary; extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St.

perience not necessary; extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED-Male

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 704 Peachtree street, assists applicants in get-ting good positions with reliable firms; es-tablished February, 1890.

WANTED—At once, three experienced life insurance or building and loan men. Ap ply No. 49 North Forsyth street. Andrew J. Miller

J. Miller.

WANTED—First-class canyassers in every county in the south. Address Garrett & Walsh, 334 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

M.50 PER 1,000 CASH for distributing circulars. Inclose 4c. U. S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago. jan 12-t-sun

WANTED—A colored man or woman to cook and do housework and colored woman to wash and do housework for small family an Battle Hill. Call 10 to-11 a. m.

Thoe, 35 Peters street.

WANTED—In every city or town an industrious, intelligent man, with small capital, to manufacture, without machinery, a popular, sparkling non-alcoholic drink paying large profits. For particulars, address The Sparkling Company, 38 Park Place, New York city.

WANTED—Twenty young men, good standing, to occupy sleeping apartments in building 41½ Peachtree street. Apply room

WANTED—Four first-class canvassers whare hustlers. Call Monday morning to the Whitehall street. Garrett & Walsh.

WANTED—A reporter and solicitor, one not afraid of work; references required. Address The Commercial, Rome, Ga.

WANTED—In a wholesale office a bright young man who writes a good hand, quick and accurate in figures. R. and A., Constitution office.

WANTED-Young men everywhere to can-

vass for the Southern Shorthand and Business University, the largest business school in the south. Big money to industrious young men. Call and be convinced. jan-II-sat sun CANVASSERS—Experienced canvassers for "Episcopate in America." Containing 176 full page portraits; the only complete collection of portraits of the bishops of the Episcopal church. The Christian Literature Co., 13 Astor Place, New York.

FIVE prominent and successful business

FIVE prominent and successful business men might find employment with one of the largest and most successful fraternal orders in the United States to work the south. Address H. F. B. O., 47 E. Hunter street.

WANTED—Young and middle-aged met to prepare for the approaching examina-tions for the internal revenue and custom services. Particulars free of National Cor-respondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

100 YOUNG MEN AND LADIES wanted in every county to take part in exhibition. Address inclosing stamp, Companion Co., Augusta, Ga. WANTED—Applications to build three sixroom cottages complete at Manchester, Ga.: plans and specifications furnished on application. Also five large rooms with wide hall over store to rent. Charles Littlejohn, Manchester, Ga.

A FEW first class specialty salesmen want-

COLUMBIA Hosiery Co., of New York, wants experienced solicitor (or one who can adapt himself) in Atlanta; party must have 100 cash. Call after 6 p. m. 101 Luckie.

Luckie. Jan-2-2w

WANTED—Men and women to work at home; I pay \$3 to \$16 per week for making crayon portraits; new patented method; any one who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening; send for particulars and begin work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. dec22-26t sun \$5 PER WEEK and expenses to sell ci-gars; experience unnecessary. Special in-ducements to dealers. Folk & Co., St. Louis, Mo. jan 9-3t thur fri sun

HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED-A good white woman to do housework in small family. Apply at once 874 Gordon street, West End. WANTED—Lady to assist in office; must understand double entry bookkeeping and write a good hand; combined stenographer and typewriter preferred; plenty of work and small salary at start; to right party a good opening and permanent position. State age, experience, salary expected and references. Secretary, care Constitution. WANTED-Ladies everywhere to represent us at home; \$12 to \$20 per week. C. M. Co., 1,27 Masonic Temple, Chicago. GOVERNESS Three white waitresses, 2 women, general housework; 2 nurses, 5 colored women cooks. Apply 17½ Peachtree

LADIES to introduce our engraved sta-tionary and cards; \$16 weekly easily made. Lyon Mfg. Co., Oak Park, Ill. WANTED-An experienced lady teacher for Elberton institute, Baptist preferred. Good salary, W. P. Thomas, principal. WANTED-A good cook. Call at 25 High-land gvenue. janio-3t land avenue. janio-3: janio-3:

IN MARIETTA, GA., Mountain View Cot-tage, ten acres land, bermuda grass pas-ture, fruit trees, etc., one mile from public square. Address S. G. Spaulding. WANTED 50 experienced pants makers and 20 finishers to take work home. Seelig Manufacturing Company, 108 South For-

syth.

LADIES—Do you wish to make \$5 per day? Call and learn how to do so. Call Monday afternoon. F. H. Connelly, 15 Houston street.

WANTED—A good wash woman at 202 Rawson street. Apply Monday morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male.

SITUATION WANTED—Having had ten years' experience on the road and know-ing my ability to sell anything, am open for any line where a gentleman and a hustler is wanted. Address W. S. E., this

WANTED-Salaried situation; have \$600 will loan proprietor or take interest in good business. Address R. L. S., care Constitution.

WANTED—By first-class non-union printer, married, sober and steady habita, permanent position on daily or weekly paper. Have served several years as foreman; best of references. X. Y. Z., care Constitution. A GOOD OFFICE MAN wants position

with good firm, manufacturing preferred Satisfactory references; small salary. Cor-respondent, care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation by experienced gar-dener and florist; also competent foreman and manager for large plantation; first class references, Address A. P., 133 South 17th street, Lincoln, Neb. jan 12 10t EXPERIENCED high school principal de-

YOUNG MAN wants a position as clerk cashler or bookkeeper; small salary; good reference and bond. A. M. Kessler, 119 Whitehall street. jan12-2t sun tu caterer desires position in first-class hotel; thoroughly understands management of help and kitchen work; can furnish best of reference from leading hotels in the north and south; at present with leading hotel of Atlanta. Address, Hotel, care Constitution.

WANTED-Work by young man; fifteen years' experience in general office and

years' experience in general office and railroad office work and collecting. Very best of city references. Will start on small salary. Address F. P., care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS milliner and saleslady for the spring season. Refer-ences given and required. Address Mil-liner, No. 11 Peachtree street.

Constitution.

WANTED—Situation by a lady of education and refinement as private secretary to lady or gentlemen; understands stenography and typewriting; best references. Address Miss J. F. C., 44 Crew street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED WORK—A lady wants plain sewing to do at home. S. W., care Constitution office.

WANTED—Position as copyist or plainwriter, by young lady of experience. Can furnish references and recommendations. Address L., care Atlanta Constitution.

WANTED—SITUATION by experienced Address L., care Atlanta Constitution.

WANTED SITUATION by experienced teacher (certificated) position as governess in family or to teach music, vocal or instrumental, in school. Specialist in music and French. Testimonials and references furnished.

Address "Lady," care Constitution office.

south. Address H. F. B. O., 47 E. Hunter street.

WANTED—Intelligent gentlemen and ladies in every town to work at home; neat, steady employment. No convassing; no experience necessary. We pay salary. Inclose stamp for particulars. Standard Mig. Co., 45 W. 24th street, New York.

jan 12 2t sun

WANTED—A few first-class solicitors for city work; position to travel after learning business. F. H. Connelly, 15 Houston street.

MAN EXPERIENCED in selling hosiery, with headquarters at Atlanta, to represent mill on commission. Address, with reference, The Wilmington Hosiery Co. Wilmington, Del. Jan 12 3t

WANTED—Salesman to introduce our tea; beautiful package; new and original form of use. Compressed Tea Tablet Co., 194 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—Voung and middle-aged men FRENCH GIRL desires place as lady's maid, housemaid or for care of children; best of references given. Apply personally or by mail to Marie Martin, 527 Peachtres. A FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer of five years' experience desires position at once; salary moderate. Address B., Constitution.

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

OXYDONER WANTED. J. W. H., 40 Bar-

OXYDONER WANTED. J. W. H., 40 Bartow street, city.

WANTED—Trunk repairing of every description; work done at your home if desired. Send postal to B. F. Moon, 448 Crew street.

WANTED—Everybody who has dandruff or any scalp disease to try T-Berry Cream. sure cure, or money returned. Price 25 cents, sold only by the Equitable Pharmacy.

WANTED—To buy some second-hand office railing. Box 572.

WANTED—To buy for cash a lot of second-hand buggles and surreys. State price. Address C. V., this office.

INVENTORS—We can sell your patent

INVENTORS—We can sell your patent in short time and at good price. Unex-celled facilities. We deal with moneyed people. Address R. H. Izor, 33 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.

Commerce, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—To rent team and wagon for month. Answer quick, stating price. W., box 15, city.

WANTED—To purchase entire libraries, single volumes, standard works, school books, paper novels and magazines. Libraries appraised. James F. Meegan, lib Whitehall street. "Ye Olde Booke Shoppe."

WANTED—A lot of second-hand newspaper type, long primer and brevier. Christian Printing Co., 102½ Whitehall st. WANTED—Nice light buggy; must be

WANTED-Nice light buggy; must be cheap, E. P. R., care Constitution. OONFEDERATE MONEY, bonds, postage stamps and war relies bought at South-ern Star office, 20 Peters street, Atlanta.

WANTED—A good second-hand, light fur-niture delivery wagon. Apply at 200 Marietta street.

WANTED—To do your repair work or build your house; good work at low price. Campbell Hunt, 117 Edgewood avenue and 110 Auburn avenue. jan 9—thur sun

WANTED—Part of house or board at Edge-wood or Inman Park; references exchang-ed. Address C. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—Nice 6 or 7-room cottage, nice front and back yard, with gas, water and bath. Will lease from one to two years. Call on or address L. C. Johnson, corner Loyd and Decatur streets, jan 7 74 WANTED—To buy vacant lot suitable for building; must have sidewalks and water and gas. Give lowest price and full de-scription. G., care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED WANTED AGENTS—In every town, exclusive territory given; patent article, needed in every family. Laxton. Call No. 207 Peters street, Atlanta.

WANTED-Agents

AGENTS-\$15 to \$20 a week cleared with our new specialties; send for free prem-ium plan and new catalogue. Perfection Mfg. Cq., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Greatest offer given by a news-paper—50 cents to agents on each dollar. The Catholic News is indorsed by the Catholic bishops, priests and eminent writers as the leading Catholic Family Weekly. Subscription price, one year by mail, II. Canvassers are allowed the large cormission of 50 cents on each 51 Agents

man, 31. Canvassers are allowed the large commission of 50 cents on each \$1. Agents wanted in every Catholic parish in every city and town. Experience not necessary. Write for sample copy, Address The Cath-olic News, 13 Barclay street, New York. jan12-4t-sun

WANTED—Three special and two local agents, liberal contract to good men.

agents, liberal contract to good men. Apply Tennessee Mutual B. L. Associa-tion, 19 North Pryor street.

AGENTS VISITING OFFICES-A cleve

AGENTS VISITING OFFICES—A clever device for every desk: 25c; 300 per cent profit. Beiser Mfg. Co., 75 York st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jan 12 2t sun wed
WANTED—Reliable state agent to represent manufacturing establishment in the sale of musical instruments, such as pianos, organs, guitars, mandolins, etc., on which we have many new and valuable improvements, that will make them sell at sight. Party must be good business man, come well recommended and have at least \$1,600 cash. For further particulars address McMahel & Gilmore Mfg. Co., No. 17 West Main street, New Albany, Ind. dec29-4t-sun

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE-\$

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—44
daily, sure, many are making double this
selling aluminum novelties, the new substitute for silver, untarnishable, wears better, costs less, liberai terms. Write for full
information and catalogue or sample 10c.
Aluminum Novelty Company, 235 Broadway, New York. dec 22-8t su.
AGENTS WANTED—Gold glass name
plates, numbers and signs; readable
darkest nights; samples loaned. Thomas &
Co., Englewood, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in
Georgia, North and South Carolina to
work the cheapest and best life and acci-

AGENTS WANTED in every control of Georgia, North and South Carolina to work the cheapest and best life and accident insurance on the market. Liberal contracts can be obtained by applying to Julius A. Burney, manager, 600 the Grand.

Julius A. Burney, manager, 600 the Grand, Atlanta, Ga. dec 29 12t sun AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE for

agent's wanted everywhere for our superior, made-to-order clothing. Prices surprisingly low. Goods selling easily at a big profit. No previous experience necessary. Spring samples now ready. Complete agency outfit furnished free. Write for particulars. Mention this paper. STRAUSS BROS., America's leading tallors, 185 Van Buren street, Chicago.

dec 21-tu thur sat su.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

GENUINE DIAMONDS in appearance: 6

3:0 WILL BUY a handsome standing book-keeper's desk. Apply to Turner Bros., 2: Marietta street.

Marietta street.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, household and office goods. L. M. Ives, 58 S. Broad street.

FURNITURE PACKED—We take special pains in packing and shipping furniture, crockery, etc. Call and get our prices. Griswold & Martin, 115 Whitehall street.

WANTED-Houses.

A FURNISHED HOUSE suitable for boarders. Address A. M., care Constitu-

WANTED eight to twelve room boarding house near in, furnished or unfurnished. Address S. A., this office.

WE HAVE customers waiting for strictly first-class houses close in. Southern Real Estate Bureau, 715 Temple Court.

WANTED-Boarders at 142 West Baker. Terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. WANTED-Gentlemen boarders, term \$5.50 per week; also furnished rooms t rent cheap. S Crew street. \$22,000—How agents made it in five years out of free outfit. Experienced salesmen apply to P. O. 1,271, New York. EXCELLENT BOARD and rooms \$15 per month. 25 East Hunter street. WANTED-Lady or gentlemen agents in every town south to sell cigars direct from factory; you don't invest a dollar, no scheme. Manufacturer, Box 178, Atlan-ta, Ga. month 225 East Hunter street.

ELEGANT private home for five permanents, four blocks from Aragon, \$1 per day. 225 Peachtree. Jan \$-3t thur fri sun PERMANENT BOARD for young men. \$5 per week. 156 Courtland, 3 blocks from Equitable building. ta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Cyclone
Meat Chopper. Sells at sight; profits
large. Samples by mail &c; particulars
free. Ohlo Manufacturing Co., Dayton,
Ohlo.

Jan 9-3t thur fri sun
BOARDERS WANTED-Two couples or
four young men can obtain front rooms,
thoroughly first-class with the comforts of
home a good table, hot and cold baths
free, at reasonable terms by applying at
73 Auburn avenue.

WANTED-Boarders, also table boarders,
at Hotel Aberdeen, Nos. 22 and 24 East
Ellis, one door from Peachtree street.
Family hotel, new and modern in every
respect. Heated throughout by furnace.
Table strictly first-class.
BOARDERS WANTED-Couple giving

AGENTS to sell our new gaslight burner; makes kerosene lamps give a brilliant gaslight; no chimney; no wick; no smoke; costly outfit free to active workers. Be-ware of imitations. Standard Brass Co., Mfrs., 5th and Walnut st., Cincinnati, O. BOARDERS WANTED—Couple giving good references con secure board in a private family by applying at 319 Jackson street.

BOARDERS WANTED—First class board. AGENTS WANTED in every state to introduce the latest camera success. "The Comet." Entirely new, neat. Profits immense, Address Aiken, Gleason Co., X 50 La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS-25 day easily made, selling "Boomerangs" new salving ade, selling AGENTS-425 day easily made, selling "Boomerangs," new, lawful device; takes place forbidden slot machines; lightning seller; retails for \$1. Chicago Introduction Company, 628 Jackson street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS and dealers to sell our coffee. Big money at 10c per pound. Address for particulars, Stuart Formula Co., Station U., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS-Greatest offer given by a news.

at 105 E. Ellis; also three rooms to rent.
Mrs. M. E. Jones.
MRS. B. HIRSCH, formerly of Brunswick, will be pleased to accommodate, many friends at the Belmont, corner Cone and Walton streets, where they will find elegantly furnished rooms and excellent board. board.

WANTED-A couple, or two ladies to board in private family; every convenience, telephone, etc. Terms reasonable to right party, 121 E. Georgia avenue, between Capitol avenue and Craw street.

WANTED-BOARDERS-Two couples or four gentlemen; nice rooms; private fam-fly; no other boarders. 127 Ivy street. WANTED-Two or three gentlemen to board in private family; large front room; near in; north side; references. Address Comfort.

Comfort.

WANTED—The Boniventure, the best board to be had in the city; same block as the Grand opera house.

WILL TAKE gentlemen boarders at 231 Courtland avenue for 116 per month and will rent rooms furnished or unfurnished. BOARDERS WANTED-Nice rooms, first

A REPINED, educated woman would take two or three children to board and edu-cote. References, "Teacher," care Consti-tution.

tution.

ONE OR TWO PERSONS can get room and board or either in private Jewish family. 52 W. Fair.

WANTED—Boarders at the Angier, 97 Capitol square. Mrs. S. Richmond, formerly of Savannah, proprietress.

jan 12-2t sun wed

WANTED BOARDERS—Two gentlemen can get board close in, hot and cold baths. 47 East Cain.

baths. 47 East Cain.

WANTED-Boarders for beautiful rooms, 123 South Pryor street, close in and pretty street.

WANTED BOARDERS-Men at 75 Marietta street, second door from postoffice; \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week; 75c to \$1 per day. Patent right mens' headquarters. CENTRAL-Adjoining Hotel Marion; adult family will give excellent accommodations at 103 North Pryor; 34 and 35 per week; wholesome meals and cleanliness our motto. BOARDERS WANTED-First-class board at \$3.50 a week; house newly furnished. No. 25 Capitol avenue. Mrs. Sapsey. TWO ROOMS, with board, at 139 Spring wanted—A couple to occupy a bright, sunny front room at reasonable rates in a select private boarding house; a good table, home comforts. Address D., care Constitution.

PARTIES AT THE HOTELS can find pleasant private board at 124 E. Fair street, corner Washington. FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS wanted at reasonable rates; splendid rooms and first class meals. No. 34 Capitol avenue. DID YOU KNOW that you can secure the very best board at 162 South Pryor street at exceedingly reasonable rates; call and be convinced.

THE BONIVENTURE—Centrally located, elegantly furnished, first-class board; call and examine rooms and get rates. 32 Houston street.

Houston street.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE home on Courtland, very reasonable to gentlemen. Call 74 E. Baker street.

GOOD table board on very reasonable terms at 223 Peachtree street, one block from Aragon hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED—Gentlemen or couples also a deptist who is willing to couples: also a dentist who is willing to do work in part payment for board. Mrs. A. Morrison, 131 Washington st. WANTED—Boarders. No. 249 Whitehall, two lovely rooms, with first-class table board: splendid neighborhood: modern conveniences; close in; rates reasonable.

WANTED-BOARDERS-Pleasant rooms and board at 258 Peachtree street. TWO CONNECTING furnished front rooms; hot and cold baths same floor. Il williams, corner West Baker. NICELY FURNISHED room and board for two single gentlemen, or, if preferred, room without board. References required and furnished. Address Boarders, Box 425. BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, excellent table, lo-cation central and desirable; terms mod-erate. 18 East Cain, half block from Peach-tree.

GENUINE DIAMONDS in appearance; a marvelous, newly discovered stone. The experts say it is the "most perfect imitation diamond in the world." Is it any wonder that our "uncle" has parted with his hard dollars for it? It's mounted in solid gold, has exquisite brilliancy, berfect cut, is a trifle off-color, and the mountings wear. It is the most deceptive withal satisfactory stone ever placed on the market. Its sale has been remarkable. From "Factory to Fireside" is our motto. No intermediate profits and no reduction, to jewelers or the jobbing trade. To introduce this new stone, we will, for a short time, send samples to any address, C. O. D. by express. If they don't equal in appearance \$100 genuine diamonds don't take them. If satisfactory, pay agent our price and goods are yours. Cash with order saves all charges. Solid gold stone to the same should be successful to the same should be same should be successful to the same should be same should be successful to the same should be same should be successful to the same should be same she same should be same should be same should be same should be sam A COUPLE can get first-class board near capitol; not a boarding house. Address S., box 642, City. S, box 642, City.
COMFORTABLE ROOMS, good board for gentlemen or couple at 98 West Peachtree.
Terms reasonable.
WANTED—Gentlemen boarders in private WANTED Gentlemen boarders in private family. References required. Apply 68 Inman building.

WANTED BOARDERS—Table boarders; nicely furnished rooms with or without meals, close in. 20 Luckle.

COUPLE TO OCCUPY nice sunny room with good board. & Luckie street.

WANTED BOARDERS—Two front rooms, furnished, with first-class board; new house; all conveniences; two blocks from Aragon. Address, R. & W., care Constitution. BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can obtain newly furnished rooms and first-class board at very reasonable rates. 33 Auburn avenue, corner Courtland.

goods. L. M. Ives, 58 S. Broad street.

FOR SALE—33 will buy a good desk, not roll top, however, at 65 East Cain street.

FURNITURE—New and second-hand carpets, stoves, household and office goods cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 58 S. Broad.

FOR SALE—Bedroom sults, bedsteads, washstands, and dressers, mattresses, springs, cots, blankets, comforts and spreads, only used during exposition. Cheap at 115½ Decatur street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—The furniture of two rooms, suitable for young couple or bachelor; elegant; cost \$200; will take half. For particulars apply 41 Decatur street.

FOR SALE—Oak bedroom set, gas stove.

riculars apply if Decatur street.

FOR SALE—Oak bedroom set, gas stove.

So East Ellis street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Oak bedroom sets, carpets, curtains, wardrobe, chairs, etc. No. 27 Luckie street.

janio-2t fri sun

FURNITURE—Everybody calls on Griswold & Martin to buy, sell and exchange furniture; packing done at short notice. Griswold & Martin, 115 Whitehall street.

jan-11-sat sun

WANTED—Persons having furniture, stoves, heating apparatus or restaurant and hotel outfits who expect to use same at Nashville exposition should correspond for storage or sale of same to Sulzbacher Co., Nashville, Tenn., or Keiley Transfer Co., Atlanta.

FURNITURE PACKED—We take special jan 7-6t
BOARDERS WANTED—At Delbridge hotel,
corner Forsyth and Trinity ave.: reasonable rates for first-class accommodations;
furnished rooms also, without board. Eugene Elder, clerk. jan 3w

ROOMS-With or Without Board. FOR RENT-Nicely furnished rooms with or without board. No. 80 Walton street. Peters street.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, with or without board. House modern; one block from Peachtree street; close. Call at 145 Spring st., Mrs. C. C. Morrall. COMFORTABLE ROOMS with or without board, private family, reasonable. 322 Courtland.

Courtland.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, first-class locality, convenient to all points. References. 67 North Forsyth.

ONE LARGE front room on first floor for rent with board at 17 East Cain; also well furnished rooms, with or without board, at 15 East Cain; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE for sale at a big bargain; established ten years; excellent location; reason for selling, proprietor engaged in another business. Address P. O. Box 35, another business. Address P. O. Box S., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED-Capable young man with 2,000 to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house; salary \$125 per month and all expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position with good future prospects. James Barton, 125 Franklin street, Chicago.

WANTED-Associate in state agency for life insurance company; good opening. B 602, Temple Court, Atlanta.

PARTY WITH \$300 cash to take interest in established office business. Address Box 578.

BIG WATER POWER near Atlanta; forced to sell. Who has \$2,000 to loan or join in the purchase? Big electric deal will follow. Mechanic 25—65.

200—LET US SHOW YOU THE WAY to realize \$200 on an investment of only \$100.

realize 1200 on an investment of only 5:00.
Address for particulars Jackson & Co.,
Covington, Ky. Covington, Ky.

225 AVERAGED EACH WEEK for the last four years by placing \$10. Dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of a life-time. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky. FOR SALE—A first class bakery, cheap, for cash. Address S. B., care Consti-

tution.

HELLO, DOCTOR! Do you want a nice little drug business and a good place to practice in a live town of 1,600? If so, write quick. J. C. White, M. D., Statesboro, Ga. PARTNER WANTED with capital to enlarge my business; it is the only estab-lishment of its kind in the city and con-trols the best trade only. If you mean business here is an opportunity for you; no agents. Address "A la Mode," care Constitution.

Constitution.

DO YOU SPECULATE? "Guide to Successful Speculation," mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margin thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall street, New York. Co., 11 Wall street, New York.

FOR SALE—Auction business; well established; good stand, and a money maker; reasons given for seiling. Address Auction, care Constitution.

FOUNG MAN who has practiced three weeks wants leve on the second force.

years wants law partner in good town or city in the south. Will furnish refer-ence. Address W. W. W., care Journal, Knoxville, Tenn.

IT WILL PAY YOU to get a bid on all

kinds of carpenter's work and building from me before letting contract. J. Q. Dickinson, Atlanta, Ga.

TWO YOUNG MEN of good qualifications desire to buy or begin a weekly newspaper at some good location. Address Box 184, Oxford, Ga. IF YOU HAVE \$5,000 to invest, with guarantee of 8 per cent, with prospect of Joubling principal in two years; will give \$00,000 security for the lean. Call or ad-dress Business, 403 Norcross building.

city.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY for business bargains and trades of all kinds, bloycles, carriages and cigars to exchange for anything of value. Empire Business Agency, Room 413, Norcross building. Agency, Room 413, Norcross building.

WANTED—By young, energetic business man, born and raised in Atlanta, to purchase interest in established paying business with unincumbered Atlanta property. Postoffice box 197.

IF YOU WANT to buy a business call and see us. We have a complete line of business opportunities. Empire Business Agency, Room 413, Norcross building.

PARTY WISHES TO BUY for each full PARTY WISHES TO BUY for cash ful outfit of drug store fixtures. Room 413 Norcross building. ATTENTION—Free, The Chicago Finan-

ATTENTION—Free, The Chicago Financial Gazette; copies containing pointers on speculation, weekly market letters and all the news on stocks, grain and provisions, sent to any address. Three months' trial, 30 cents for postage. Chicago Financial Gazette, 67, 154 LaSalle street, Chicago.

100 PER MONTH, or more. Chances to make money by speculation are better aloo PER MONTH, or more. Chances to make money by speculation are better now than ever. Nice incomes are made from small investments. Wheat and stocks offer excellent opportunities for those with limited means to make money. We always work for customers' interests. Write for advice and book showing how to do it free. Comack & Co., 29 Broadway, New York. nov24-sun-wed

FREE-Handsomely illustrated "Guide of Speculators and Investors," mailed free. Send us your name and address. C. D. Hughes & Co., bankers and brokers, 85 Broadway, New York city. oct20-14t sun tues thur

oct?0-14t sun tues thur

DO YOU want a fortune in gold? Get
brains, skill and experience to work for
you. Write today for particulars to Arizona Prospectors? Club, Phoenix, Ariz,
jan!0-2t fri sun

GROCERY or hardware—A gentleman,
middle aged, steady, reliable and of unapproachable character, who can furnish
the best of references, would like to invest
a few hundred dellars in an established
business in this city, taking an active part
in same. Address, Business, this office.

WANTED—Partner with \$1.500 capital: real WANTED-Partner with \$1,500 capital; real estate business in coming section southern Georgia; services unnecessary; lands already secured and bound to sell. Address Immigration, care Constitution.

\$265 BUYS a rood paying business; \$10 over all expenses per month; call at 170 Whitehall street; no experience required. jan-11-2t

Whitehall street; no experience required.

jan-11-2t

WANT partner well experienced in real
estate business: small capital required.
G. H. G. jan-11- sat sun

HAVE \$3,000 to purchase an interest in an
established business; have fifteen years'
experience. Address C. H. W., care Constitution. janilo-ct

PATENTS promptly procured and sold
Chandlee, Chandlee & Ward, 220 Kijset
building, Atlanta, Ga.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY for
business bargains and trades of all
knds, bicycles, carriages and cigars to exchange for anything of value. Empire
Business Agency, room 413 Norcross building.

FURNISHED HOTEL FOR LEASE—Want to confer with a thorough hotel man with some means who wants to buy a part interest and manage the best small hotel in the city—a money maker to the right party. Address A. B. C., Constitution office.

FOR SALE—An established, paying manufacturer's agency; will pay \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year; call and investigate; will retain half interest if necessary. I have contracted to travel for the company. G. K. Woodward, 214 Norcross building.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY-If you have any idle money and would like to know how to make a good profit on same every month, send for copy of my prospectus on co-operative speciulation in Wall street. Have never lost a dollar for a client on this plan. References furnished with prospectus. E. Mortimer Pine, banker and broker, 39 Broadway, New York, jan 12 tf sun

jan 12 tf sun

WALL STREET MONEY-Speculators
protected against loss by national bank
indemnity bonds. Entirely new. Absolutely safe. Drop postal to room 30, 46 Broad
street, New York.

"CATCH THE BOOM"-Small amounts invested in wheat and stocks now will pay
sure profits. Send for free book and market review explaining how to make money.
Bank references furnished. B. Oliver &
Co., brokers, Chicago stock exchange,
Chicago. Jan 5-6t sun tues thur

A BARE change for a perty with a feet Co., protein Chicago. jan 5-6t sun tues thur Chicago. jan 5-6t sun tues thur A RARE chance for a party with a few thousand dollars capital to buy out a well established and paying pawnbroker business in this city; reason for selling, owner has other business to attend Call or address, Capital City Loan Co., 24 Marietta street.

FOR EXCHANGE.

COTTAGE at Kirkwood, another at East End, to exchange for cottage half-mile from East Tennessee shops. South Kirkwood Land Co., 8 Alabams street.

WILL EXCHANGE two-story brick house on Spring street; cottage on South Boulevard and cottage on Payilion avenue for good suburban property. South Kirkwood Land Company. FOR EXCHANGE—A choice house and lot in West End for a farm of 50 to 300 acres anywhere in porth Georgia. J. Henly Smith.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. FOR SALE-Florida land; eight-acre lot fronting on Biscayne bay, the coming section, beautiful, elevated location, desir-able site for winter home. Near Cocoanut Grove. Address S. J., Box 13L city.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—If you are prepared to assume incumbrance an exchange can be made. To save time give full particulars and value. G. M. Heidt, Atlanta. BEAUTIFUL Forest avenue lot only ERAUTIFUL Forest avenue not only 2,250. Nice six-room cottage, close in, all improvements. Fine neighborhood, easy terms, cheap. Suburban and farm proper-ty bargains. Loans made promptly on real estate. J. P. McGrath, 311 Norcross build-

GOOD RENT-PAYING PROPERTY, renting for \$24 per month, for \$1,500. Address Owner, this office.

EXCELLENT farms throughout Georgia cheap. Come and look over our list. Southern Real Estate Bureau, 715 Temple Court. FOR SALE-Elegant building lot on South

Pryor street. Gas, water and pavement Postoffice box 302, Atlanta. NEW FOUR ROOM house and forty acres in Hapeville on railroad. Fulton Col-ville, 217 Temple Court. jan 8-tf. WILL SELL East End lots to cash cus-tomers at half previous price. South Kirkwood Land Co., 8 Alabama. Kirkwood Land Co., 8 Alabama.

NICE three-room cottage in third ward; \$50 cash, balance easy. South Kirkwood Land Company, 8 Alabama.

FOR SALE—On north side, modern new 8-room house, all conveniences, hot and cold water and electric bells, hard wood finish, two staircases, reception hall, large closets, best location and neighborhood—8,500, \$300 to \$500 cash, balance long time. Fitzhugh Knox, \$32 W. Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Special bargain; owner leaving city; must sell 6-room house, furnished cemplete, sitting room, two bedrooms, dining room, gas range in kitchen, large room upstairs, 17x34, \$2,500, \$300 cash, balance to suit purchaser. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

Co., 41 North Broad.

FOR SALE Git RENT-My residence, corner Peachtree and Sixth streets; most liberal terms if taken at once. Isaac S. Ford. Boyd. jan12-14t

I HAVE three 5-room houses and one 9room house, just finished, on the best streets, close in, in West End. All of these houses are strictly first-class and have every modern convenience and elegantly finished. I will sell on reasonable terms. Come to see me if you are looking for a nice home at a reasonable price. Young A. Gresham, 41½ S. Broad street. 100 ACRES seven miles north of Atlanta cheap for cash; will exchange. Cox, Attorney, 234 Whitehall street.

Ga. jan5 12 19 25 FOR SALE—Cheap. Five-room house and lot on Luckie street. Address box 64, Woodlawn, Ala. jan18-4t fri sat sun tues

FOR RENT OR LEASE—My residence, 422
Whitehall street, elegantly furnished, or
will sell furniture on small payments and
lease house. Call and look through and apply for terms to Thomas J. Delbridge, 10
Trinity avenue.

FOR SALE OR RENT—10-room house, 351
Capitol avenue; prefer to sell, as house is
too nice a place for renting purposes. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building.
jan1-tf.

jani-tf.

A. J. WEST & Co. ask if you wish to buy real estate at a sacrifice? Here is your opportunity; 300x150 North avenue, near West Peachtree, \$15 per front foot; \$0x130, Cypress street, one block from Peachtree, \$1,200, worth \$2,400; central Peachtree store, special low figures; Pryor street home, Capitol avenue home, both much less than real value. Money to loan, Other property we must sell. Call or write. A. J. West & Co., real estate, 15 Pryor street, Kimball house. LARGE STOCK of good cigars at factor; prices to exchange for real estate. Room prices to exchange for 413, Norcross building.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street HOPE all the readers have enjoyed the holidays and will now give their attention to buying a home or investing their money in real estate bargains, of which I have a large number, but have neither time nor space to properly describe them in this ad. Please call at my office and I will take pleasure in showing you a fine list of homes, all for sale on my easy monthly payment plan. The following are a few that must be sold at once: 3-R. H., lot 30x85, Woodward avenue, \$600. R. H., fine, high lot, McDonald st, \$700.
 R. H., lot 25x100, Fair street, \$900.

4-R. H., lot 50x100, E. Fair street, \$1.550, 5-R. H., lot 50x105, Pulliam street, \$1,500. \$8-ACRE DAIRY FARM, only 7 miles from

place a nearly new 5-room house, 3-room servant house, carriage house and stables. Half the land is in cultivation. I will take small home in this city in part payment. Price only \$2,600.

5-R. H., on fine, high lot 60x118, in the southeast part of the city, near Woodward avenue; terms from \$300 to \$500 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Price only \$2,350.

S-R. H., lot 27x55, just east of South Boulevard, in strictly white neighborhood; will take as low as \$25 cash and \$10 per month and sell for \$550. OH PAPA! do buy that nice 5-room house and large lot in West End that Mr. Morrison is offering so cheap. It is only \$500 cash, balance in monthly payments. We can pay for it just like paying rent, and it will soon be our own home and paid for. His price this week is only \$2,000. Lot 75x200.

75x200.

I HAVE a number of coal, iron, marble, ochre and gold mines in Georgia for sale; also fruit, grain and stock farms, besides large timber lumber limits in south Georgia and Florida. If the reader wishes to make an investment in realty of any kind, please call and see my list of bargains and I will try and do you good. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

For Sale by George Ware, 22 West Alabama Street.

Alabama Street.

\$300 will get good lot in the city, easy terms.
\$550 buys nice lot on good street in fine section, 50x140, near two car lines.
\$1,100. 4-room cottage, on one of the best streets in city, belgian block; well worth \$1,500.

\$1,500 will get you a splendid new 5-room cottage, hard oil finish, folding doors, chine closets and cabinet mantels.

\$2,750, 7-room 2-story house, north side, all modern convehiences, easy terms.

\$4,000, 8-room two-story house, corner lot, heated by furnace, hard oil finish, electric bells and automatic gas fixtures, walls finished in adamant, picture mold, china closets, butler pantry, etc. Come and see it.

\$4,500 will buy a brick storehouse, now rented to good tenant for \$50 per month. See this at once if you want a bargain.

\$50 buys \$50 acres of very fine land on S. A. L. R. R., half mile from station, fine orehard, one settlement, 30 acres cleared, two branches.

GEORGE WARE.

Haskins & Averill, 41 N. Broad St.

Haskins & Averill, 41 N. Broad St. ONLY \$2.400 this week for eight room house, good neighborhood, south side, one mile from Kimball, tile, hearths, electric bells, two light windows.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in houses and lots on Boulevard and St. Charles avenue, northeast Atlanta. Lots 200 feet deep, gas, water, sewer, electric cars. Will build to suit purchaser. One new eight room house, a model of convenience.

WE HAVE A VERY cheep lot on back WE HAVE A VERY cheep lot on back part of Jackson street, call for price.
WEST END property at a sacrifice. Eight room house, nice neighborhood, \$2,500; 50x250, gas and water, \$1,000; 51x255, high, level, \$500; 100x160, near Gordon street, \$1,200.

S. B. TURMAN, Real Estate and Loans \$3,000—On hand to lend in any amount from \$500 to \$3,000 on city property, 2 to 4 years. Ostrich Feathers Dyed.

GATE CHTY PEATHER WORKS—Ostrich feathers and boas cleaned, curied and dyed. No. 28 Spring street, Atlanta, Ga.

1500 to 30,000 on city property, 2 to 4 years.

1800—For cheap lot near Pryor and Georgia avenue.

181,00—For Lord street lot, north of Georgia avenue.

181,00—For new, 5-room house, nice lot, paved street, close in; easy terms.

Telephone 161, 8 Kimball House, Wall St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Real Estate for Sale by B. H. Silver & Company-401-402 Norcross Building-Telephone 153.

ing—Telephone 153.

II. 30—4-r. cottage, on Auburn avenue.
Small cash payment, bahance to suit
purchaser.

II. 500—Good stock groceries, including
horse, buggy, wagon and good will of
a good business, well located on a
corner near the state capitol.

II. 500 Each—Two nice 4-r. cottages, with
negro cottages on rear of lots, situated near West Fair and Waiker.

II. 500—West End, 6-r. cottage, 300 feet from
Gordon street car line, beautiful lot,
50x194, small cash payment; balance
same as rent.

30x194, small cash payment; balance same as rent.

30-West End, vacant corner, Zixik:

30-West End, brand new, modern six room cottage, postively must be sold this week or mortgage on it will be foreclosed; hardwood finish throughout. If you want an artistic little home at a genuine bargain, don't miss seeing it. \$2,950-7-r. h., Stonewall street, near Walk-er, lot 50x122; \$500 cash, balance monthly. \$3,000—We have a planing mill facing two

er, lot sixiz, soo and compared to see them.

Exposed by two streets, the building being 48x80; two sheds for storing lumber, one dryhouse and good office; also one lot with 4-r. h. and two vacant lots 59x120 and 10x200, all of the above at Austell, Ga; might exchange for good Atlanta lot and \$500 to \$1,000 cash.

Strong and \$1,750—Two nice 5 and 6-r. houses on Fraser street, near East Fair, lots each 52x205; owner going to California and must sell. It will pay you to see them.

4,000—7-r. h.: every modern convenience; second house from corner South Fryor, only feur blocks from courthouse; lot runs from street to street, both streets payed.

4,500—A brick business block, two stories, four large stores on ground floor, with two large rooms above each and good basement. Here is a golden opportunity for an excellent investment. Owner leaving city and property will be sold at once, even at a great sacrifice. Building cost double the price asked.

5,500—Capitol avenue, near East Fair, lot 70x160, a neat 5-room cottage. This will bear close investigation at the above figure.

5,500—Frominent south side corner, near the state capitol, connaining excellent business store, with neat 5-room cottage of building, well rented, with two 3-room houses on rear of lot.

5,000—Frominent south side corner, near the state capitol, connaining excellent business store, with neat 5-room cottage adjoining it. Lot 59x166. Owner must sell.

7,000—Capitol avenue, corner, 7-r. h., very close in, lot 70x56. This property will

tage adjoining it. Lot 50x106. Owner must sell.

7,000—Capitol avenue, corner, 7-r. h., very close in, lot 70x95. This property will warrant your investigation.

8,000—North side, corner East Ellis and Courtland, a very desirable, artistic, slate roof cottage, 8 rooms.

91,000—An elegant home with every conceivable convenience, 12-r. h., on the most desirable corner on South Pryor street, east front, and very close in.

WE HAVE some charming homes on Peachtree, West Peachtree and Ponce de Leon circle, ranging in price from \$15,000 to \$100,000; also some very choice building lots on the rorth side.

TO LARGE INVESTORS—We desire to call your special attention to what we consider one of the finest pieces of husiness property in Atlanta, which will be sold shortly. It is the Colonial hotel, No. 72 Marietta street, opposite the postoffice. We wish to remind you of the excellent improvements to be constructed around this property.

It is our prediction and honest opinion that

remind you of the excellent improve-ments to be constructed around this property.

Sour prediction and honest opinion that this property will be worth \$100,600 in a very few years. It is a rare opportunity to secure a most desirable piece of business property. B. H. Sil-ver & Co., 401 and 40. Norcross build-ing. Telephone 133.

The Southern Immigration and Im-

provement Co., 410 Norcross Building, Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga. WE WANT GOOD property on Gordon street, or in northeast Atlanta; we have several customers who will buy bargains.

NEW SEVEN ROOM house, gas and water, north side, near Boulevard, lot 50x200, \$500 cash, balance monthly. SIX ROOM COTTAGE Capitol avenue large lot, gas, water and bath; 2,80 \$500 cash, balance monthly.

SIX ROOM HOUSE, Capitol avenue, \$2,200 NEW FUOR ROOM HOUSE at Oakland, near Woodward Lumber Company; \$750, \$250 cash, balance to suit. TWO STORY, six room house on bes part of Jackson street; gas, water, batl and all street improvements. \$2,800, \$50 cash, balance monthly.

NEW SIX ROOM house with gas, side-walks and water, lot 50x165, West End. \$2,000, easy payments.

THREE LOTS WITHIN 200 feet of electric car line, \$2,000. Will exchange for farm, or take \$1,000 cash, and balance in good property of any description. WHAT WILL YOU GIVE for twenty FIFTY ACRES at Ormewood for \$250 per acre.

FORTY-SEVEN ACRES four miles from city limits at \$40 per acre. DAIRY, FRUIT and truck farms near Atlanta and in Warren and Richmond countles for sale, exchange or rent. FARMS FOR SALE in all parts of the state at your own price.

MR. GEO. W. HOWARD, of Kirkwood, is with us and will be glad to have his friends call. WE WILL BUILD you a house when you want it, and upon your own terms. J. H. Mountain, manager.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street. 25 acres on G., C. and N. railroad,
22 acres in forest, lies level and nice,
just twelve miles from city; line
truck garlien, spring and branch
on it, at one-third its value
5 r. h., West End, new and nice,
60x300
9-r. h., Oak street, 10x200, very cheap 4,000
9-r. h., Gordon street, large lot 2,253
Vacant lot, Gordon street, 76x230
1,000

B. H. Silver & Company—401-402 Norcross Building—Telephone 153. IN THEIR FARM DEPARTMENT have a number of fine farms for sale in dif-ferent parts of the state, on easy terms. Come and see their list if you contemplate purchasing this kind of property.

contemplate purchasing this kind of property.

\$2,500-30 acre farm between Manchester and Hapeville. This is one of the best farms in that locality. Owner cleared \$600 on it in 1896. Property nearly adjoining now selling for \$630 per acre. The above price is for cash and tan days only.

\$10,000 will buy one of the most desirable farms in Upson county. Very favorable terms will be made to the purchaser. This is a great barguin and will bear the closest investigation. The buyer of this splendid property will certainly double his money on the investment in five years.

\$11,150-400 acres near Eatonion, nice dwelling, 12 tenant houses, 400 acres in cultivation. No better cotton land in the state.

tivation. No better cotton land in the state.

\$3,000-800 acres near LaGrange. Good house and barns fine water power; 250 acres in cultivation.

\$12,360-1,050 acres, one and a half miles from railway station, near Forsyth, Ga.; 390 acres in cultivation, 7-r. h. and 8 nice double tenement houses.

\$16,800-300 acres near LaGrange, 650 acres in cultivation. Tenant houses and good gin on same. Church and school one-quarter mile; well drained and terraced.

\$15,000-1,250 acres near Buckhead; 450 acres in cultivation; some very good improvements.

\$11,100-1,000 acres six miles from Eatonton; 400 under cultivation; finely timbered, 15 tenant houses, large barn, two miles from railway station, B. H. Silver & Co., 401 and 402 Norcross building, telephone 152.

I WILL exchange piano, handsome com-bination folding bed and other decora-tive furniture as part payment on a va-cant lot in good location. Crescent, Con-stitution office.

WANTED-Money.

WANTED-Money. Will pay good on \$200 and give good security. parties please address before 10 Monday, S. P. A., this office.

Around the Fireside.

The Lament of the Cedar. holy child of nature, O thou trop e-haunted tree,

ed by some mysterious spirit, can no pity comfort thee? no star in yonder h se on thy woe,

ns come and go? y is yonder proud magnolia, decked in

bed in morning's gown of beauty; thou in midnight's garb of gloom?

branches overhead tly breathe to me the secret; tell me wherefore art thou sad?

"Listen, child," returned the cedar, "once upon a time I stood. ce as proud as you magnolia;

Not a bloom in all the garden regal as my own, And I laughed amid the sunshine, holding

yonder tree in scorn, But," resumed the cedar, sighing, "evil wrought its changing spell;

Satan crept into the garden and the world's first woman fell, sing through the flaming portals, lo, mirrored her distress

While you proud magnolia blossom stol Ever since that moment sadly, I have

wandered up and down, Through the vales of perfume sighing, o'er the hills of Lebanon. I have steeped the mournful waters in

deeper pall of gloom, my shade has often drifted o'er th tenants of the tomb.

Till this sin-sick earth is chastened; till its fever throbs no more est spend my days in per

for the guilt of yore, -immortal blooms await me in that paradise afar,

And my grief shall turn to smiling under neath the morning star!" L L KNIGHT.

Love's Alchemy. To douds, that weep their tears in dew and

We owe God's gifts of flowers, and fruits and grain; Likewise Love's life strange transmuta tions shows, rare alchemic changes undergoes; ay, sweet Love in tears and sorrow

heavenly seed, and almost hopeles goes ok to her dark and lonesome hou

rrow, weeping, she returns, when lo sorrow's secret tears

s of a sacred pain

root), She doth behold again, In radiant flowers and in ambrosial fruit, Divinely resurrected! CHARLES W. HUBNER.

Pastors are requested to send their ch notices to the business office of The Constitution each Saturday by If received at a later hour the or will be compelled to omit them m the church column or include em in the list of unclassified notices. The use of this column is extended to all the churches of the city and religas items as well as formal notices will be gladly received.

Missionary Crisis in Turkey.

key not widely known is the bearing of se disturbances upon the American misdonary operations in that country. During sixty years, various missionary societies and the American Bible Society have been aching light and life in that country, until many of the people have acquired a aste for both. Turkey has long been restthe people. Western ideas have been offibelly declared to be unsuited to the Turkish atmosphere. The "American religion" and American modes of thought tend to make Armenians discontented when they are commanded to hand over their property or their wives and daughters for the ssary requirements of the "servants of God" set to rule over them under the nign shadow of the sultan. Especially have the teachings of the missionaries been most distasteful to the Moslem hierarchy se inculcation of the command: "Thou vigorous than their exhortations to obey the command: "Thou shalt not commit adultery."

During ten years the effort of the Turk-th government has been to find and block he sources of power in the teachings of the missionaries. Books have been sub-jected to the most rigid censorship; schools have been placed under control of Turkish officials, with power to direct the course of study and the choice of teachers and of textbooks, and spies have diligently watchd the sermons of the preachers in order to sepret and suppress any subversive doctrines. Everything has been done that could be done, but no word or sign or act of disloyalty or sedition has ever revealed itself to the most rigid scrutiny. Yet the aneful" influence has continued to carry a Armenians of Asiatic Turkey forward manhood and in power. Poor and almost ble to others though their progres urks. Officials have openly said that un-ss something can be done to check the isproportionate progress of the Armenian and other Christians, in one or two deles the Christians will everywhere be luential through improvement of property, weight of character, and intellectual uperiority. Feverish effort to multiply thools for Mohammedans has latterly been tade by Turkey. But somehow the Mosem schools do not have the desired effect.

Armenians often send their sons after combleting their studies in the Christian

schools to Europe and America, in whose

miversities they often take a high stand and then come back to add to the influence of the Armenian people in Turkey. But no one ever heard of a Kurd or a Laz or a Tartar or a Turcoman who has gone abroad and taken a university degree.

At length it was decided that the growth of the Armenians in all these lines must be stopped in the interest of the Moslems themselves. Else residence in Turkey might easily become torture to the unfortunate

ordingly, in the months of October and out Asiatic Turkey. The discipline

and seizing or destroying the

property of the others during a specified number of hours; the time being fixed at from four to eight hours, according to the degree of turpitude of the city or town to be disciplined. Under these orders from 20,-000 to 30,000 unarmed and helpless Armenians (mostly men) have been killed, and over 400,000 have been stripped of their property; in hundreds of cases even of

the clothes on their backs.

Just as the Turkish nation was beginming to breathe more freely, and the officers of the government were beginning to gather in the widows and orphans for incorporation in the Mohammedan population, while the more zealous of them were offering the alternative of Islam or the sword to thousands of the starving survivors, what should the six powers of Europe do, but object to the whole proceeding. This interference with the sover eignty of the sultan and the internal ad-ministration of the Turkish empire has produced a coolness, not to say tension between Turkey and the European powers. Turkey darkly hints that if Europe persists in demanding unreasonable changes in the Turkish theories of administration,

in 1892. It continued its character as such until the first of July, 1895, at which time it was organized into a church. The members of the Ladies' Ald Society are entitled To the credit of this conversion. Realizing that the situation was a good one and that a strong religious body could be organized and well sustained in such be organized and well sustained in such a flourishing community as West End they made up their mind to raise the necessary money for making it a self-sustaining and independent organization. Having put their shoulders to the wheel they succeeded in raising enough money to requite the services of a rector, thereby religious Eighne. vices of a rector, thereby relieving Bishop Nelson of that expense. Rev. W. J. Page, of Virginia, was called

to serve the church as rector. He came directly to Atlanta and assumed his pas-toral duties last summer. Under his wise administration the church has steadily grown in membership and has made a record which will bear comparison with that of many of the older and stronger organizations of the city.

The lot on which the new building will be erected is the gift of Mrs. VanDyke

be erected is the giftr of Mrs. VanDyke and her children. The size of the lot is sixty by ninety feet. The committee to solicit subscriptions for the church building is composed of Messrs. M. C. Goodman, George S. Obear, George H. Wade, C. W. Smith, W. S. Kelley, B. F. Ferris, H. C. Cole and John L. Clem. The committee has already met with splendid success in raising funds.

MR. BARCLAY'S STORY.

His Account of the Recent Losses Sustained by the Mission. The misfortune which happened to the Barclay mission several days ago was a most untimely one and the helpless condi-



CHURCH OF INCARNATION.

Pretty New Episcopal Church To Be Erected in West End.

opulace may become irritated and put all . tion of the little mission appeals to the foreigners to sword. In fact, it threatens to hold the foreigners in Turkey as hos-tages for the good behavior of Europe. The point for attention at this juncture is that the question now at issue in Turkey is not the Armenian question, nor the eastern question, but the question of the lawfulness of civilization. The question whether light or night shall rule Turkey is on for settlement. Turkey ascribes to the missionaries of the various American socleties possibly too large a share in the revival of manhood among its Christian subjects. Be this as it may, the fact that Turkey regards the work of America missions as hostile to the interests of the empire, makes it perfectly clear that upon the turn which affairs are now to take, hangs the question whether the vast labor and capital which the American churches

This is a matter for the serious consideration of the people and the government of the United States. It is only necessary by the American people through the mis-sionary societies and the Bible society and to regard this annual outlay as the interes of a capital that produces it, to see that the capital interested in these missions with their schools, colleges and publication houses, runs well up into the millions. All who know the principles of the mission work in Turkey know that it has been conducted with prudence, tact, and full subordination to the laws of the land. Missionaries have never asked for government protection as missionaries, but solely for the same protection of law as any citizen is entitled to have for his business. That this principle may be unchallenged they have taken pains to obey the most vexatious Turkish laws, and to have every thing that they do open to the inspection of the Turkish government. Until the adoption of the present reactionary policy by Turkey, the missionaries and their work constantly received the encomiums of the Turkish government officials who came in contact with its details and its results. Under such encouragements of an official character the operations of the societies have reached a great extension. The Amer-ican mission enterprises in Turkey, regarded merely as business enterprises, are lawful undertakings fully entitled to the protection of the United States government

in case they are wantonly assailed.

During the past two months thousands of dollars' worth of books belonging to the Bible and missionary societies have been pillaged or burnt. One station of the Amer-ican board has had its buildings stripped of their contents and the larger part of them destroyed with the assistance of Turkish troops, and another station has had three of its buildings pillaged and a theological seminary destroyed by the sole agency of Turkish troops. And now, in the lestion whether the present regime in Turkey is to be allowed by the world to continue with its violent destruction of whatever makes for progress, its slaughter of teachers and preachers and its martyr-dom of those Christians who will not accept Mohammedanism, is involved the ques tion whether the vast investments of the American people in the improvement of the Turkish populations is to be wiped out. The Hon. T. F. Bayard in 1886 made a careful study, as secretary of state, of the grounds of the rights of American missionaries in Turkey. He came to the conclusion that the rights of these missionaries to con-duct their schools, hospitals, chapels and other enterprises as in the past, rests upon the treaties, with a mass of incident and usage connected with the interpretation of the treaties extending through a long term of years which has all the effect of a charter. In view of the great capital now threatened with extinction in Turkey and of the rights acquired by the sixty years of encouragement given to the missions by Turkey, has the United States government any duty to perform toward securing the restoration of the rule of justice in Turkey? Unquestionably it has.

One of the most enterprising little conin a few months, near the corner of Lee practical sympathy of all the Christian people of this city, irrespective of denomi-In addition to the handsome organ which

of the pioneer workers in the mission, was likewise destroyed. This was the only por-trait of Mr. Saunders in existence. Mr. Barclay was seen in regard to the mission last week and the story he tells is a most pathetic one. The work will not stop, however, and with the assistance of his earnest co-workers Mr. Barclay will devote himself with greater zeal than ever to the restoration of the mission. "Our loss was quite heavy," said Mr. J. F. Barclay in referring to the falling of the mission wall last week.

"But we are all thankful that it did not occur the night before. As our custom has been for years, we held a 'watch meeting' service on Tuesday night and were there until 12 o'clock. Had the wall fallen that night there would no doubt have been several lives lost. Our \$300 organ, which was presented by a friend of the mission, was buried under the falling wall, and broken into a hundred pieces. Our desk with all our song books and many chairs, pictures, mottoes, etc., shared a like fate. But the loss which I feel most was the large picture of my old friend and co-worker, Osgood Saunders. I think it was the only one in existence. It was made by Ferris, of Boston, and was a splendid likeness of that big-hearted, whole-souled friend of everybody. Osgood and I used to sit for hours and talk over our plans for the future work of the mission. We intended to have a building suited to all the various departments of the work. And poor Osgood's eyes would sparkle as he pictured a mission where the laboring man open at all times, free baths, free kindergarten schools, where the little ones could be cared for while their mothers were at work; a sewing school, where the girls could be taught to cut and make their own clothing; a free dispensary, where suf-fering ones could be cared for by the best physicians; a woodyard and other in-dustrial features where the unemployed might earn a night's lodging or a meal. Soon after Osgood's death Mr. W. A. Hemphill gave us a valuable lot on which to build a mission and the fondest hopes of my life for years past has been that I might live to see such a building as Os-good pictured built on that lot. The other night when I went down to see the ruins a few minutes after the wall fell I thought that perhaps this seeming disaster might result in the building of a new mission. "Some one suggested that one of the buildings at the exposition grounds might be utilized at comparatively small cost. If there is no hope for the three story brick building completed in every respect, of which I have dreamed so long, then why can't we have a plain, cheap build-ing where we will be at home, and have ing where we will be at home, and have no rent to pay? In many cities north the missions have done much to solve the problem, what shall we do with the

unemployed?

"Mrs. Vanderbilt visited Colonel Hadley's little mission on 42d street in New York, and was so deeply impressed with the importance of the work that she immediately purchased a suitable lot and at a total expense of \$225,000 built the most complete and best equipped mission in the world. The doors of this mission are open every day in the year to every poor, friendless man or woman, and no matter open every day in the year to every poor, friendless man or woman, and no matter how fallen and degraded they always find a hearty welcome there. Mrs. Vanderbilt considers this the best investment she ever made. And well she may, for eternity alone will tell the good this mission is doing. Mr. Crittenten invested 100,000 in the mission on Bleecker street, and for many years this has been looked upon as one of the most important works in New York. So with Steve Holcomb's mission in Louisville; young Mary McGregor's great mission 'The Helping Hand,' in Detroit, and many others. These missions are attracting more attention every year and many of the leading workers are prominent and leading mensuch as Jno. S. Huyler, the great candy man of New York; John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and many others whom I have met in these various missions. A mission of this kind in Atlanta properly conducted would prove a great blessing to the poor and would save the city thousands of dollars.

"The work of Marietta street mission has for twelve years past been conducted in a quiet way, and yet were a full report made giving the number of needy ones furnished clothing, food, shoes, or

was lost by the falling of the walls a life-size portrait of Osgood Saunders, one

First Baptist church. The Pastor, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., will preach at il a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Subject of morning sermon: "The Kingdom of God." subject of evening sermon: "Job, the man whose integrity could not be shaken." whose integrity could not be snaken.

Second Baptist, corner Washington and Mitchell streets; Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night, and regular church prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30. Choral society every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, con Jackson street and East avenue. Rev. I colm McGregor, pastor, will preach il a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school a. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 m. Young people's meeting Friday, p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Services at il a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; L. M. Landrum, super-intendent. At the evening service the pas-tor will resume his lectures on Jerusalem.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. C. N. Donaldson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; F. L. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Seventh Baptist church, Bellwood avenue, W. J. Sperrins, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; T. J. Roberts, superintendent. Morning subject: "Origin and Office of the Priesthood."

Trinity Methodist church, corner White-hall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Rob-erts, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; W. A. Hemphill, superintend-

Park Street church, West End, Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. John W. Heidt, presiding elder, and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Seats free and all invited.

Marietta Street Methodist church, between Spring and Bartow, R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. by A. F. Ellington. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; F. R. Hodge, superintendent. The presiding elder will preach morning and evening.

South Atlanta Methodist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. F. S. Hudson and at 7:30 p. m. by Dr. J. W. Heldt.

should be sure and see this outfit.

Bring this "ad" along if you wish.

WE LEAD in everything. Tomorrow, Monday, January 13th, we will put upon the market the entire outfit of the

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51 polished oak cheval Bedroom Suits, \$10.50 for three pieces; bevel glass.

This outfit is very desirable

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Keepers or Families. We wish

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Early buyers will get choice,

EVERYTHING 1/3 of Actual Value

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58 cotton-top Mattresses at 75c each.

60 woven-wire Springs, best grade, \$1.50 each. 54 Porcelain Washstand

Sets, 5 pieces and tin slop jar. at \$1 per set. 100 high - back cane - seat

Chairs, 75c each. 100 high - back cane - seat Rockers, \$1.25 each.

67 high-back Dining Chairs at 6oc each.

BEDDING.

62 pairs good Feather Pillows, 75c pair.

70 White Spreads, 50c each. 70 pairs white Blankets, 60c pair.

89 Comforts at 55c each. 174 pairs Sheets, 70c pair. 174 pairs Pillow Cases, 25c pair.

34 dozen Towels, 75c dozen.

TABLE WARE. 48 linen Table Cloths, 750

each.

36 dozen Napkins at 750 dozen.

108 Table Spoons go at 12c. 120 Tea Spoons, 6 1-2c each. 120 Knives at 71-2c each.

120 Forks at 7 1-2c each. Dining Room Crockery and Glass Ware, etc.

800 yards Good Matting, 64c yard. 120 yds. good Carpet, 10c yard. 80 Window Shades at 10c each.

ONE LARGE HOTEL RANGE AND UTENSILS AT A GREAT BARGAIN

Come to the Big Sale Tomorrow if You Want Goods Cheap

NO. 6 PEACHTREE.

NO. 6 PEACHTREE

the number of men and women reclaimed from lives of sin and wretchedness and made good and useful citizens, the number of children who have been taught how to live, it would be a surprise to most of our citizens.

"Going on? Why, of course we are, you don't think that the falling of a wall or the loss of our organ and other property will put a stop to the work. No, sir, we moved into the 'dance hall,' 2234' Marietta, on Saturday and on Sunday our services went on as though nothing had happened.

"The organ? Well, I don't know, the Lord has been so good to supply all our needs in the past that we are willing to trust Him for the future, and if it is best for us to have another organ, He will provide for us.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; W. M. Orr, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Methodist. First Methodist church, Rev. I. S. Hop-kins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Everybody in-vited. . Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Church of the Incarnation, Ashby, neg Gordon street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7; m. by Rev. W. J. Page. Sunday school a 3 p. m.; C. M. Goodman, superintenden

Merritts Avenue Methodist church, Merritts avenue, between Peachtree and Courtland, P. A. Heard, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; E. H. Fraser, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

streets. Preaching every first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Frank S. Hudson, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m.; Frank M. Alken, superintendent; J. H. Timmie, assistant.

Asbury Methodist church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, Rev. W. J. Cotter, pastor. Miss Laura Haygood will talk on missions at 11 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; H. T. Inman, superintendent. Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Regu-lar weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor street mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church will neet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets; R. E. Rushton, superintend-

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 p. m., Inman Park. Services every Sunday and Tuesday at 7 p. m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton, superintendent.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatle,

Associate Reformed Presbyterian church Preaching by the pastor in the chapel Whitehall and Humphries streets, at 11 a m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Congregational.

Pleasant Hill church, West Third street, W. E. Newton, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. Sunday subjects: Morning—"What Is Christ to Me?" Evening—"Christianity and Woman." Episcopal.

Episcopal.

The cathedral, the Very Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. and on first and third Sundays at 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30. Services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Litany Wednesday at 10 a. m. Prayer Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion at 7:30 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 p.m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 p. m. Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion at II a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; H. L. Parry, superintendent.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Morning prayer Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Sunday school at 4 p. m.; Walter L. Jervey, superintendent.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.; T. S. Coart, superintendent.

St. Paul's church, 211 Auburn av near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, in charge. Holy communion 11:45 a. m.

First English Lutheran church. Services in the Young Men's Christian Association building at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Universalist church. Services at II a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in Knights of Pythias hall, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets. Rev. W. H. McClauflin, the southern organizer, has returned and will preach. Morning theme: "Do You Enjoy Religion?" Evening theme: "The Doctrine of the Atonement." Everybody welcomed.

Epworth League Rally.

Epworth League Rally.

There will be an Epworth League rally at the First Methodist church Thursday night, the 16th. Dr. W. B. Stradley, pastor of St. John's church, Augusta, Ga., will address the union. Dr. Stradley is one of the ablest divines in the state and those who attend will no doubt be well repaid. Let all the leaguers in Atlanta be present. St. John's German Lutheran church, corner Garnett and Forsyth streets, F. H. Meuschke, pastor. Service II a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m., Superintendent A. Koppe. This morning the newly elected elders will be installed.

The services at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon will be conducted by Dr. Henry McDonald, the pastor of the Second Baptist church. A special programme of music will be rendered.

Payne's Memorial, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt, Robert P. Martyn, pastor. Sacramental services at 11 a.m. and scramental services at II a. m. and preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. F. Lupton, superintendent. Epworth League devotional services 2: 30 p. m. Trustees meet Monday, the 12th, at 7:30 p. m. in pastor's study. Cottage prayer meeting 7:30 p. m., Friday the 17th, at J. B. Martin's, 41 Gressham street.

Gresham street.

Decatur street mission, (Methodist) 376
Decatur street, Rev. E. M. Stanton, pastor. Services at might 7:30 by the pastor.
Sunday school 3 p. m., C. H. Burge, super-Sunday school 3 p. m., C. H. Burge, superintendent. Professor Bryant will teach free singing lessons at the mission during the coming week at night, all invited to come out to these services.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard corner Houston, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets 6 p. m. All cordially invited.

Epworth League of First Methodist church meets Monday evenings, 8 o'clock, all members requested to be present and bring your friends, and assure them a pleasant and profitable meeting.

Barclay mission, No. 223½ Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30, temperance school 9.m., gospel services Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday night at 7:30. Good music at all services; everybody invited. John F. Barclay, superintendent.

There will ebe an organ recital at the Bou There will ebe an organ recital at the Bou-levard Methodist church Thursday evening. Professor Owens, Mr. Stiff, Trinity church choir and several other prominent musi-cians will take part. The new pipe organ just placed in that church is one of the finest in the south, and the rehearsal will no doubt prove interesting to all who may attend.

There will be a mass meeting of all church women this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the First Methodist church. An address will be made by Miss Emma Tucker, of Nashville, who has lately come to Atlanta in the interest of connectional work. Miss Tycker is a fluent talker and is wholly consecrated to the work she has in hand.

Friendship Baptist church. Services at II a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. E. R. Carter, pastor. Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. At 11 a. m.: "The Christian's Walk by Faith;" 3 p.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is known all over the world as the great regulator of the digestive organs.

GRATEFUL FOR RELIEF.

A LADY PATIENT OF THE ATLAN-TA HYGENIC INSTITUTE

Writes a Note Expressing Gr Which The Constitution Publishes This Morning. To the Public.

Atlanta Constitution-I take pleasure is making an unsolicited statement of the making an unsolicited statement benefit I received under the treat Atlanta Hygienic institute, come prompts me to make it known to the who suffer with rheumatism, and I that it would be almost inhuman to fail to so others know where they can be helped. Very respectfully, MRS. J. G. ST. AMAND.

MRS. J. G. ST. AMAND, 26 Church St., Auanta, Ga. Mrs. St. Amand has been for a number of years a great sufferer from rheumating A number of patients, reference to who treatment for lung troubles at the Atland Hyglenic institute was made in The Costitution some weeks since, are rapid regaining their health. Others who has since begun treatment for the same trables have experienced no less gratifying results.

There Are Any Quantity of Them and Down Whitehall.

There are many handsome and attractionshoe stores along Whitehall street, but would be difficult to point out one handsomer than that of Mr. John M. Moore. Here you may find all the latest as swellest styles in both ladies' and gentlemen's footwear and the prices are mode ate. Mr. Moore has made special arrangments with a big manufacturing establishment in the east to duplicate, as near possible, the John M. Moore shoe that we so extremely popular and gave such though satisfaction. While he was in business the same of the work of t and Down Whitehall.

DO NOT WAIT.

Delay Is Sometimes Dangerous Then It's No Use To Grumble Then It's No Use To Grumble

Did it ever occur to you that one
these raw mornings you'll wake up withe
enough coal to toast your feet?

Probably it has or it hasn't, but you
better be prepared, and of course you
want the very best, and there will be
time better than tomorrow.

Mr. George P. Howard sells the fames
Kentucky Jellico coal, and those who have
used it pronounce it unequaled.

He wishes the same idea to prevail will
you, and the only way for you to become
convinced is to order a supply and it gos
without saying that you will be more that
satisfied.

His yards are at \$54 Decatur street as satisfied.

His yards are at 24 Decatur street the office is on Edgewood avenue. The phone him at 1140 and you will receive most prompt attention.

They Are Attacting Wide-Spread tention and Are Gaining in Population

larity Every Moment.

An occasion of much importance will the great discount sale that is to be augurated at the Aluminum store in Grand tomorrow only. Mr. Bassett nounces that a 10 per cent reduction be allowed on all cash sales and of coordinis includes his superb line of chair dishes, table ware, toilet articles and merous novelties.

One of the great advantages aluminas over all other metals is that it starnishes and soap and water will alward to its appearance and clean it toughly.

PAGE

ecedented Dress

Wash

ne case of Even esse Cloths, usual yard. wo cases of bes and Percales in id everywhere at

ning Sale of White

Annual Sale

owels.

apkins. ylles, worth 50°, 0 dozen all linen d % size, at 60° o 5 pieces Cotton D

> apestry Ta overs.

ousekeepe

ler special induce ent; many lines Il be sold for less

perell 10-4 m ecial Sale of

dozen Ladies'
sts with full leng
dozen Ladies'
ts and Pants,
Uladies' Flee
ts, real worth

hildren's U We are offering a ay and White Me amail sizes, at 1 d dozen Children's atton Combination

ary 13th, fit of the

m a hotel the best ion period.

Actual Value

clean, and

/ARE Cloths, 75c ins at 75c

s go at 12c. 6 1-2c each. -2c each. c each. rockery and

pet, IOc yard.

AT BARGAIN Cheap

6 PEACHTREE

FOR RELIEF. INT OF THE ATLAN-

Expressing Grafitud Constitution Pub-This Morning. the Public.

TIVE STORES.

Quantity of Them n Whitehall.

OT WAIT. imes Dangerous

Use To Grumble.

TUM GOODS.

ng Wide-Spread re Gaining in Po oment.

precedented Values in

Dress Goods.

eces fine Twill Back Heavy Broad-in a complete line staple colors; full les wide and actually worth \$1.25, at inches wide and inches of All Wool Novelty of Dress Lengths of All Wool Novelty suitings in choice, neat designs, worth 75c, and \$1.25 per yard; we will not cut these lengths, but we will close them out Monday

i and \$1.25 per yard; we will not cut these lengths, but we will close them out Monday at 35c yard.

We have taken out and marked down to 5c a complete line of 40-inch all wool Whipcords that cost to import 42%c, and which we have been seiling at 50c yard; they are we have been seiling at 50c yard; they are we have been seiling at 50c yard; they are enter table, in right aisle, you can see 45-inch Fancy Changeable Worsteds, and 35-inch all wool Checked Cheviots; they are not a big lot, but they are worth mere than double what you can now buy them at See them at 18c yard.

A little further down the aisle you can see a line of Black and Colored 36-inch Figured Mohairs; the assortment is complete, and yet the price is only 15c yard.

Still further to the left is a huge counter of 36-inch Covert Cloths, 35-inch Snowiake Cheviot Suitings and wide assortment of the wool Fancy Dress Goods—no need to tell you their actual worth—they are yours now at 10c yard.

At the extreme end and facing the central stairway is another counter that will restly interest you. On it you will find full lines of Double Width Scotch Plaids and neat Check suitings, as well as a considerable line of Half Wool Cashmeres at 18c yard.

Near the door, to the right, you can see

We yard.

Near the door, to the right, you can see
Il the latest effects in Plaids and Boucle
ultings at very moderate prices for qualiy displayed—25c to 50c yard.

menal Bargains in

Wash Goods.

We believe there are very few merchants who are selling Cotton Goods today at lower prices than a year ago, yet such is the case at this store.

125 pieces Indigo Blue Calicos and 50 pieces Black Ground flowered Cotton Grapes; also 78 pieces Printed Beiges, each line well assorted in what is known as "Seconds," but really as good as "Firsts" by any other house—all next week at 3%c gard.

one case of First Quality Indigo Blue and Standard prints assorted at 5c yard. One case of Full Standard Dress Ging-hams in complete line of new styles at 5c Cheese Cloths, usuany son 236-inch Sea 35c yard.
Two cases of best quality 36-inch Sea Island Percales in all the latest styles. Sold everywhere at 12½c and 15c, for 10c

pening Sale of

White Goods.

India Linens, excellent values, at 5c. 71/4 ked Nainsooks, best quality ever sold, Scrims for Sash and Window Curtains at 2½c, 5c, 7½c yard.

Tambour Muslins; the cleanest and best wearing of all curtain materials; handsome esigns at 15c, 18c, 39c yard.

We are showing some very handsome patterns in extra wide Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, white and ecru, at 38c pair.

25 pairs of genuine Brussels Ecru Curtains, 3 yards long, at 31.75 pair.

10 pieces of 33-inch Silkolines in various styles and colors, at 10c yard.

12 pieces of double-faced printed Plush Drapery, large figures and bright colors, at 16c yard.

Our Annual Sale of

Linens. 10 pieces 60-inch Turkey Red Damasks at 2c yard. 3c-inch all pure Linen Bleached Satin Damasks at 39c yard. 72-inch all pure Linen Double Satin Bleached Damasks at 75c yard.

Towels.

25x50 Knot Fringe Damask at 25c. 20x42 fine all Linen Huck at 15c. 17x25 fine all Linen Huck at 10c. 18x38 linen finish Cotton Huck at 5c.

100 dozen medium size Turkey Red Table Doylies, worth 50c, at 25c dozen. 50 dozen all linen Napkins, full bleached and % size, at 60c dozen. 5 pieces Cotton Diapers at 50c piece.

lapestry Table Covers.

Housekeepers' Supplies.

Domestics.

pecial Sale of Ladies' Underwear.

100 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Ribbed Vests with full length sleeves, at 10c. 36 dozen Ladies' White Wool Ribbed Vests and Pants, worth 65c, at 39c. 100 Ladies' Fleecé Lined Combination Buits, real worth \$1, for 50c.

Children's Underwear.

Muslin Underwear.

Gents' Underwear.

18 dozen Gents' Heavy White Merino Shirts, sold everywhere at 25c, for 19c.

16 dozen Gents' Heavy Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth always 50c, for 39c.

22 dozen Gents' Heavy All-Wool Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, sold in suits only and worth \$2, for \$1.50.

Gents' Neckwear,

We have taken our entire line of 50c Tecks, Bows, Club and Four-in-hands and marked them for this sale only 33c.
We have done the same thing with our 25c lines and marked them, or this sale 18c.

Suspenders.

If you will ask at Gents' furnishing counter for "that Suspender" you will be shown the best thing you ever saw for 10c a pair.

Shirts.

50 dozen Gents' Colored Laundered Shirts with collars attached, sold every-where at 50c. for 30c. 10 dozen Gents' heavy all-wool Flannel Cvershirts, in medium and dark colors, worth \$1.50, for 98c.

Gents' Hose.

50 dozen Gents' all wool seamless Black or Camel's Hair Half Hose, real value 25c, fo. 15c,

Ladies' Hose.

25 dozen Ladies' all wool Black Seamless Hose, worth 25c, for 19c.

5 dozen Gents' heavy all wool Ribbed Sweaters, worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.

Flannels.

5 pieces 31-inch Gray Twilled Flannels, 10c a yard.
10 pieces all wool Scarlet Heavy Twilled Flannels, worth 20c, 12½c a yard.
15 pieces very wide white Wool Flannels, actually worth 20c, 12½c a yard.
We are showing special values in Gray Scarlet, Navy and White. All wool Flannels at reduced prices, in fine goods, 15c to 25c a yard.
We have on hand a few cases of Unbienched Cotton Flannels, worth from 7½ to 15c a yard. We will seli at 5c, 7½ and 8½c a yard.

Outing Flannels.

One case of dark heavy ffeece Outing Fiannels in checks and stripes; said everywhere at 8c a yard, for 5c a yard.
One case of fine heavy Outing Flannels in light blue pink and assorted checks and stripes. Sold always at 10 and 12½c a yard, for 7½c a yard.

Cotton Checks.

Three bales of 25-inch Cotton Checks in all the staple styles. Sold everywhere at 5 to 61/2c a yard, for 4c a yard.

Cotton Batts.

50 bales of nice clean Cotton Batts. Will be closed out this week at 3 rolls for 10c.

Cotton Blankets.

A small lot left, worth \$1.25, which rill close at 75c pair.

All-Wool Blankets.

Some of them slightly solled; only a small lot of them. They have been selling at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50; any of them now for

Comfortables.

Window Shades.

100 Spring Roller 6-foot shades 19c.

Curtain Poles.

200 Oak or Cherry Curtain Poles, with rass trimmings complete, 19c.

Bed Spreads. 100 full size White Cotton Bed Spreads, actually worth 75c, for 59c.

We are showing the two best things ever seen in really serviceable, heavy extra full size Bed Spreads, at 79c and 98c.

A few heavy quality Marseilles Spreads, slightly soiled on outside, have been \$2.50 and \$3.00, for \$1.98.

Bundles.

100 5 lb. outing Flannel remnants, put up in rolls at 50c each.
50 Indigo Blue Calico Bundles, 5 lb. in roll, at 98c each.
25 rolls of best Satteens, put up in 5 lb. bundles, \$1.25 each.

Laundry Soap.

Tea Pots.

100 Brown Stone Tea Pots; makes delight ul tea; cane handles; large and small

TAYLOR & GALPHIN,

238 and 240 Marietta Street.

Of Manufacturers' stocks, bought at the recent annual clearance sales in stock marked down to clearance sale prices, bids fair to surpass any former sale. Thousands of close buyers held off buying until now, knowing full well that at this sale they could save from 33 to 50 per cent. We only have to say, don't wait longer, the lowest prices of the season have been made, and to wait longer will be your loss. Each day sees some entire line cleaned out. Come early, and come prepared to buy more than you think you need.



Babies' Caps.

We have reduced our \$1 25 and \$1.50 Silk and Velvet Caps to 75c and 98c

At 39c

Silk Velvets. 10 pieces of the new corded or ribbed Silk Velvets in combination

Umbrellas. 100 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas in

all the new handles, usually \$1.00, For 75c 75 Gents' 28-inch English Gloria Umbrellas in the new crook han-

Umbrellas in the head dles. Regular price 75c, For 50c Handkerchiefs.

We will close out a lot of Ladies' White hemstitched and initial Handkerchiefs At 21/2c each

> Jap Silk Initial Handkerchiefs with wide hemstitched border, At 25c

Fur Trimmings. We are receiving from day to day new shipments of Furs with jet beadings. They are very popular and very cheap.

The balance of our Gents' White

25c and 50c Linings.

For the past ten years we have always been considered headquarters for Linings and Dress Findings. Our reputation was never better deserved than now.



Dress Skirts. These are lined throughout with hair-cloth, stiff. Black Figured Mo-

The following are all lined throughut and interlined with Fibre Cham-

All wool Boucle Skirts, \$3.98. Black Mohair and Silk Skirts,



Children's Dresses.

We will close out at exactly half price all of our Children's and Misses' Made Dresses. They are in Cheviots, Flannels and Flannel-ette and mostly all lined and trimmed.

the \$1.00 one suits you, take 50c

SMALL WARES-New Things.

Ladies' Waists.

All of our \$2.50 and \$3.00 Silk Waists at \$1.98, All of our \$3.50 and \$4.00 Silk Waists at \$2.98. All of our \$5.00 and \$7.00 Silk Waists at \$3.98. New Lines Of Plaid Waists arriving, \$1.48 up. Special values in Laundered Shirts, Waists in all the new colors, 500 up.

House Wrappers. To 98c

To 59c

For Evening Wear. 12c to 39c blue, only 52 inches Extraordinary.

(JUST RECEIVED.) Skirts.

Specials

100 Ladies' Navy Blue heavy wool Serge Skirts, unlined, At 98c

Feather Boas. 125 Black Feather Boas, extra

full and glossy, 45 inches long, At 59c Dark Outings.

50 pieces very heavy fleece dark Outing Cloths and heavy twilled gray Flannelettes, worth 121/2c, At 71c yard

Nainsooks.

One case of 2,500 yards white check Nainsook, as good as any other house shows for 8c, At 5c yard

Torchon Laces.

60 pieces fine hand made linen Torchon Laces in widths never seen before for less than 10c, At 5c yard Rubber Clothing.

75 pieces of the New Irish point edge Embroideries in a wide assortment of patterns,

Embroideries.

All the New Things in Laces, Embroideries, Lawns, India Linens, Nainsooks, Cambrics and Dimities at extraordinary low prices to open the

LADIES' FINE SHOES. trimmed Button Boots, all the new pointed shapes are here, \$5.00 kind, pair, \$2.98

10 cases Ladies' fine custom made Vici Kid, flexible McKay sewed Button Shoes, new pointed shapes, \$3.50 kind, per pair,

\$2.48 25 cases Ladies' fine custom made Vici Kid or cloth top Button Shoes, patent tip toes, \$2.50 kind, per pair, \$1.98

25 cases Ladies' custom made genuine South American Dongola Button Shoes, patent leather trimmed, stylish shapes, \$2.00 kind, per pair, \$1.48

to cases Ladies' fine genuine South American Dongola spring heel Button Shoes, sizes 21/2 to 6, \$1.48 \$2.00 kind, per pair,

5 cases Ladies' spring heel, genuine Dongola, patent tip Button Shoes, warranted solid leather, \$1.50 kind, per pair, \$1.25

30 cases Ladies' genuine Dongola, patent leather trimmed Button Shoes, newest shapes, solid leather throughout, \$1.50 kind, per \$1.25

15 cases Ladies' India Kid Button Shoes, patent tip toes, \$1.25 kind, per pair,

5 cases Old Ladies' Solid Comfort Lace Shoes, made of fine South American Dongola, \$2.00 25c yard kind, per pair,

Men's Shoes.

360 pair Men's genuine calf custom made shoes, lace or congress, plain or cap for \$2.50 value, per pair,

\$1.98

25c

500 pair men's fine calf custom made hand welt shoes, all the newest shapes. Every pair warranted. \$5.00 kind, per pair,

Rubber Shoes.

10 1-2, per pair,

Ladies' storm cut Rubbers, per

Misses' spring heel storm Rubbers per pair,

pair, Children's Sandals, sizes 8 to

Men's self acting Sandals per

Men's pebble leg Boots per pair, \$2.50

Ladies' single texture Mackintoshes, 26-inch cape and golf hood, \$3.00 kind at \$1.25 each.

Men's diagonal Mackintoshes, 26-5c to 35c yard inch military cape, \$5.00 kind, at \$3.98 each.

> Men's black double oil suits, apron front pants, at \$2.50 a suit.

at \$2.00 each. Season

Misses' Shoes. 10 cases Misses' fine custom made Vici Kid and cloth top, patent welt Vici Kid, patent leather spring heel, button Shoes. Newest shapes, \$2.00 kind, a pair, \$1.50

17 cases Misses' genuine Dongola pebble grain and glove grain school Shoes, with assorted tip, \$1.50 kind, a pair, \$1.25

7 cases Misses' pebble grain spring heel button Shoes, all solid eather, pair, \$1.00

144 pair Misses' India kid patent

tip button Shoes, spring heel, sizes

13 to 2, a pair,

Boys' Shoes. 25 cases Boys' fine custom made calf Shoes, Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s make, \$2.00 value, pair,

16 cases Boys' satin calf custom made, cap toed lace shoes, warranted all leather, a pair,

10 cases boys' veal calf and buff, plain or cap toe lace Shoes, all leather, a pair, \$1.00

\$1.25

Infants' Shoes.

10 cases Infants' hand turned Vici Kid button Shoes, silk tassel, sizes I to 5, a pair,

70 pair infants' baby blue soft sole button Shoes; pretty and \$1.00 | soft for the little feet, a pair, 75c 280 pair Children's genuine Don

gola and goat Shoes, spring heel,

Dongola tip, sizes 5 to 8, a pair,

Ladies' Fine Jackets.



100 Ladies' fine all wool medium weight Jackets, \$3 to \$5 kind, each

\$1.98. 75 Ladies' fine Cheviot and Beaver Jackets, heavy weights, \$5 to \$7.50

\$2.98.

37 Ladies' fine Cheviot, Broadcloth and Beaver Jackets, 30 to 38 inches long, \$7.50 to \$15 kinds, each

\$3.98. The above are not this season's styles, but at the prices named you will never again see such values.

This Season's Latest, 27 Ladies Black Astrakhan Box Front Jackets, large button, coat or ripple back, newest sleeves, \$12.50 kind, each

\$7.50.

33 Ladies' Navy and Black Boucle and Cheviot Jackets, \$8 and \$10 kinds, \$5.00.

Ladies' Fine Capes.

> 27 Ladies' fine black Beaver Doub'e Capes, Satin stitched. extra full wrap, \$4 kinds, each \$1.98.

Double Capes, satin stitched, fur or braid trimmed, extra full sweep, \$5 \$2.98.

69 Ladies' fine black Cheviot and Melton

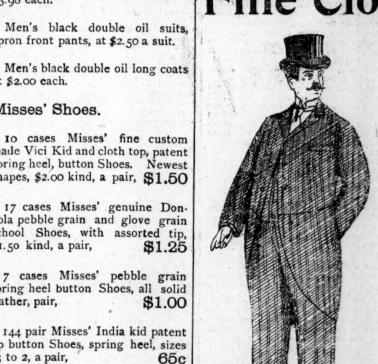
77 Ladies' finest black Melton and Boucle Double Capes, satin stitched or braid trimmed, extra full sweep, \$6.50 to \$8,50 kind, each

23 Ladies' fine Silk Plush Capes, Thibet Fur trimmed. Silk lined, extra wide sweep, \$7.50 kind, each

\$3.98.

\$3.98.

Men's . . . Fine Clothing . .



200 Men's fine tailor made imported Worsted and Cheviot Suits, sack or cutaway, newest fabrics, best workmanship, perfect fitting, \$15 \$10 kind; Suit......

125 Men's finest custom made piece

dale Worsted and Prince of Wales

Worsted Suits, sack or cutaway,

finest material, high-class tailor finish, lined throughout with skinners satin, the \$25 kind, Suit \$15 15 Men's fine all Worsted imported Black Clay Prince Albert Suits, cus-

tom tailor-made, perfect in \$12.50 every particular, \$18 kind, 250 Men's custom-made Black Cheviot and imported Clay Worsted sack suits, the \$10 kind... \$6.48

viot sack Suits, worth \$7.50 in any store under the sun; suit. \$5 47 Men's all wool Brown Cheviot Sack Suits, perfectly tailored; \$3.98 worth \$6.50; Suit.....

300 Men's all wool Black or Navy Che-

Boys' Clothing . . .

5 Boys' Fine All Wool Custom-made Cheviot and

worth \$10; Suit

to 14 years, \$1.50 kind; Suit

Black Clay Worsted, three piece, long pants suits

Suits, size 14 to 19 years, worth \$7.50; Suit 300 Boys' double-breasted knee pants Suits fine all

wool Cheviot and Cassimere, absolutely water-

50 Boys' three piece, long pants, Black Cheviot

proof, custom-made, \$5 to \$7.50 kind; Suit \$2.98

98c

200 Boys' double-breasted Knee Pants Suits, navy, brown, gray and heather mixed all wool Cheviot, sizes 6 to 14 years, \$2.50 kind; Suit 50 Boys' double-breasted Knee Pants Suits, mixed Cheviots, sizes 4

Taylor & Galphin,

238 and 240 Marietta Street.

Taylor & Galphin,

238 and 240 Marietta Street.

ALWAYS THE MECCA of close and economical traders. This store has steadily gained the confidence and commendation of all those who admire in public announcements conservative and truthful statements, and of which you can truly believe that should you come after an advertised bargain you will neither find a "reed shaken in the wind" or be shown a "whited sepulchre."

ous example of extravagance—costing over \$1,000,900, every timber and brick and tile being imported, the marble staircase alone

costing \$40,000. He then began a caree

of social splendor that dazzled the na-tives. Some time after the death of his wife Meiggs married again, and the man-

ner in which he secured his second wife is to this day related with great relish by the gossips of Chile.

In Chile mantas and skirts of white

flannel are worn by penitentas—women who have grievously sinned and thus ad-vertise their penitence. They haunt the

churches and kneel for hours before the

images of saints. In the large cathedrals, as in the smaller churches, these white

this convent was a fair senorita, of whom Meiggs became enamored and, with the

to stones and thrown over the walls, im-

promptu scenes from "Romeo and Juliet,"

and a scandalized church. But it all end-

ed happily, however, in parental forgive ness and a fashionable wedding. Melggs'

extravagance now made him run short of

money and to replenish his purse he put up

aid of an English adventurer. The lottery

was a fraud and so many Chileans were

victimized that Meiggs speedily lost caste

Again falling in debt, he next looked to

Peru as a new field to conquer. He had to borrow a thousand dollars to defray the

expenses of a journey there, but his reputation had gone before him, and the Peruvians gave him valuable railroad contracts.

In Peru, and in fact along the whole west

coast of South America, the cloud-piercing Andean cordillera stretches from the north

to the south, holding in its embrace many

valleys of surpassing richness, while here and there along the seashore there are narrow plains of greater or less fertility.

Throughout Peru, Bolivia and Chile, how

ever, Meiggs's enterprises eventually ex-tended, affording the mines in the moun-

tains, the estates and sugar haciendas in

the valleys, and the nitrate beds in the

province of Iquiqui easy egress to the markets of the world.

The most notable contract secured by Meiggs was the Oroyo road, which is

classed as the eighth wonder of the world:

there is nothing in America or in Europe that compares with it in scenic grandeur

or as an example of engineering science

For beautiful scenery or engineering skill alone cannot make a railroad pay, espe-

cially if it goes nowhere. The money gave

cut when it reached the town of Chicla, nestling in the heart of the Andes, just 100

Cerro del Pasco, and thence to the head of the Amazon river navigation, and so on

to the Atlantic, had long been the dream of Peruvian statesmen. The idea was as grand as its consummation appeared visionary and impossible. With his usual towards at once took

energy, however, Meiggs at once took hold of the work, and in 1870 the railroad

CATARRH SYMPTOMS.

Help Every Man To Know the

Have you frontal headache, watery eyes

snuffing or discharge from the nose, scabs in the nose, stopping up of one or both

nostrils, dropping from the back part of nose? Have you any or all of these symp-

Have you hawking, sore throat, coated

Have you hoarseness, cough, pain in the chest, weak lungs, much spitting? If so,

Have you indigestion, heaviness or paintifter eating, changeable appetite, sour

stomach, coated tongue? If so, you have

Are you billous, sallow skin, constipated or irregular bowels, heaviness in the right

side, bad breath? If so, you have catarri

of the liver.
Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

Dr. Hartman has used this remedy for nearly forty years in the treatment of catarrh. Pe-ru-na is an internal remedy and reaches the seat of the difficulty. It

does not relieve temporarily, but perma-nently. After using this remedy for one

month, as directed on the bottle, a letter

should be written to Dr. Hartman stating the case, and he will give prompt answer

free of charge. Dr. Hartman is the autho

of a 64-page instructively illustrated book devoted entirely to catarrh and catarrhal

diseases, which will be sent free for a

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor-Please inform your reader

that if written to confidentially I will mai

that if written to confidentially I will mail in a scaled letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am

now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious make this certain means of cure know

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D.

want no money. Address

JAMES A. HARRIS,

Box 295, Delray, Mich.

Have you tried the Condo silver polish absolutely free from grit. Cleans discolored ilverware quickly and without injury samples free. Maier & Berkele sole south

short time by the Pe-ru-na Drug Mar facturing Company, of Columbus, O.

f so, you have catarrh of the throat

you have catarrh of the lungs.

catarrh of the stomach.

If so, you have catarrh of the

Truth About Himself

Few Pointed Questions That Will

was begun.

capital, Lima, with the silver mines

from its first goal. To connect the

his palace as a lottery prize, enlist

n Chile.

rope ladder, excited nuns, angry parents

PIRATE WALLACE

British Honduras, One of the Queen's Least Known Colonies.

GULF OF MEXICO

southeastern coast of Yucatan are a num-ber of islands or keys, behind which lies of Great Britain's least known pos-It is as snugly hidden behind the keys fringing the coast as were its dark morasses when buccaneering was on the wane in the Antilles, and Peter Walturned from pirate to wood chopper There was then no more gold laden gal-leors to plunder and so Peter with his crew sailed by the islands and planted a settle-ment on the mainland for the purpose of exploiting the tropical forest rich in valuable timber.

The settlement has since expanded into a colony of some considerable area on the western coast of the gulf of Honduras, and is known as British Honduras. In the circumstances it is surprising how little is derstood about it, even among vell read men, though it has been me in the newspapers occasionally of late, owing to the recent visit to the United States of its governor general his excel-lency, Sir Alfred Moloney. At this time when there is so much interest in Brit there is so much interest in British American possessions, the little colony that was founded by Peter Wallace as-

PACIFIC

OCEAN

rupted by the Spanish-Indian tongue into "Belize." The city is built partly upon

the mainland and partly upon a half sub-merged island at the mouth of the Belize

merged island at the mouth of the Belize river, which is crossed at this point by a

innumerable ships, together with logwood and mahogany chips, but many of the

houses in the suburbs are still built upon

stilts or high posts, underneath which the

of the year. The place contains a popula-

tion of about 11,000 souls, consisting chiefly of blacks; descendants of those brought there by the original settlers, deported

negro rebels from the island of Jamaica,

The principal occupations of the people are, as they always have been, the cut-

ting and exporting of mahogany and log-wood, and the colony has derived consid-erable importance from its commerce with

surrounding countries. Some notion of

the commercial importance of its chief in-dustry may be gathered from the fact that three logs, the product of a single

mahogany tree, have been known to bring £3,000, or \$15,000 in the English market.

ex-pirate, who had eighty companions wood choppers, was prosperous. For years they

were unnoticed and undisturbed by the

world at large. But at length they were discovered by the Spaniards and, on Sep-

tember 15, 1779, their settlement was de-

stroyed and themselves carried off prison

Great Britain and Spain in which the sov

iege of cutting the woods near the Belize river, within a specified district. This treaty prohibited the settlers from establishing any form of the settlers.

them the right to exploit the forest along the coast for a distance of fifty-four miles, for the term of forty years. At the end of

the forty years the Spaniards found that the settlers had absolutely disregarded the terms of the treaty and in an attempt to

dislodge them met with defeat. This is the conquest which, the settlers hold, gave them a rightful claim to possession of the

coast. Nevertheless, in a treaty between Great Britain and Mexico, signed in Lon-

ment with Spain were recognized, and the Mexican government set up a claim to the country by virtue of the Mexican inde-

pendence of Spain. Besides in a certain act of parliament Belize is referred to as a "settlement for certain purposes."

But these certain purposes did not suit lists, who shortly surprised Carrera, the Indian president of the insignificant neighboring republic of Guatemala

Established as a British Colony.

1848, the terms of the original agree-

any form of government and gave

Later a treaty was negotiated between

nduras coast was recognized and Eng-

From the very first the settlement of the

men-of-war from old time slavers.

wooden bridge. The land, which

ly rises above high tide, has been ned chiefly by the ballast of the

Strewn like pendants from the lower pying a portion if his territory. It is doubtful whether Carrera had ever before heard of Belize or the land now known as British Honduras. A combination of cir cumstances had transformed a pig driver into a president, who, not knowing how to write his own name, could scarcely be ex pected to have taken many lessons in geog But Carrera was willing to take most anything, having been a brigand in his early days, and the colonists had little difficulty in inducing him to accept the several thousand square miles of Mexican territory which they were occupying. Then, it is said, Carrera was presented with a gold hilted sword from her majesty, the queen of England. No doubt Carrera felt greatly flattered by this gift and it is flattered by this gift, and it is likely that he was also greatly pleased to learn how much more territory he pos-sessed than he had supposed. At all events, having in the meantime learned to write, he signed a treaty establishing a definite boundary line between Guatemala and the territory occupied by the colonists, and the settlement of wood cutters became

By this treaty the colonists extended sumes an unwonted importance.

The capital of British Honduras is Belize, which takes its name from Wallace, the

CARIBBEAN

to a point on the Beliza river, known as Garbutt's Falls. In compensation for

this additional territory, the English promised to construct a cart road from the

port of Belize to the city of Guatemala.

It is needless to inform those acquainted with the nature of the country, that this

cart road has never been built; not even

that part of it which would extend through

English territory. Nevertheless this is the title which Britain holds to nearly

On the north the English possessions are

separated by the Rio Hondo from that

a war of extermination with the Mexi-

cans, and who have not yet been subdued

hold is said to be a city of some 10,000

inhabitants, to which no stranger is allowed to penetrate, except by special permission of the Maya chiefs. The Mexi-

cans claim that these Indians are supplied with arms and ammunition by the Eng-

lish merchants at Belize. The English

merchants claim to have the right to sell

their goods to whoever comes after them, and consequently when a strange Indian

turns up, he is supplied with whatever he

Not many years ago the rebellious Mayas

The Affair of Orange Walk.

crossed the Hondo and made an attack

upon Orange Walk, the frontier settle-

ment of the English. The place was orna-

mented (for subsequent events proved them to be more ornamental than useful)

with a detachment of the Queen's West India regiment. These soldiers were fero-

clous looking black giants who did well

enough strutting about in their showy uniforms, until they were called upon to

fight the Indians. Then the six footers all

ran away, and were only saved from absolute annihilation by two ex-confederate soldiers from Louisiana, who were occupi-

ed in the peaceful pursuit of planting sugar cane. While the Indians were skulking behind a pile of logwood, shoot-

skulking behind a pile of logwood, shooting at the negroes, huddled together in the corner of the stockade below them like so many frightened sheep, the two ex-confederates took position above the Indians and began picking them off with their Winchesters This flank movement surprised the Mayas, who, seeing a couple of their chiefs fall, picked them up and fled.

ganized and the balance of the imperial troops at Belize were ordered to Orange Walk under the command of a gallant English major. The force crossed the Hondo and penetrated the wilds for the purpose of severely punishing the bad Indians. But the flank movement of the two Americans had so disgusted the Mayas that they had gone home, miles away, perhaps to bury their chiefs. However, that may be, there is no evidence that there was an enemy within twenty miles

ganized and the balance of the imperial

The demoralized detachment was

may have the money to pay for.

part of Yucatan which is inhabited by the

8.000 square miles in Central America

- SEA

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA

BRITISH HONDURAS AND ITS NEIC HEORS.

pirate himself: "Wallace" being easily cor- t to Guatemala, and some sixty miles west

DETACHMENT OF THE WEST INDIAN REGIMENT.

SALVADO

while the big negroes were naving their heads knocked, their faces scratched and their fine uniforms torn. It is understood that the climax came to this situation by the English major's being suddenly hung up on an overhanging tree branch, his horse slipping out from under him. But the black bugler did not see his superior officer dangling in the tree—Tie saw only officer dangling in the tree-he saw only officer dangling in the tree—he saw only the riderless horse—and what could the imperial army do without a major? So the bugler sounded a retreat. It was the long-wished for signal and for many days afterwards, turbans dangling upon branch-es, knapsacks half buried in mud, and bits of baggy breeches marked the way those gallant giants took to get ho The Mayas, absolutely ignorant that they had whipped the queen's pride of the Antilles, came straggling into Belize after Antilies, came stragging into selize after a while to make their regular purchases When questioned concerning their raid upon Orange Walk, they repudiated all knowledge of it; treated their interlocutors as though they were laboring under some as though they were laboring under some delusion, or said it must be those other fellows (meaning the Mayas who were triendly to the Mexican cause), who wore very bad and had been molesting them for years. They even tried to induce colonists to go and "clear these other fel-Possible Future Complication.

In the early part of 1890 one Don Felipe Ybarra, a rich resident of Merida, the capital of Yucatan, arrived in Belize. Senor Ybarra was a dignified, well educated person, who had lived abread, and spoke with equal facility the Spanish, English French and Maya languages. His purpos n Belize was soon learned, for he presented his credentials and showed his title granted by the Mexican government to exloit the forests to the north of the Rio Hoodo. But he was premptly informed that the English merchants had entered into a contract with the Mayas, by which they were allowed to cut and were actually cutting logwood within the Mexican terri-tory. Ybarra applied to the local courts for an injunction restraining the merchants from cutting any more wood in Yucatan, and declared that the territory belonged to Mexico: that the colonists had no right there; that the Indians were reb els and that his concession from the Mexi-can government was absolute. After some months of litigation in the Belize courts. Don Felipe's application was refused and he was forced to return to Merida without any of his claims being recognized by the English. Then the Mayas sent their representatives from Yucatan and entered into a new treaty with the English that was more advantageous to the latter.

Before Don Felipe Ybarra's departure

of imperial troops were making frantic efforts to advance through the almost impenetrable forests. Those who were mounted, in most instances, had to lead

horses through the vine-laced jungle,

from Belize he wrote out a lengthy argument protesting against the action of the court which deprived him of his rights by recognizing the chiefs of a rebellious clan as a power to dispose of property be to the Mexican govern copy of this protest was given to Mr. C Goodrich, an American, editor of local paper called The Belize Independent

with instructions to publish it. It required all the facilities of Mr. Goodrich's printing office to bring out that week's issue of The Independent, with an extra sheet containing Ybarra's report in both English and Spanish. Upon the appearance of this sheet the colonists were horrified because, as they thought, the editor had taken sides with a Mexican. But Mr. Goodrich declared that he took sides with no one; he simply published facts as he was able to obtain them. Neverthe less the publication of Ybarra's protest was construed as nothing less than treason against her majesty's government and Mr. Goodrich was promptly ordered before the court and fined \$250. This nearly broke Mr. Goodrich up. He heartily wished he had never seen Ybarra and forthwith made a olemn vow never to age in publish anything of interest.

Senor Ybarra soon after died. The colo nists still go on treating with the Maya chiefs and supplying them with German accordeons, gunpowder, and guns, while each year shiploads of logwood are taken out of what is declared by Mexico to be her territory. It may not be long before news is received that a British subject has been arrested somewhere in Yucatan. Then demand for indemnity for such arrest will be made upon the Mexican governmen and there will be new and interesting British-American complications. THOMAS R. DAWLEY.

MONTE CRISTO FROM AMERICA. Meiggs's Meteoric Career in California, Chile and Peru.

From The Argonaut.
The strange and eventful career of Henry Meiggs on the Pacific slope of South America reads like a tale from "The Ara-bian Nights," and as an exhibition of what vankee brains and energy can accomplish

it is unparalleled. Who has not heard of him? That versatile adventurer, the associate of Ralston, the California banker, the bosom friend of Sharon, Mackay, O'Brien, Baldwin and one of the princes of the golden era of '49. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., in 1811, and amassed a fortune in the lumber trade be fore he was twenty-seven years old. Dur-ing the panic of 1837 he lost exerything, but he recovered from bankruptcy within two years. When gold was found at Suter's Mill, in 1849, Meiggs joined the Argonauts and sailed for California in a vessel loaded with lumber, which he sold in San Francisco for twenty times its cost. He built a wharf-long famous as Meiggs's wharf—and a sawmill on the bay, and sent men in the woods to cut trees. His business prospered, and possessing a genial nature and a liberal disposition he soon won the friendship and confidence of the people, and they made him treasurer of the city and county of San Francisco.

He was the custodian of many thousa ers, and in addition held the fortunes left by deceased persons pending the administration of their estates. Money flowed into the vaults freely, and he had such a strong hold upon the confidence of the people that he began to believe he or the people that to believe he had some sort of equity in the treasure. Friends who had assisted him to office solicited temporary "loans," which they never repaid. A craze for speculation ensure at this time and Meiggs fell a victim. He looted the treasury and the money held in trust, and when the financial crash of 1854 came he was compelled to flee the city. He bought a small schooner and with his wife departed secretly by sea.

contract was a question of time. Meiggs agreed to perform the work within a given time, stipulating, however, that if he made shorter work of it he was to receive an

enormous bonus for every day saved. There was a small fortune in each day, but it appeared to the Chileans such an impossible task that the government did not hesitate to accept Meigra's terms. He made over \$1,000,000 out of it. He demonstrated

Important Change of Schedule-South Went Into Railroading. ern Railway.

It was a long time before his victim Effective January 5th, at 12 o'clock no heard of him, and then the report came that he was engaged in extensive railroad build-ing in Chile. The people in Chile rather dis-trusted him, but he was soon upon his feet. the following changes in schedule will oc ain Nos. 15 and 16, between Atlanta Chattanooga, will be discontinued. No. 9, formerly leaving at 4:30 p. for Cincinnatl, O., will leave at 12:05 His genius found an opportunity. Having no experience in railroad construction, he, nevertheless, turned his attention to that Train No. 7, formerly leaving at 11:15 m. for Chattanooga, will leave at 10:30 business. The Chileans were anxious to have a railroad from the seaport of Valp. m. No. 10 from Cincinnati arrives at Train No. 10 from Brunswick arrives at 7 p. m.

Air-Line Belle train only runs between Lula and Atlanta.

Other trains will be operated as they have been since January 1, 1896. paraiso to Santiago, the capital, and Meiggs promptly undertook it. Peviously an Eng-lish company had built the road from the coast to the foot of the great Andean range which lies between the two cities was half way, and it was the easiest part to build. The lofty mountains discouraged the Englishmen and they threw up the contract. To finish the road was a stupendous piece of engineering, and noth-ing similar had ever been attempted in South America. The chief feature of the

TRAVELING PALACES

Of the Queen and Crescent Route. The finest trains in the south are those from Atlanta via the Southern railway and Queen and Crescent route from Atlanta to Cincinnati and the north.

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Old School Books ken in exchange at John M.

to the conceited Chileans what a yanke could do in the way of railroad construct THE END Splurge in Society. After this Meiggs made money rapidly in various enterprises, for nothing succeeds like success. He erected in the suburbs of Santiago a magnificent homea structure of rare beauty and a conspicu

with

A stranger in Sumterville wouldn't have known which was the sheriff-Bill Suter or Sheriff Merryfield. Bill blustered about and ordered people away from here and away from there, and shouted out "Stand back, please," at odd intervals, until even the youngsters who had gathered, along with three thousand or more of their elders, in Cates's field, regarded him a sternvisaged executor of the law, and when he passed by the line that hemmed in the gallows they looked up at him timidly and

thin and anxious faces and

asked: "How long 'fo' the hangin',

figures are visible, kneeling, crouching, motionless, looking like statues. Ladies of high rank are to be seen among the peni-tentas, as well as beautiful girls of lower Mister Bill?" And they felt they had been station. It is strange to learn that this method of securing absolution is very fash-ionable, and when the gayety of the sumfavored when Bill Suter replied gruffly: "None er yer damn bizness!" There had been no hanging in Sumtermer season is over and at the beginning of Lent the ranks of the cleansed by this course retire to a convent south of Santi-ago, called the Convent of the Penitents, ville for twenty years. Sumterville, as Georgians know, is in middle Georgia and in a section where people are for the where they scourge themselves with whips, wear sackcloth, sleep in ashes and live upon water and crusts until the priests greater part non-violators of the law; not because they have any specific fear of the consequences, but more from the force give them absolution. Within the walls of of habit, ingrained from ancestors. This s generally speaking, for, of course, as help of an American dentist, he began a in every town, Sumterville had two or courtship romantic beyond the imaginings three members of its male population of a Boccaccio. For it involved notes tied who were regarded as men who "wouldn't take no foolin' fum the best uv 'em." And that was true, for there was Bill Suter

> the pride of a certain circle of Sumter ville therefor; and Nixon Carter, who was known to have led in a couple of lynchings, and who said but very little and be came exceedingly angry when thoroughly aroused. Then, too, Sheriff Merryfield, in his ante-sheriff days, which was fifteen years before this story, had been regarded as a person ready for trouble at all times There were minor bad men in SumTerville's two thousand population, but Bill Suter, "Punkin" Cates, "Cotton" Simpson his tow-head brought the nickname

"Punkin" Cates, who owned the hanging

ground, which was a fine natural amphi

theater; "Cotton" Simpson, who was re-

garded as pre-eminently profane and was

This was the situation on the particular Friday, noon in May when Edward Littleton's time for dying, set by the uncompromising hand of law, had arrived.

him-and Nixon Carter were the pick of

the flock.

Sheriff Merryfield, though this was the first hanging he had ever been called upon to participate in, was a man of wonderful consistency and punctuality. The law told him that Littleton was to be hanged be tween the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. To Sheriff Merryfield this did not mean 12:2 or five minutes to 1, or any such intermediary points. It meant thirty minutes past 12 and thirty minutes to 1 o'clock. It was the custom then, as it still is in many Georgia counties, to have hangings public. Public hangings have been longed looked upon, especially in the south, as a ceremony calculated to keep down crime. There were many people who did not believe that Littleton was guilty of the crime charged upon him, but as the time for his hanging drew near they forgot their sympathy and their doubt, as to his guilt and began to look forward to the hanging. In fact, for several weeks in advance the hanging was looked forward to with keen zest. "Are you going to the hanging?" was one of the daily greetings of the county in which Sumterville is situated and in the surrounding counties many people intended to be on hand when the trigger was knocked from under the trap. It is recorded that a birthday party, which was to have occurred on Friday, was post poned accordingly "till after the hangin'." If Littleton felt any of the anxiety that his quasi-friends evinced he did not exhibit it. He was calm and collected always, never betraying the slightest in tience; not even when he was interviewed by numerous reporters from enterprising dailies, for the crime he had been con-

victed of was one particularly diabolical. But under all the cross-questioning and despite the fact that he faced quick-witted men who had met criminals of all classes Littleton never made a single mistake in his statements. Not even in the papers did what he say to one reporter conflict with what another printed. Only one pa-per, The Dispatch, had failed to condemn him and to charge him blackly guilty. But that is not very pertinent to this story.
When it was announced in The Sumterville Clarion that Littleton would be
hanged upon the third Friday in May everybody felt certain that there would

be a hanging. New dresses were out. Peo-ple from ten to fifteen miles away came n wagons and brought basket dinner All the stores in the county were closed and the postmaster had nailed up in a convenient place the following sign: "On next Fri-day NO MAIL! !" Which meant that the postmaster would see the hanging, enjoy a holiday and very likely imbibe enough raw corn whisky to put him on the verge of delirium tremens.

All were wrought up to a hanging pitch;

All were wrought up to a hanging pitch; nothing less than the hanging of Littleton would leave a satisfied feeling within the minds of the several thousand people, white and black, that crowded around the humble looking but deadly gallows until the outer edges extended far up the hillside on the west. Just as young Sumterville was inquiring of Bill Suter what hour the hanging would occur, Sheriff Merryfield was busy arranging the noose. His hand trembled and he was barely able to control his fingers. Somehow he felt extreme-ly weak and his head was dull and heavy. fy weak and his head was dun and heavy. For six months every day Sheriff Merry-field had seen Littleton and talked with him. There was a sort of sympathy between the two. But duty was something bove family and above friendship to this

simple-hearted upright sheriff.

Three times he had tested the strength of the rope and noose with a 200-pound sandbag. Two trials had been made one sandbag. Two trials had been made one afternoon with a group of staring, tobacco-chewing village loungers standing about. That was the day before the time named for the hanging. But that night Sheriff Merryfield, unable to sleep, stole back to the gallows and made a third and final

"God knows," he whispered, in half apologetic tones, "if there's ter be a hangin', I' wanter have it done decently. If the rope holds good"—and then he sprung the trigger and at the end of the stout rope the great bag brought up with a sudden jerk; and the force of the fall had been so great that the bottom of the bag broke and the sand poured out in silky fashion, giving the sound almost of flowing blood. That was the sound Sheriff Merryfield seemed to hear, and he threw both hands to his face and went back to his home, a full two miles away, and reached there only very shortly before daybreak. "God knows," he whispered, in half apol-

and reached the conditions and reached the conditions and he quietly laid it down and looked at his watch. This small movement caused the crowd to rise suddenly, for many had been sitting down for an hour or more in subdued anticipation of the finale of the tedious wait. Then the curious ones rose on tiptoe, and with saping mouths, looked at the sheriff and his prisoner. It was twenty-dive minutes after 12 o'clock. Sheriff turned to Littleton and tried

Baing the Story of a Hemp That Failed, and What Followed.

JULIAN HARRIS.

to tell him the time, but his throat choked. But he finally said:
"Yer time's short. Do yer wanter say anything ter 'em?'

Littleton looked up almost defiantly. "Naw," he said; "not ter them. I've done of yer I'm innocent." "Stand up fer the black cap," said th

sheriff, and he turned to pick it up, when ne heard a shout that startled him. There was some intense excitement a the upper end of the crowd.

"Runaway horse!" yelled somebody, and the crowd began to scatter. The priso turned to look. The sheriff paused in his move toward duty. The hands of the silver watch in his pocket ran past the half hour. The hoof beats of a fast-running could be heard, and then a man dashed into sight.

dashed into sight.

Untrue, perhaps you will say; call it melodramatic, and whatever you will, but the incident is none of my making, nor would I alter it if I could. There it was, all just as I have told it, and a rider com-ing toward the gallows, one hand held high with a sheet of white paper in it, and both heels and bridle urging a tired horse into furious haste. As the mad rider drew nearer, eyes upon gallows, letting the horse watch for himself, Sheriff Merryfield rec ognized Charles Matthews, the son of Littleton's leading counsel, Judge John Matthews

It was a reprieve, granted on newly-dis-covered evidence. The sheriff read it, and his heart bounded almost into his throat. No welcomer news had he received in years. Quietly he told Littleton and at nce marched him down the rough steps to the wagon. The prisoner went a half-dazed, almost unconscious The prisoner went along in Before the crowd knew what was happen ing Sheriff Merryfield had whipped the

was soon once more in jall.

But for a moment the crowd was occupied in catching its breath. Paralyzed pied in catching its breath. Paralyzed partly describes the condition of the people that composed the crowd, and, figuratively speaking, the crowd rubbed its eyes and wondered what may be a condition of the people when the crowd rubbed its eyes and wondered what may be conditioned to the condition of the people when the crowd rubbed its eyes and wondered what may be conditioned to the condition of the people when the crowd was occurred to the condition of the people when the condition of th eyes and wondered what was the matter. And young Matthews mounted the gal-lows and called out in a clear voice that Littleton was reprieved. No one understood this, but when Matthews also anounced that there would be no hanging, there was a dangerous muttering of content. What? No hanging! What had they come to see? A hanging! There would be no hanging! These were some of the sentiments that were exchanged.

Matthews thrust his arm through the bridle of his exhausted animal and walked along the roadway. The crowd was thun der struck for a while. It swayed to and fro in an uncertain fashion, until Bill Su-ter mounted the gallows. Bill had no reputation as an orator, but his presence there crystallized attention. He became the center of the crowd.

ter of the crowd.

"W'at are we here for?" said he, vaguely remembering that he had once heard some politician begin a speech that way. "Wuz it ter see a hanging?" Well, I guess yes!"

Bill grew enthusiastically oratorical and waved his hands. He knew nothing more described to the control of the control o dramatic to do, so he waved his hat and

"Kin yer hear me?"

"Kin yer hear me?"

"Yes!" the crowd yelled back.
Bill was encouraged and plunged back into the body of his speech;

"We don't come ter hangin's every day?"
Bill was drinking heavily. "Punkin"
Cates was drinking, too, "Cotton" Simpson was nearing a state of intoxication, Nixon Carter was no better. "Well, where's the hangin'?" interrogated Bill loudly. The thought of missing the hangloudly. The thought of missing the hanging made him tearfully angry, and when Bill went into tears "somebody wuz goin' ter ketch it," they said. "Let's have er hangin'." suggested "Pun-

who was the owner of the imme vicinity.

The suggestion was a dangerous one and and it took like wildfire. Others than those mentioned were not very sober and many over excited. The sudden change had made mad men of them. Women were weeping hysterically and the children wandered about trying to find out what had happened, and wondered in puerile fashion if hanging consisted in standing up before a crowd with your hands tied and then being hustled away behind a pair of good horses with Sheriff Merryfield as your

"By heaven," said Bill at the top of his

voice, "foller me an' we will have a hangin'."
"'Rah fer Bill," said a very drunk admirer of Suter's. Then the cry was taken up and Bill became the leader. The distance between the gallows and the jail was quickly made and Sheriff Merryfield was startled by a long line that came scrambling and hurrying to the jail, which was also his residence. As they came nearer he saw the leader, took notice of hearer he saw the leader, took house of their excited condition and then walked back and thrust the keys into his safe and turned the combination. Then the crowd called for him to come out. Bill was the spokesman.

"We're goin' ter have a hangin'," said Suter doggedly. "I ain't in a habit uv losin' my labor, an' I worked hard on thet scaffle an' on the rope an' all thet."

He paused; Sheriff Merryfield said noth-

"We want Littleton, 'cause we're goin' ter have a hangin'," went on Bill.
"You can't have Littleton," said the sher in very quietly. "You'll have ter take me in his place," whereat Bill Suter laughed a most devilish laugh and said:

"Han' me them keys."
"Come get 'em," was the sheriff's response, and he threw one hand with a careless pistol motion to his right hip. In a flash Bill was back at his own gun and almost simultaneously, quicker than eye could follow, two revolvers flashed, then came two explosions in quick succession, and Sheriff Merryfield, shot through the brain, pitched forward and fell, his dying grasp tightening upon his clutched pistol and sending a random bullet into the soft earth.

The revulsion of feeling was imme but the rest is best told by "Punkin" Cates, in his own words:

"Hit wuz like a lightnin' strok a minnit we all stood there. An' then Bill 'gun ter sneak to the edges. I s'pose we all purty much saw it 'bout the same time. Hit wuz all right to hang Littleton, but dam'me, an' we all sould be the same to the same time. but dam'me, an' we all sed so, no wuthless dog like Bill Suter could shoot down a good man like Sheriff Merryfield. An' the pore sheriff he lay still an' the blood turned his gray hair red an' it growed on us-an'-well, I allers did give Bill the oredit er bein' truthful. Thar wuz a

THE FINGER OF FATE.

From The Chicago News. I never knew a lighter or more sparkling nature than Maude King's. High spirits, like her good looks, were always with her. Her only grief was not at the scrious things Her only grief was not at the serious things of life, but that she could not take them as seriously as she should.

For, withal, Maude had a great regard

for conventionalities. When she married all of them were kept. She married at the proper age, in a most proper and conventional way, and her husband was the most proper and conventional man I ever met. He was considered older than his wife and allowed her to be happy rather than made her so. A quiet prossic life as Million was the most proper and the made her so. allowed her to be happy rather than made her so. A quiet, prosaic life as Mrs. Ful-some did not dim the sunshine in her na-ture. She sometimes sighed for more matronly ways, but nevertheless kept her girlishness.

In time Mr. Fulsome died. His death was a great blow to Manda, I think, and she

in it there was little space. When I called to condole greeted me sadly, but soon ting with animation. Sudder look came into her face.

felt it to the full depth of her

ting with animation. Suddenly look came into her face.
"I do feel my sorrow," she said can't I show it? Why was I thoughtless?" I comforted her A few days later I received a

a heavy black border. It was from Would you mind going with met call for you tomorrow at two There was no explanations, but I at once that Maude wished to sion. Of herself she could not be ly down-hearted. That very day there was a

dent on a suburban railway. Mosinjured, I read, were taken to Maude came promptly the next "Which hospital do you wish to

"St. John's," she replied. not surprise me, and I said no did we converse on the way There was a good deal of stir hospital. People were coming as Some showed the marks of a pre-lety or fresh sorrow, but the seemed cheerful, almost happy, pital was much more pleasant to market. Where others were seekly norgue, where others were see or relatives.

Going in with the stream, we have a selves in one of the male wards proom, round-cornered, flanked side by windows, through which the sunlight entered, seemed the round stand of the poor fall side by windows, through which the sunlight entered, seemed the re-depressing. Many of the poor in their cots were smiling in spite prostrate and bandaged. Some of prostrate and backdent were in the vivors of the accident were in the talking with one another or with the continuous of talking with one another or with the had been less fortunate. The acclient the one topic of conversation, It was cussed in all its minutest details spirits rose with the reaction from the ror and with the sense that they was the had passed but a little way the the room when Maude was stopped. the room when Maude was st tall, red whiskered man, who added her as a matter of course, and responsing into her ears a glowing a

parts humorous, account of his of the day before. I was left somewhat apart and over to a window between two one of them a man with a bandar head was lying with his chin point ward and his head forced well head the pillows. Standing almost over a chanced to look down. In an interexpression was printed so indeliby a memory as never to be effaced. Such as of frozen horror I never as a second to the second to of frozen horror I never saw una countenance. With the marks da past mental agony, there seemed by new and present horror. I gazed was as one fascinated.

Soon I saw that he observed ma "Am I to tell it to you?"
say, although his eyes sca "Yet you come here and are ! he continued, his words, the take longer in the going over. slow. This constant recurrence, tened repetition, leading me on, me up again to that"-

norror came to him an forced his head yet tarther back in pillow. "I must tell you. It puts it puts it off." and he picked nerve the bedclothes. He paused a moment, while I

"For three years," he began an have come to business on that to one that was wrecked yesterday terday I sat in the same seat with whose wife I loved. He short time ago, taking my hope ing my passion, which rer

"And coming in on the train he her, of how he loved her, of his in possessing her, until my ha him became as black as my

had once been pure.

"So black, indeed, became this has all-possessing, that after all the improlonged turmoit of the crash man's greatest strength was as une lessness. I saw him lying stu wounded and hated him still.

"His head lay between two above and one below. So close was I could feel his breath upon my far right hand was caught above my right hand was caught above my something and blood flowed down in I felt myself hurt, but because of the timber I could not move. He

of timber I could not move. He sconscious and dazed with pain.
"Soon we could hear from witsel work of rescue. Near by and about noises I heard the blows of a sies saw a tremor in the beam above is It was becoming dislodged and wall and crush him. One arm was free Ishave reached out and saved him maperil, but I did not. The hate for all longing for her, were in my hear, is longing for her, were in my withheld my aid.
"The blows of the sledge con

slowly now, but with greater fore beam shook, it slipped, it fell. Be cracked before my eyes and I become the state of the state of the slowly slowly

"When I regained my senses the age had been pulled apart and I wallifted out. I struggled to my feet at them I was not hurt, though one in numb and strange. A drop of bloeled down one cheek. I asked a decided was working near for a banday shead, telling him I could put it glanced at me and gave me what I was a structured a piece of mirror upon a central part of the structure of "When I regained my set en panel and limped toward it, might see my hurt and bandage it ly. My face was grimed with streaked with blood. Clotted in streaked with blood. Clotted in above my forehead was."— To paused, his head went back into the and he seemed to struggle with that shook him in the overcoming. He soon recovered himself and on the seemed to struggle with the soon recovered himself and on the seemed to struggle with the soon recovered himself and on the seemed to see the seemed to seemed to see the seem

"I looked closer. It was"—another "his finger, wedged and clotted hatr, upon my forehead. Gazing seemed to burn into my brain there in livid fire the full horredged.

"I did not swoon. All human "I did not swoon. All human interest, all hope, even seemed to go.
"I put the bandage about my head "I put the bandage about my head about my in the finger-his fingerhand held above me when I let

Two doctors came to me. They foot was crushed and I must go to pital. I would not let them result bandage from my head, and as the put on and they were busy they stay.

As the full horror of the situation made known to me my hands calculated and I started back.

"You cannot see it," he continued a criterion. "It is "You cannot see it," he continued ing my increased agitation. "It's and me alone. It is his judgment burning into my brain. It is pieces out. Something must yield Death The death of intellect, the thought. His finger? More! It is ger of fate!"

ger of fate!" ger of fate!"

He raised his head from the pidid so observing Maude, who to look for me. Perhaps in his she reminded him of the innoces. she reminded him of the innocesiall his misery and crime, for his peared to leap in their sockets frenzy he cast his head back inslow, saying, with an intensity that the blood which his tale had froweins, "Go!" and I turned and iet "What dreadful delirium," said who had seen his last agony, also you look. We would best heard, a peal of demoniacal last agony and the said of th

pale you look. We would best As we were passing througheard a peal of demoniacal fled from the building, drass with me.

"Why, it has made you all said," and here am I as light when I entered. I think I wfor a few weeks where I and sorrow are not known."

I did not tell her my experies

By H. RIDE Then the Be stood before that was bou

persons of wit neck, however, a small, live sn

which her visi the most deadly of the country. tu witch doc selves with snal their fangs ha seems to know. Presently the and the smoke straight stream face of the Be enveloping it blue veil. Then out her hands a hair upon the writhed themse alive. Next she began to draw herbs into her I the snake, fee medicine, hissed about her neck refuge among t refuge among there of her headd gan to do their fro muttering, the hut, upon head rested. I turned upward was ghastly to blue in color, an en like the eyes her forehead th

her forehead the hissed, remindicerest on the broten seconds or then she spoke voice:

"O Black Hea and beautiful, I it is black as butthe blood. Be black heart. a black heart, and hunt it, and



House of the H the Dead, and i it shall be sha shaped as a wom cannot harm. black heart, yo wages, money blow. Think of cat purrs abov when the battle it when you gra for the last tin the ghost of the "O White H

and the milk Fool, why do him be who is love is as the face is that in low it, O swift for the tongue plead for mere betray is stro what is death among the des and waters c As the Bee s sank lower un Then it ceased to pass from who had been amused and aloud. "Why do you Nahoon, angril "I laugh at m

listening to fraud." "It is no ne "Indeed? Th means?" "I cannot but her words and a leopard, fate." Hadden shrug

ing the matter at that moment drew the red and, coiling it herself again it "Are you satt koos?" she asl "I am satisfi-cleverest cheat answered cool pay?"
The Bee to

speech, though look in her ey which they saw the fumes of t "If the whit have said that a little tobacc Hadden oper and drawing s to her. In tal and examined the third fings snake with tr head to repres

wear a sawear one upon like to have hand, so that may be less lo "Then I am dea "Yes, yes," voice, "it is until you are the ring, and the row of the row

th, for Nahoon that you gave For the first there was son that jarred up him in her pr have thought pidity she him

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we could hear from with rescue. Near by and above heard the blows of a stremor in the beam above becoming dislodged and with him. One aim was free the dout and saved him t I did not. The hate for for her, were in my heart.

I regained my senses the been pulled apart and I was a sort hurt, though one I strange. A drop of bloo one cheek. I asked a docking near for a bandage ing him I could put it the and gave me what sed a piece of mirror upon and limped toward it, my hurt and bandage it ace was grimed with with blood. Clotted in y forehead was."—The is head went back into the med to struggle with ok him in the overcoming recovered himself and occloser. It was."—another

go.

ne bandage about my he
finger—his finger—torn
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own upon some of the rs came to me. They rushed and I must go to

n to me my hands claim of I started back.
not see it." he continued reased agitation. "It is his judgment on the back.

has made you almonere am I as light pered. I think I will seks where I and my not known."

ell her my experience day have I visited



A Zulu Idyll.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD. CHAPTER II.-CONCLUDED.

Then the Bee slipped back her kaross and stood before them bending over the fire into which she threw herbs from a pouch that was bound about her middle. She was still a finely shaped woman, and she wore none of the abominations which Had-den had been accustomed to see upon the persons of witch doctoresses. About her

Presently the heros began to smolder, and the smoke of them rose up in a thin straight stream, that, striking upon the face of the Bee, clung about her head, enveloping it as though with a strange blue veil. Then of a sudden she stretched out her hands and let fall the two locks of the property of the strength of the strength where there where there where there were the strength of the strength out her names and let fail the two locks of hair upon the burning herbs, where they writhed themselves into ashes like things alive. Next she opened her mouth and began to draw the fumes of the hair and began to draw the tunes of the half herbs into her lungs in great gulps, while the snake, feeling the influence of the medicine, hissed, and, uncoiling itself from medicine, hissed, and, uncolling itself from about her neck, crept upward and took refuge among the black saccaboola feathers of her headdress. Soon the vapors began to do their work, she swayed to and fro muttering, then sank back against the hut, upon the straw, on which her head rested. Now the Bee's head was turned upward toward the light, and it was ghastly to behold, for it had become blue in color, and the open eyes were sunken like the eyes of one dead, while above her forehead the red snake wavered and hissed, reminding Hadden of the Uraeus crest on the brow of Egyptian kings. For ten seconds or more she remained thus, ten seconds or more she remained thus, then she spoke in a hollow, unnatural

voice:
"O Black Heart and body that is white and beautiful, I look into your heart and it is black as blood and it shall be black with blood. Beautiful white body with blood. Beautiful white body with black heart, you shall find your game a black heart, you shall lead you into the

"Let the white lord forgive the jest of "Let the white lord forgive the jest of a poor old witch doctoress," she said in a whining voice. "I have so much to do with Death that his name leaps to my lips," and she glanced first at the circle of skulls about her, and then up towards the waterfall that fed the gloomy pool upon whose banks her hut was placed.
"Look," she said simply.
Following the line of ther outstretched hand Hadden's eyes fell upon two withered mimosa trees which grew over the fall al-

persons of witch doctoresses. About her neck, however, was a curious ornament, a small, live snake, red and gray in hue, which her visitors recognized as one of the most deadly to be found in that part of the country. It is not unusual for Bantu witch doctors thus to decorate themselves with snakes, though whether or not their fangs have been extracted no one seems to know.

Presently the herbs began to smolder, and the smoke of them rose up in a thin straight stream, that, striking upon the face of the Bee, clung about her head, enveloping it as though with a strange three, the next there were two, for the girl had gone, and something dark rushing struck the face of the fall, striking the surface of the pool with a heavy thud while a faint and piteous cry broke upon his ear.
"What is the meaning of that?" he asked,

horrified and amazed.

"Nothing," answered the Bee, with a laugh. "Do you not know, then, that this is the place where faithless women, or girls who have loved without leave of the king, are brought to meet their death, and with them their accomplices? Oh! they die here thus each day, and I watch them die and keep the count of the number of them," and drawing a tally stick from the thatch of the hut, she took a knife and added a notch to the many that appeared upon it, looking at Nahoon the while a half questioning, half warning gaze. "Yes, yes, it is a place of death."

muttered. "Up yonder the quick die day by day and down there—" and she pointed along the course of the river beyond the pool to where the forest began some two hundred yards from her hut—"the ghosts



THE INCARNATION OF THE BEE.

House of the Homeless, into the Home of the Dead, and it shall be shaped as a bull, it shall be shaped as a tiger, it shall be shaped as a woman, whom kings and waters cannot harm. Beautiful white body and black heart, you shall be paid for your wages, money for money, and blow for blow. Think of my word when the spotted cat purrs above your breast; think of it when the battle roars about you; think of ilke to see those ghosts. Do you when the battle roars about you; think of it when you grasp your great reward, and for the last time stand face to face with the ghost of the dead in the Home of the

Dead.
"O White Heart and black body, I look white as milk into your heart, and it is white as milk and the milk of innocence shall save it. Fool, why do you strike that blow? Let him be who is loved of the tiger and whose love is as the love of a tiger. Ah! what face is that in the battle? Follow it, follow it, O swift of foot, but follow warily, for the tongue that has lied will never plead for mercy, and the hand that can betray is strong in war. White Heart, what is death? In death life lives and among the dead you shall find the life you lost, for there awaits you she whom kings and waters cannot harm."

and waters cannot harm."

As the Bee spoke by degrees her voice sank lower until it was almost inaudible. Then it ceased altogether, and she seemed to pass from trance to sleep. Hadden, who had been listening to her with an amused and cynical smile, now laughed

'Why do you laugh, White Man?" asked Nahoon, angrily.
"I laugh at my own folly in wasting time listening to the nonsense of that lying fraud."

"It is no nonsense, White Man." "Indeed? Then will you tell me what it

"I cannot tell you what it means yet, but her words have to do with a woman and a leopard, and with your fate and my

Hadden shrugged his shoulders, not think-Hadden shrugged his shoulders, not thinking the matter worth further argument, and at that moment the Bee woke up shivering, drew the red snake from her headdress, and, coiling it about her throat, wrapped herself again in the greasy kaross. "Are you satisfied with my wisdom, Inkoos?" she asked of Hadden.
"I am satisfied that you are one of the eleverest cheats in Zululand, mother," he

cleverest cheats in Zululand, mother," he answered coolly. "Now, what is there to

pay?"
The Bee took no offense to this rude speech, though for a second or two the look in her eyes grew strangely like that which they saw in those of the snake when the fumes of the fire had made it angry. "If the white lord says I am a cheat, it must be so," she answered, "for he of all men should be able to discern a cheat. I have said that I ask no fee—yes, give me a little tobacco from your pouch."

Hadden opened the bag of antelope hide and drawing some tobacco from it, gave it to her. In taking it she clasped his hand and examined the gold ring that was upon the third finger, a ring fashioned like a snake with two little rubles set in the head to represent the eves.

snake with two little rubies set in the head to represent the eyes.

"I wear a snake about my neck and you wear one upon your hand, Inkoos. I should like to have the ring to wear upon by hand, so that the snake about my neck may be less lonely there."

"Then I am afraid you will have to wait till I am dead," said Hadden.

"Yes, yes," she answered in a pleased voice, "it is a good word. I will wait until you are dead and then I will take the ring, and none can say I have stolen it, for Nahoon there will bear me witness that you gave me permission to do so."

For the first time Hadden started, since there was something about the Bee's tone that jarred upon him. Had she addressed him in her professional manner he would have thought nothing of it, but in her cupidity she had become natural, and it was evident that she spoke from conviction, believing her own words.

She saw him start and instantly changed her note.

"Listen!" exclaimed the Bee, "they are "Who?" asked Hadden. "The baboons?" "No. Inkoos, the Amatongo, the ghosts that welcome her who has just become of

their number."

"Ghosts," said Hadden, roughly, for he was angry at his own tremors; "I should like to see those ghosts. Do you think that I never heard a troop of monkeys in the bush before, mother? Come, Nahoon let us be going while there is light to climb the cliff. Farewell."
"Farewell, Inkoos, and doubt not that

CHAPTER III. The prayer of the Bee nothwithstanding Philip Hadden slept ill that night. He felt in the best of health and his conscience was not troubling him more than usual, bu rest he could not. Whenever he closed his tyes his mind conjured up a picture of the grim witch doctoress, so strangely named the Bee, and the sound of her evil-omened words as he had heard them that after-noon. He was neither a superstitious man nor a timid one, and any supernatural bellefs that might linger in his mind were, to say the least of it, dormant. But do what he would he could not shake off a certain eerie sensation of fear, lest there should be some grains of truth in the prophesyings of this hag. What if it were a fact that he was near his death and that the heart which beat so strongly in his breast would soon be still forever—no, he would not think of it. This gloomy place and the dreadful sight which he saw place and the dreadful sight which he say that day had upset his nerves. The domes-tic customs of these Zulus were not pleas-ant, and for his part he was determined

to be clear of them so soon as he was able to escape the country. In fact, if he could in any way manage it, it was his intention to make a dash for the border on the following night. To do this with a good prospect of success, however, it was necessary that he should kill a buffalo or some other head of game. Then, as he knew well, the hunters with him would feast upon meat until they could scarcely stir, and that would be his opportunity. Nahon, however, might not portunity. Nahoon, however, might not succumb to this temptation, therefore he must trust to luck to be rid of him. If it came to the worst he could put a bullet through him, which he considered he would be justified in doing, seeing that in reality the man was his jailer. Should this necessity arise he fest indeed that he could face it without undue compunction, for in truth it without undue compunction, for in truth he disliked Nahoon; at times he even hated

him. Their natures were antagonistic, and he knew that the great Zulu distrust-ed and looked down upon him, and to be

ed and looked down upon him, and to be looked down upon by a savage "nigger" was more than his pride could stomach.

At the first break of dawn Hadden rose and roused his escort, who were still stretched in sleep around the dying fire, each man wrapped in his kaross or blanket. Nahoon stood up and shook himself, looking gigantic in the shadows of the morning.

ing.

"What is your will, Umlunau (white man), that you are up before the sun?"

"My will, Muntumpofu (yellow man), is to hunt buffalo," answered Hadden coolly. It irritated him that this savage should give him no title of any sort.

"Your pardon," said the Zulu, reading his thoughts, "but I cannot call you Inkoos, because you are not my chief, or any man's, still, if the title 'White Man' offends you. we will give you a name."

to hunt buffalo," answered Hadden coolly. It irritated him that this savage should give him no title of any sort.

"Your pardon," said the Zulu, reading his thoughts, "but I cannot call you Inkoos, because you are not my chief, or any man's, still, if the title 'White Man' offends you, we will give you a name."

"As you will," answered Hadden briefly. Accordingly they gave him a name, Inhlizin Myana, by which he was known among them thereafter, but Hadden was not hest pleased when he found that the meaning of these soft sounding syllables was "Black Heart." That was how the inyanga had addressed him, only she used different words.

An hour later and they were in the swampy bush country that lay behind the encampment searching for their game.

Within a very little while Nahoon held up

"I knew that we should find game today,"

"Curse the Bee," answered Hadden below "Curse the Bee," answered Hadden below his breath. "Come on."

For a quarter of an hour or more they followed the spoor through thick reeds, till suddenly Nahoon whistled very softly and touched Hadden's arm. He looked up, and there, about three hundred yards away, feeding on some higher ground among a patch of mimosa trees, were the buffaloes, six of them, an old built with a splendid head, three cows, a helfor and a cold. head, three cows, a heifer, and a calf about four months old. Neither the wind nor the nature of the veldt were favorable for them to stalk the game from their present position, so they made a detour of haif a mile and very carefully crept of haif a mile and very carefully crept toward them up the wind, slipping from trunk to trunk of the mimosas, and when these failed them, crawling on their stomachs under cover of the tall tambuti grass. At last they were within forty yards, and a further advance seemed impracticable, for although he could not smell them, it was evident from his movements that the old bull had heard some unusual sound and was growing capacitotics. unusual sound and was growing suspicious. Nearest to Hadden, who alone of the party had a rifle, stood the heifer broadside on—a beautiful shot. Remembering that she would make the best beef, he lifted his Martini and aiming at her immediate being the shoulder, gently pressed the trigger. The rifle exploded, and the heifer fell dead, shot through the heart. Strangely enough the other buffaloes did not at once run away. On the contrary they seemed puzzled to account for the sudden noise and not being able to wind anything, lifted their heads and started round them. The pause gave Hadden space to get in fresh cartridge and to aim again, this time at the old bull. The bullet struck him somewhere in the neck or shoulder, for he came to his knees, but in another second was up and having caught sight of the cloud of smoke he charged straight other reason, Hadden did not see him coming and in consequence would most certainly have been trampled or gored, had not Nahoon sprung forward at the imminent risk of his own life and dragged him down behind an ant heap. A moment more and the great beast had thundered by, taking

most of the men to cut up the helfer and carry the best of her meat to camp, they started on the bloody spoor.
For some hours they followed the bull, till at last they lost the spoor on a patch of stony ground thickly covered with bush, and exhausted by the heat, sat down to rest and to eat some biltong, or sun-dried flesh, which they had with them. They

no further notice of them.

finished their meal and were preparing to return to the camp, when one of the four Zulus who were with them went to drink at a little stream that ran at a dis tance of not more than ten paces away. Half a minute later they heard a hideous grunting noise and a splashing of water, and saw the Zulu fly into the air. All the while that they were eating the wounded buffalo had been lying in wait for them under a thick bush on the banks of the streamlet, knowing, cunning brute that he was, that sooner or later his turn would come. With a shout of consternation they rushed forward to see the bull vanish over the rise before Hadden could get a chance of firing at him, and to find their companion dying, for the great horn had

pierced his lung.
"It is not a buffalo, it is a devil," the poor fellow gasped and expired.
"Devil or not, I mean to kill it!" exclaimed Hadden. So, leaving the others to carry the body of their comrade to camp, he started on, accompanied by Nahoon only. Now the ground was more open and the chase easier, for they frequently sighted their quarry, though they could not come near enough to fire at it. Presently they traveled down a steep cliff.

"Do you know where we are?" asked Na-hoon, pointing to a belt of forest opposite. "That is Emaguau, the home of the dead, and look, the bull heads for it."

Hadden glanced around him. It was true, yonder to the left were the Fall, the Pool

of Doom, and the hut of the Bee.
"Very well," he answered, "then we
must head for it, too."
Nahoon halted. "Surely you would not

enter there," he exclaimed.
"Surely I will," replied Hadden, "but
there is no need for you to do so if you are afraid."

"I am afraid-of ghosts," said the Zulu, So they crossed the strip of turf and en-tered the haunted wood. It was a gloomy place indeed; great wide-topped trees grew thick there, shutting out the sight of the sky; moreover, the air in it, which no breeze stirred, was heavy with the exhalations of rotting foliage. There seemed to be no lift here and no sound, only now and again a loathsome spotted snake would uncoil itself and glide away, and now and again a heavy bough would fall with a

Hadden was too intent upon the buffalo, however, to be much impressed by his surroundings. He only remarked that the light would be bad for shooting and went

They must have penetrated a mile or more into the forest when the sudden in-crease of blood upon the spoor told them that the bull's wound was proving fatal

"Run, now," said Hadden cheerfully.
"Nay, hamba gachle—go softly," answered Nahoon. "The devil is dying, but he will try to play us another trick before he dies," and he went on, peering ahead of him cautiously.

"It is all right here, any way," said Had-den, pointing to the spoor that ran straightforward printed deep in the marshy

Nanoon did not answer, but stared stead-ily at the trunks of two trees a few paces in front of them and to their right. "Look," he whispered.

he whispered.

Hadden did so and at length made out the outline of something brown that was crouched behind the trees.

"He is dead," he exclaimed.
"No," answered Nahoon, "he has come back on his own path and is waiting for us. He knows that we are following his spoor. Now, if you stand here I think that you can shoot him through the back between the tree trunks."

Hadden knelt down, and, aiming very carefully at a point just below the buil's spine, he fired. There was an awful bellow, and the next instant the brute was up and at them. Nahoon flung his broad

low, and the next instant the brute was up and at them. Nahoon flung his broad spear, which sark deep into its chest; then they fled this way and that. The buffalo stood still for a moment, its forelegs straggled wide and its head down, looking first after the one and then the other, till of a sudden it uttered a low moaning sound and rolled over dead, smashing Nahoon's assegai to fragments as it fell.

as it fell.
"There! he's finished," said Hadden "and I believe it was your assegal that killed him. Hullo! what's that noise?" Nahoon listened. In several quarters of the forest, but from how far away it was

did at that moment. As has been said, he had intended to attempt to escape in the darkness, but the plan was risky. All the Zulus might not overeat themselves and go to sleep, especially after the death of their comrade; Nahoon, who watched him day and night, certainly would not. This was his capportunity—but there remained the question of Nahoon.

Well, if it came to the worst, Nahoon

Well, if it came to the worst, Nahoon must die: it would be easy; he had a loaded rifle and now that his assegai was gone, Nahcon had only a kerry. He did not wish



him, seeing that his cwn safety was at stake, that he would be amply justified in so doing. Why should he not put it to him—and then be guided by circumstances?

Nahcon was walking across a little ope space about ten paces ahead of him, where he could see him very well, while he himself was under the shadow of a "Forward." said Hadden, and leaving

large tree with low horizontal running out from the trunk.
"Nahoon," he said. The Zulu turned round and took a step

towards him.
"No, do not move, I pray. Stand where you are, or I shall be obliged to shoot you. Listen, now; do not be afraid, for I shall not fire without warning. I am your prisoner, and you are charged to take me back to the king to be his servant. But I believe that a war is going to break out between your people and mine, and this being so, you will understand that I do not wish to go to Cetewayo's kraal, be-cause I should either come to a violent death there, or my own brothers will be-lieve that I am a traitor and treat me accordingly. The Zulu border is not much more than an hour's journey away; let us say an hour and a half's. I mean to be across it before the sun is up. Now, Na-hoon, will you lose me in the forest and give me this hour and a half's start—or will you stop here with that ghost people with whom you talk? Do you stand? No, please do not move."

"I understand you," answered the Zulu in a perfectly composed voice, "and I think that was a good name which we gave you this morning, though Black Heart, there is some justice in your words and more wisdom. Your opportunity is good and one which a man named as you are should not let fall."
"I am glad to find that you take that view of the matter, Nahoon. And now will you be so kind as to lose me and to promise not to look for me till the moon

"What do you mean, Black Heart?" "You are a strange man," said the Zulu reflectively; "you heard the king's order to me; would you have me disobey the

order of the king?" "Certainly I would. You have no reason to love Cetewayo, and it does not matter to you whether or no I return to his kraal to mend guns there. If you think that he will be angry because I am missing, you

had better cross the border also; we can go together. "And leave my father and all my brethren to his vengeance! Black Heart, you so named? I am a soldier and the king's word is the king's word? I hoped to have died fighting, but I am the bird in your noose. Come, shoot, or you will not reach the border before moonrise," and he opened

his arms and smiled. "If it must be, so let it be. Farewell, Nahoon; at least you are a brave man, but every one of us must cherish his own life," answered Hadden calmly.

Then, with much deliberation, he raised his rifle and covered the Zulu's breast.

Already—while his victim stood there, still smiling, although the twitching of his lips betrayed the natural terrors that no bravery can banish—already his finger was contracting on the trigger, when of a sudden, as instantly indeed as though he had been struck by lightning, Hadden went down backward, and behold! there stood upon him a great spotted beast that waved its tail to and fro and glared down into his

It was a leopard, a tiger, as they call it in Africa, which crouched upon a bough of the tree above, had been unable to resist the temptation of satisfying its savage appetite on the man below. For a second o two there was silence, broken only by th purring, or rather the snoring sound made by the leopard, and in those seconds there sprung up before Hadden's mental vision a picture of the invanaa called the Invos or Bee, her deathlike head resting against the thatch of the hut and her deathlike lips muttering, "Think of my word when the

muttering, "Trink of my word when the great cat purrs above your face."

Then the brute put out its strength. The claws of one paw drove deep into the muscles of his left thigh, while with another it scratched at his breast, tearing the clothes from it and furrowing the flesh beneath. The sight of the white skin seemed to medden it, and in its figure desire for to madden it, and in its fierce desire for blood it dropped its square muzzle and

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At World's Fair,

buried its fangs in its victim's shoulder Next moment there was a sound of rush Next moment there was a sound of rushing feet and of a club falling heavily. U reared the leopard, with an angry snarl, up till it stood as high as the Zulu who at-tacked it. At him it came, striking out savagely and tearing the black man as it had torn the white. Again the kerry fell full on its jaws, and down it went back-ward. Before it could rise again, or rather as it was in the act of rising the heavy as it was in the act of rising, the heavy knotted stick struck it once more and wit on the nape of the neck, paralyzing it. It writhed and bit and twisted, throwing up the earth and leaves, and blow after blow was rained upon it, till at length, with a convulsive struggle and a stifled roar, it lay still, the brains oozing from its shattered

Hadden sat up, the blood running from "You have saved my life, Nahoon, he said, faintly, "and I thank you."
"Do not thank me, Black Heart," answered the Zulu, "it was the king's word that I should keep you safely. Still this tiger has been hardly dealt with, for certainly he has saved my life" and lifting

tainly he has saved my life," and lifting the Martini rifle he unloaded it. At this juncture Hadden swooned away. Twenty-four hours had gone by, when, after what seemed to him to be but a little time of troubled and dreamful sleep, through which he could hear voices withou understanding what they said, and feel himself borne he knew not whither, Had-den awoke to find himself lying upon a ka-ross in a large and beautifully clean kaffir hut with a bundle of furs for a pillow There was a bowl of milk at his side, and, tortured as he was by thirst, he tried to stretch out his arm to lift it to his lips, only to und, to his astonishment, that his hand fell back to his side like that of a dead man. Looking round the hut impa-tiently he found that there was nobody in it to assist him, so he did the only thing which remained for him to do, and lay still He did not fall asleep, but his eyes closed and a kind of gentle torpor crept over him, half obscuring his recovered senses. Pres-ently he heard a soft voice speaking; it seemed far away, but he could clearly dis-

tinguish the words.
"Black Heart still sleeps," it said, "but there is color in his face, I think that he will wake soon and find his thoughts

"Have no fear, Nanea; he will surely wake; his hurts are not dangerous," answered another voice—that of Nahoon. "He fell heavily, with the weight of the tiger on top of him, and that is why hi senses have been shaken for so long. He went near to death, but certainly he will not die."

"It would have been a pity if he had died," answered the soft voice; "he is so beautiful; never have I seen a white man who was so beautiful.
"I did not think him beautiful when he stood with his rifle pointed at my heart,'

answered Nahoon sulkily.
"Well, there is this to be said," she replied; "he wished to escape from Cetewayo, and that is not to be wondered at," and she sighed. "Moreover he asked you to come with him, and it might have been well in you had done so, that is, if you would have taken me with you!" "How could I have done it, girl? he ask-

"How could I have done it, girl? he ask-ed angrily. "Would you have me set at nothing the order of the king?" "The king?" she replied, raising her voice; "What do you owe to this king? You have served him faithfully and your reward is that within a few days he will take me from you-me, who should have been your wife-and I must-I must-" and she began to weep softly, adding between her sobs, "if you loved me truly you would think more of me and of yourself, and less of the Black One and his orders. Oh! let

us fly, Nahoon, let us fly to Natal before this spear pierces me!"
"Weep not, Nanea," he said, "why do you tear my heart in two between my duty and my love? You know that I am a soldier and that I must walk the path whereon the king has set my feet. Soon I think I shall be dead, for I seek death, and then it will matter nothing."

"Nothing to you, Nahoon, who are at peace, but to me? Yet, you are right and I know it, therefore forgive me, who am no warrior, but a woman and who must also-

obey the will of the king," and she cast her arms about his neck, sobbing her fill upon his breast. (To Be Continued.)



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AN ENGINE

She Was Unlucky and Always in Trouble.

Some fifteen years ago "Baldwins" re-ceived an order from a western road for two locomotives of a peculiar type. They were for a narrow gauge line, which at that time connected the east and west, and which the tourist traveled across the Rocky mountains. They were to be com-pact, short, strong and swift, capable of lling like a mule on a heavy grade and

running like a scared wolf in the valley. At that time the concern was turning out comotive complete every twenty-four ours. Let us look at the workmen as they they were afterwards called, probably because they rolled and rocked while running at a high rate of speed through the crooked canyons of Colorado. On the floor of the great shop are two boilers, two sets of frames, cylinders, eccentrics—in short all

When the two engines had been raced around the yards a few days, and "limber. ed up," the hundred and nine was coupled troduced to the curves and corners of the Grand canon. The road then was not what it is now. The next time you go through there, if you sit on the rear platform you will notice that the crumbling grade that marks the route of the old narrow gauge crosses the present standard track one hundred times in fifty miles. It was so crooked, Baldy said, that a new runner was sure, at some of the corners, to shut off for his own headlight. However, the hundred and nine held the rail and made a good record; was Friday, the hundred and seven was sent out on the following night. She left



SHE LEFT THE TRACK AT A SWITCH AND TURNED OVER.

the parts of a locomotive in duplicateand from this heap the helpers bring one of each of the duplicate parts, and the maput them together until one loco-is completed and rolled out to be painted. Out of what is left the second en zine is made. There is no culling or sorting, and as the separate parts of each are made by one and the same pattern, there is no good reason why these two locomotives should not ride, run and steam equally well. When the two engines were complet , painted and numbered, they were loadped to the road for which they were built. When they arrived and had taken stalls in nes 107 and 109, and attracted a great

"She's a scary lookin' devil,' said Baldy dred and seven, and she really did look a bit top-heavy with her long legs, short body and feet" so close together that they could almost run on one rail.

"Take her, you fellows that are lookin' for fly runs, I do' want her." And with that Baldy walked out of the roundhouse shook the man there for a cigar.

it was lucky she did, for she ran off the track at the water tank and was got back barely in time to take her train out.
"No man can call me superstitious," said the engineer, "but they ain't no sense in temptin' providence by takin' a new en-

"It'll be midnight before you reach the canon," said the night foreman, "and there

is no danger this side."
"There's danger in bed ef it's down that driver as he backed down and coupled onto the express.

It was one of those clear moonlight nights that make every peak and pinnacle on the mountain ranges stand out as clear and distinct against the cold sky as they do in the daytime; a moon that shames the headlight, and shows the twin threads of steel running away off yonder and meeting and goirg on together where the darkness begins. Being new, with a clean boiler, the hundred and seven steamed like a burning house, and the fireman, not being affected by the fact of its still being Friday, found time to hang out the open window and watch the silvery ripples that were romping on the cold, white bosom of the winding river along whose banks gineer and fireman since they started out, and now they were swinging round the curves at 2 good express gait. The new engine was rocking like a light boat on a rough sea, but otherwise she was riding as easily as a coach. It was 11:50 when they passed Goodnight and two minutes later the fireman was startled by that treadful word which almost every fireman. dreadful word which almost every fireman

It is as natural for an engineer to call to his fireman to jump and save himself—for he is of no use to a locomotive about to be wrecked—as it is for the engineer

to remain at his post and die.
"Jump!" shouted the driver and the fireman, glancing ahead, saw a confused mingling of horns, hoofs and talls between him and the track. He jumped and came down on a bunch of sage brush amid a shower of steers, and saw the 107 leave the track; plow along the side of the lov bank, and finally stop without turning over. The train—the engineer having set the air—stopped with all the cars, save

the mail car, still on the track. Thus, on her first trip 107 made a bad red ord and got herself talked about. Of course, she was put back ento the run as soon as a few slight injuries were reto plow up a herd of cattle on a run like this. In fact, a railroad track seems to be a favorite place for cattle to sleep and deaf people to walk. The 107 went along for a week or more and her crew had begun to think well of her when she dis-graced herself by breaking both parallel rods—those bars of steel that tie the wheels together-and with the broken ends whi: ped her cab into splinters before the fire-man could crawl over her high boiler head and shut her off; for the engineer had both legs broken, and from the ripped and riddled deck was unable to reach the throt-tle, though the fireman said he tried, standing on the two stubs of his broken

Hooten had called her, had gone to the shops and her driver to the hospital, the train and enginemen began to discuss her from a superstiticus standpoint. Not one railread employe in a dozen will admit that he is the least little bit superstitious, but watch them when they see a new moon and if nine out of every ten don't go down in their clothes and "turn over silver" it's because they are "broke;" and in the left breast pocket of three out of every five switchmen you meet, sand-wiched in between a lead pencil and a teethbrush, you will find the fuzzy foot of a graveyard rabbit, killed in the dark of

For the third time within three months from the day she left the Baldwin shops the 107 was limbered up and put onto the regular night run from Pueblo to Leadville; and on the second trip she left the track at a switch and turned over, killed the engineer and fireman and crippled the mail agent. The switch, upon examination, was found to be all right, and in fact no one seemed able to give any good reason why the engine should have left the rail: only her old driver, turning over in his little iron bed, said "Friday" and went

to sleep again.

Of course, the railway officers simply laughed at the foolish talk of the men about the Rockaway being "unlucky" because she went out on Friday, but when she was rebuilt she was transferred to another division and put onto a less important run with not so many people be-

"It's all poppycock," said McIvor, oiling the engine, "this Friday talk is child's

talk;" then he stopped short, looked at the new moon and made a wish. "Of course it is," said Paymaster O'Connor, who, noticing McIvor's play at the moon, worked his fingers in his trousers rocket and made riot with the silver there. The unlucky engine was taking out the pay train, consisting of two light cars. The first day was uneventful, but at the Not a word had passed between the en- close of the second day, while they were

rolling down the Black canon trying to make Cimarron for the superintenden special, they turned a corner and can suddenly upon a big rock in the middle of the track. McIvor made a desperate at-tempt to stop, but before he could do so the 167 had her belly on the bowlder and hung there, her wheels still revolving as hough she were trying to claw the rock

"What is to be will be, if it never comes o pass," said McIvor, as he climbed out of the cab. "I never did believe that I

For a long time after that the 107 stood out in the field at the company's shops near Denver, where all the old relics were side-tracked, and the employes began to hope that she might be allowed to remain there, but the company, if for no other reason than to prevent the employes from becoming hopelessly superstitious, put her into the shops, rebuilt and repainted her; so that when she came out again to be limbered up she looked better than ever before.

not mention the fact to their wives that the engine on the call book was the fatal 107. To do that would have been to increase 107. To do that would have been to include the anxiety of the women folks without the anxiety of the trip. diminishing the danger of the trip. Ryan, though usually cheerful and enter-taining with his delightfully musical Irish accent, was silent as he went about oiling

and inspecting the machinery, and "Noah," as North was called, looked like a man going to his own funeral. The train came in on time, drawn by the 109, and she stood with calm dignity the siding while her wild, wayward and disreputable sister, all guady in her new paint, with clanging bell and blowing steam, with polished headlight and new flags fluttering at her shoulders, glided backward, like a gay girl on roller skates, to take her place. She had a helper up the hill, one of those heavy-mounted climbers, and when they came to the steep grade and the powerful mogul with steady step marked perfect time, the Rockaway



LIPTING THE FATED 107.

When she found herself again, as Mr. Kipling would say, she was sent back to the mountain division, the scene of her last Her coming was not regarded as a joyful event by the train and engine men of the fourth division, and the division master mechanic knew it, and for some time she stood in the roundhouse with the dust and ashes on her jacket, until her rods rusted and her bell began to corrode. Then, for the same reason that she had been brought out of the field at Denver, she was taken from the roundhouse and put in order for the road.

One of the regular engines the early days, had been called "the death run," having been disabled, the Rockaway was ordered out in her place. While every man on the road dreaded her and hated the sight of her, there was not one among them who would shun the responsibility of handling her if it fell to him; so when Engineer Ryan and Fireman North were called to take the night run with the 107 they made nothing of it, but signed the book, said goodby to their families and went away. It may be that each lingered at the door a little longer than usual, and took an extra kiss or two from their wives and little ones, but that was all. They did

every curve her feet would fly from under her, and her wheels go round so fast that t seemed she would strip herself; and when the driver shut off and dropped sand to allow her to get her footing again, she blew so precious on a heavy grade. Between stations she would foam and throw water dry blue steam in her gauges; so, when they stopped the driver had to hold her on the center, with her valves closed and throttle wide open, for that keeps the boiler strained and holds the water up over the flues and crownsheet. In good time the mogul dragged her and her train to the top of the mountain, 10,500 feet above the sea, and left her to fall down the western slope.

Ryan smiled at "Noah" and "Noah" smiled back over the boiler head as they whistled for Gunnison, but their smiles soon changed to sadness, for the dispatcher tinue over another division. This took them through the Black canon, which was sailors. A new road in a mountain country is always dangerous until the scenery gets

and the cuts are properly sloped; and this piece of track through the Black canon was then especially so, though not now.

They were nearing the piace where Mc-Ivor had found the rock; the night was clear, the rail good, the grade easy and they were turning the curves gracefully, while now and then the steam-for she was always hot—escaping from the dome of the Rockaway, screamed in the canon and startled a lion or caused a band of elk or deer to scamper away up a side canon.

An excursion party in heavy wraps, sat in an open observation car at the rear of the train viewing the wonderful scenery made wierd by the stillness of the night. How wild the walls looked with their white faces where the moonlight fell and dark recesses where the shadows were. To the right, beyond the river, the falls of Chipeta leaped from the rocks 500 feet above the roadbed and tumbled into the water below; while to the left Curicanti's needle stood up among the stars.

It was not the time of year for rocks to fall, for rocks only fall in the spring, and this was summer; but the unexpected is hardest to avoid, and now, for some unaccountable reason, a great rock, whose wake was afterwards followed for more than a mile up the mountains, came down with the speed of a cannon ball, and striking Rockaway just forward of the air-pump cut her clear from her tank and shot her into the river with poor "Noah" North underneath her. The swift current brought the lucky fireman out of the cab, however, and at the next bend of the river threw him out on a rock. The parting of the air-hose set the automatic brakes, which, as the train was on the down grade were already applied lightly, and—the track being uninjured—the train stopped before the second car passed the point where the engine left the rail. The murderous rock, standing in the middle of the deep stream, showed still three or four feet above the

The roadmaster, another Irishman whose name, I think, was Hickey, came from the smoking car, took in the situation at a glance, and being used to such wrecks, ran along the bank below to be at hand if either of the enginemen came to the surface. Hickey, overjoyed at finding Ryan dazed and dripping, seated upon a rock, caught the wet driver in his arms—for they were very dear friends-and, turning the pale face up to the moon, asked anxiously, "Tom, are yez hurled? I say, Tom, spake to me; Tom, tell me are yez hurted?"

Tom, upon hearing the voice of his friend, realized that he was really alive, and said

coolly: "Hurted, now why the devil should "That's so," said Hickey, whose wit was as handy as was that of his friend; "that's so, I wonder yez got wetted!"

They worked for two days and nights before the Rockaway could be lifted, then she came up slowly and "Noah's" body floated to the surface and was taken back to say that the railroad company was in

to Salida and buried. It would be absurd to say that the railroad company was in any way responsible for the accident but they gave Mrs. Noah \$500 to start her in business for herself.

The 'hundred and seven was not rebuilt for a long time and was never again employer in passenger service. The foreman in one of the repair shops wrote to Philadelphia and learned that 109 was completed on Thursday and the 107 on Friday. As I said a while ago, railroad employes are not superstitious—they will all tell you somuch less railway officers, but it is a fact today that a new locomotive or a locomotive that has been rebuilt is never taken out on the Denver and Rio Grande on Friday. No order was ever issued forbidding it, but it came to be one of the unwritten rules of the road, a sort of Monroe doctrine, that is always respected.

And now, after a dozen years—after all that has been related here, which includes only what the writer remembers, the tank and cylinders of the 197 are rusting in the scrap heap at Salida, while her boiler, stripped of its bright jacket, is made to boil water for a pump at Roubideau. But every Thursday night at midnight the fire is drawn, on Friday the boiler is washed out, and at midnight she is fired up again.

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in exactly five months. It has before taken nearly five years to do that and other work for our ships. The armor plant was being developed and the workmen acquir-

ing skill, just as they were in the shipyards

When under pressure and all other work was laid aside, the Bethlehem plant show

ed what it could do in the way of produc ing armor rapidly. It and the Carnegie plaint in Homestead could undoubtedly pro-duce the armor for seven battleships in

one year if pushed to their fullest capac

But if the United States should go to war

with a great naval power, we should not only need all the battleships we could produce, but we should also need torpedo boats by the score. It might be difficult for us

to get the battleships ready in time, un-less our decision to go to war were pro-

longed until we could be better prepared

This need not be the case with the torpedo boats. It would be possible, shipbuilders say, to construct fifty of these craft in six

months in our smaller shipyards along the coast and on the Mississippi river, the larger yards confining their energies to the

battleships. The small yards have few facilities for building large boats, but torped boats would not overtax their capacities.

By duplicating plans and by a change in

the spirit of inspection these boats could be made fairly to leap into existence. Engine builders could supply the machinery while

the hulls were building, and the great num-ber of steel plants throughout the country would find little difficulty in supplying the

metal for the plates and frames of the

At the outbreak of hostilities the scores

of shipbuilding plants on the great lakes would go into this grade of work. If we were at war with Great Britain the treaty

with that power, now forbidding the con struction of war vessels on these waters

would of course be abrogated. If these lake shipbuilding plants were protected they

could probably produce fifty torpedo boats within six months and the boats could be made of light draught so as to reach the

But to accomplish this work in battleship and torpedo boat building would require

the straining of every nerve. It would be a performance which in time of peace would seem like a dream and if Great Britain should foresee that war is certain

she would probably force measures so that not more than one-half or even one-quarter of the work could be accomplished.

The facts given above show, however, what our resources would be if our builders of ships and armor had a fair start and

carte blanche from the government to do

seaboard by canal.

their utmost.

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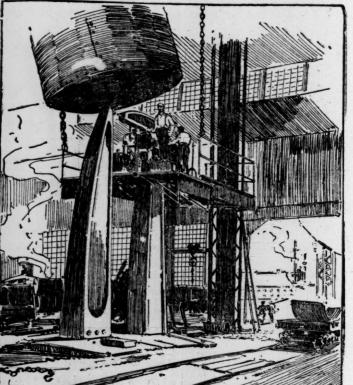
Secretary Herbert, of the navy department, in his recent annual report said that in five years the price per ton for building gunboats had gone down 26 per cent in this country, and the price per ton for constructing torpedo boats had declined 20 cent. He also said that these prices

constructing torpedo boats had declined 20 per cent. He also said that these prices compare favorably with prices for "similar work abroad." The bids for the new battleships were not in at the time the secretary wrote, or he might have added another striking fact—that in five years the price of battleships has declined about 20 per cent in the United States. In other words, the United States has now reached the stage where she can produce ships practically as cheap as they can be built in any other country, although the price for labor here is higher than elsewhere. Shipbuilders say that if encouragement were given to shipping interests similar to that given abroad the American flag would soon be seen at the head of the maritime procession in the paths of commerce.

Many reasons are given for the lessening Many reasons are given for the lessening of the cost of our naval vessels. The one of the greatest importance is the fall in the price of steel in the last five years. Where shipbuilders paid from 4 to 5 cents

vantage over a new one, equipped with equally good machinery. Thorough organ-ization saves tens of thousands of dollars.

just be bent and riveted to so frames. In the shell thus produced must be placed steam engines to make the vesbe placed steam engines to make the ves-sel go and the whole must be watertight. Holes for the rivets must be punched, and on a mammoth checker board the frames and plates must be bent as they are drawn from a furnace in which they have been heated. The workmen can handle the punching machines more readily than they could five years ago, and the bending of the frames is now done with a dispatch that was unknown when we first began to build steel warships. Nearly all the shipbuilding plates and, indeed, nearly all other engine-making plants, are using one piece of machinery of comparatively re-cent invention, that marks a great saving of labor. This is the hydraulic riveter, a



THE HYDRAULIC RIVETER

a pound for steel then, they are paying only 2 and 2½ cents now. Our steel makers have not only adopted new methods in operating their plants, but practically they are producing better metal. Our ship-builders can get steel as cheap here as they can be the control of the cont they could if they imported it duty free from England, or any other country. The metal in a warship eats up about one-half of its cost and one can readily see what a drop of 50 per cent in the price of the material of which a vessel is made means the reduction of cost.

Labor Has Become More Skillful. The second factor of great importance in lessening the cost of war ships is that labor has become more skilled than it was five years ago. The price of labor is as high as it was, but the laborer can do more work in a given time than formerly. He has become used to his task. Being he works harder and to better advantage. Hence the actual cost for labor on American ships is now only a little more than the actual cost for labor on British ships, and that is the reason why this country is producing ships, at prices that, according to Secretary Herbert, "compare favorably with prices for similar work dope abroad."

abroad."

The people of this country do not realize,

probably, what the recent bids for the new battleships signified in the reduction of cost. The bid of the Cramps was to build three battleships and to armor two of the three for \$8,000,000. These ships were not to be of the navy department's design. They were to be of the Indiana class, a fact which has escaped general notice. The Cramps have built two ships of this class. Note, now the decrease in price. Their bid for the Indiana was \$3,120,000. In their proposal for the new ships they estimated that the armor for two of them would cost \$1,500,600. That would leave \$6,500,000 as the price for the construction of three ships without armor, or \$2,166,666 for each ship. Five years ago the Cramps's price for a ship of this grade was \$3,120,000. This is a cheapening of nearly a million dollars in five years in the price of a battleship. There are other elements besides cheaper teel and more skillful labor that enter into this tremendous reduction in price.
The bid of the Cramps to build battleships
of the India of the Indiana class meant a great sav-ing to them in a hundred ways. They had the thousands of drawings that would be used. They had hundreds of patterns. The schedules of all the steel orders were already made out. Their engine builders, their machinists, their blacksmiths—all their machinists, their blacksmiths—all their labor—would know exactly what to do and how to go to work in the most economical way and with the least loss of time Possess. time. Because of the familiarity of their men with the task of duplicating the Indiana, they would be able to save in minor etails, one might say, fully \$100,000 on a

Few persons understand what experience has done for the workmen in our ship-yards. When we began to build a navy ten or twelve years ago we had to train our workmen. They went to work on a man-of-war as if they were building a merchantman. But they soon found out that they had to do things differently in building a warship. Warship building is delicate work compared with merchantdelicate work compared with merchantman building. The workmen had to study as they went along. But having once constructed a warship, each following one was produced with less waste of labor and time. The result has been that in ten years we have not only established our shipbuilding plants and environed them. Shipbuilding plants and equipped them with the best machinery, but we have equipped them with probably the best men to be stored. men to be found in such plants anywhere

A good illustration of the improved skill of this labor is shown in the prices for the engines of our cruisers. The cost of the engines for the first two or three year the cost for exactly the same work fell \$25,000 or \$30,000. In another year a like decrease followed, though prices for materials had as yet dropped very little. The workmen had simply learned how to work to the best advantage. They made less false metions as a faver errors. work to the best advantage. They made less false motions, there were fewer errors to correct. It is this increased skill in workmen that gives an old yard an adHeavier Machinery Introduced.

There has not been any striking advance in fashioning tools used in ship building. A ship consists of so many plates that

FRANKLIN MATTHEWS. SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL Conducted by J. A. Morris. Water and Rail Transportation. Every one at all familiar with freight matters knows that the most favorable railway rates prevail at those points enjoying water navigation. For instance, Savannah, Brunswick and other of our staports, as well as our river towns, such as Augusta and Columbus, can and do

THE FURNACE.

be as effective as from two to three men before its adoption. The work is also better done. Year by year stronger machin-ery has been added to the various plants and, although the methods of building ships are practically the same as those of ten years ago, the plants are far more effective than they were. Every ship that a given yard produces makes the task of building the next one easier, and that, with the cheapening of the cost of material, explains why the Cramps could offer to duplicate the Indiana at \$1,000,000 less than they received for building her five years ago. Building these ships was then an experiment. New tools had to be purchased and many risks had to be taken. Con-tractors could not then afford to figure as closely as they can now when time has shown what can be accomplished with American labor and materials.

We Can Build Warships Rapidly. The Venezuela difficulty has drawn attention to the capacity of our shipyards to produce warships rapidly. One of the best known shipbuilders of the United States said the other day that he thought this country could turn out seven first class battleships in one year if the governclass battleships in one year it the govern-ment should call on them to do so and should give them its full co-operation. It usually takes two or three years to build a battleship. The English have just aston-ished the world by launching their splendid new battleship Majestic in exactly one year from the time her keel was made. This was a great feat. Nevertheless it is entirely probable that we could finish such a ship in any one of four of our shipyards, under pressure, in one year. It would require day and night work constantly, but

it could be done.

The greatest cause of our delay in building warships is the system of government inspection. All the materials have to be subjected to a physical and chemical test, every plan and drawing, no matter how minute, has to be inspected and approved, and every inch of the work, from keel to truck, has to be gone over by the government inspectors as it is put in place. When all this is done a board of inspectors comes along to inspect the work of the first inspectors. Every change is the subject of red tape proceedings. A variation in the size of a rivet cannot be effected ordinarily within the space of three weeks. The con-tractors all feel that the naval officers are a drag to the completion of war vessels, because, in scores of instances, their time is given up to trifling criticisms and petty

complaints. Entirely different is the custom in England. There the inspectors fairly drive the contractors to complete the work and assist them all they can. There is a commercial inspection of all the material used and the inspectors see that the spirit of the specifications is carried out faithfully. As

One man by the use of this machine can | have more favorable rates than is possible for inland points. The fact is that a nat-ural waterway furnishes the cheapest transportation in the world, and the railways to do business at all, must compete in rates with the water carrier. It would appear that railways in self-protection would object to opening rivers and building canals. This is a superficial and fallacious view. The fact is that railways haul the great bulk of their tonnage at an absolute loss, and would gladly dump their ore, coal, coke, timber, etc., into canal or river boats for transportation. Again, the river or canal that parallels a rallroad vitalizes its section, stimulates industries by fur-nishing cheap raw material and generally increases trade and the developed wealth brings increased and profitable traffic to the railroads. No better illustration of this can probably be cited than that the imnent of the river Main from Mayence to Frankfort, twice doubled the water tonnage and added 80 per cent to the rail-way business between these points in the short space of six years. The New Orleans Times-Democrat, certainly in an excellent location to judge practically of the profits of both water and rail transportation,

American railroads, in a desire to control all the traffic, are burdening themselves with bulky freight, which furnishes them little if any profit. Coke, coal, stone and iron ore are frequently hauled at a dead loss. The consequence is that the operating expenses of American roads are very high -vi per cent of the earnings, against 51 per cent in Germany. The low rates on bulky articles, which are left in Germany to be carried by water, compel the American roads to charge much higher local freight rates, and not only they but the public are injured thereby.

Sandow downward.

Remedial Value of Food.

There will come a time, s

"The cost of moving freight by water is less than by rail. A horse can draw, at the rate of three feet a second, 3,200 pounds. on a good wagon road, 30,000 pounds on a rail track and 120,000 to 200,000 pounds by water. Transportation by rail, therefore, is nine times cheaper than by cart—even is nine times cheaper than by cart—even over a good road—and transpoprtation by water at least four times cheaper than by rail, other things being equal. The cost of water transportation between Duluth and Buffalo is .015 cents per ton mile, as against 17 cents by the Pennsylvania Central railroad for a similar distance. A vessel can carry four times its weight, a car only one and a half times.

"In the matter of the cost and maintenance of equipment for moving freight, the waterway has another decided advantare over the railroad. A ship costs about

tage over the railroad. A ship costs about one-fifth as much as a train of cars of equal carrying capacity, whereas, the life of the ship is longer and expenses of main-tenance less. A long canal barge of 500 tons burden has three times the capacity

In building merchantmen in this or any other country, methods as to details are left largely with the contractor in build-ing English warships. If England's labor "The cost of moving a ton of freight a mile on the railroads of the United States (exclusive of the cost of maintenance of way and structures) was .522 cents in 1890. were as effective as our labor she could probably produce warships one-third more rapidly than she does at present. It has been said that while we might Compare this with the average freight rate of .135 cents per ton mile on the traffic carried on a free natural waterway like the great lakes. On a canal the cost is naturally higher, yet even there it is less than the railroad route, or about .223 cents a mile." It has been said that while we might build the battleships; we could not get the necessary armor done in a year's time. A most interesting contest with time in pro-ducing armor has just been seen in this country. The Bethlehem iron works fin-ished the armor for two Russian warships in exactly five months. It has before taken

The south is vitally interested in waterways and water transportation. Our own Chattahoochee river has enough water within her banks the year round to bring to us and other cities along her course at the raw material for our manufactories and transport to the sea every ton of manufactured products. Yes, the Chattahoo-chee has shoals and falls and dams and other obstructions, but the elimination o all these is a mere matter of engineering and money. Atlanta is essentially a manufacturing city, and what she most needs is cheap coal and cheap raw material. Cheap freights bring all these. Water transportation fixes absolutely low freight rates. Our plucky little neighbor, Franklin in Heard county is everlastingly hem. lin in Heard county, is everlastingly ham mering for opening the Chattahoochee, and each year the general government opens up a part of the river. If a more general interest and a more energetic and persist ent effort was made, the Chattahooche could be opened to navigation from the gulf to Atlanta. What applies to this river is applicable to many of the water courses all over the south, and no greater or more beneficent field for southern statesmanship offers than in providing and improving the natural water courses of the

The New Sugar Process. The new sugar process, as accomplished by the Drummond machine, is described in The Barbadoes Herald, and is briefly as follows: "The cane is cut into lengths of four or five inches, and passes, without being touched by the hand into a cylinder where it is crushed. When all the juice possible has been expressed by a powerful pressure, the megrass is dollied and subjected to a steam bath, in order to extract any juice left in the cells of the cane; the pure juice and the diluted juice are carried into separate tanks by suction pumps, and the megrass, by a mechanical arrangement, is discharged by the crushing cylinder, to be used as fuel—the whole of the operations of feeding, crushing, discharging and pumping being performed by one man. The advantages claim ed for this machine—a device which is also said to be equally suitable for the treatment of beet root-are very important, including the complete extraction of the subreakdown, as there is no gearing or re-

volving shaft, and a number of machines can be worked at considerable distance from each other by hydraulic and steam

Electricity for Lumbermen.

From The Tradesman.

It is a little singular when the ordinary used in his mill or ward that he makes so little use of the ordinary appliances of electricity. It could be put to no end of economical and useful work. The light would be infinitely better than any other system; the insurance premium would be reduced; the same service would light up all the surroundings, bring light and gladness into the homes of the workingmen. The roads for miles out into the woods would be lighted up, the log hauls operated and all the movements of lumber from the saw and about the yard could be much more easily, safely and economically done by means of electricity. There is practi-cally no limit to the economically use of he electric current in and about the work of the mill plant and yard. It does not need an expensive set of apparatus for produc-ing the electricity. If there be good water power convenient the cost is much reduced. The matter of direct power transmissi is receiving the attention of the best prac-tical electricians of the day and time, and the next year or two will see a wonderful advance in all this sort of work, and a vast addition to the electrical machinery

Fire Burning for Twelve Centuries. A Parsee sacred fire which is burning to a temple at Legiguil, Persia, is known to have not been extinguished since the days of Rapbereth, who lived twelve centuries

Another Wonderful Clock.

of the ordinary mill.

From Manufacturing Jeweler. world is being exhibited in St. Petersburg. It was originally manufactured for the late Duke Charles, of Brunswick, who bequeathed it to the Swiss confederation queathed it to the Swiss confederation. There are no fewer than ninety-five faces to this colossal timepiece. It indicates simultaneously the time of day at thirty different spots of the earth's surface, besides the movement of the earth around the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, the passage over the merid-ian of more than fifty stars of the northern hemisphere, and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman and He-brew calendars. So complicated are the works that it took two years to put them together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Rus-

Wickless Oil Lamps.

The Gloria is the name applied to a new English lamp designed to burn oil without a wick, and therefore in the form of gas It is thus unnecessary to employ a chimney and the flarae is claimed to be much steadier and of greater brilliancy than the or-dinary gas flarue. An oil reservoir is placed at the top of the lamp containing petro-leum and connected with this is a brass tube which runs downward, and is provided with a filtering wad of cotton wool at its lower end to arrest all impurities the oil may contain. After passing through the filtering medium, the oil travels through a small bore brass tube which coils spirally round the main casing of the lamp, and from the upper end of this tube the oil falls drop by drop down a slanting steel tube into the "gas chamber," where it be-comes vaporized, the gas generated passing down through tubes to the burner. The gas jets from these tubes form a circle, and when ignited give an intensely brilliant light. This brilliancy is greatly due to the perfect combustion resulting from the excellent draught which is obtained, a down wald draught from the outer air inlets to the burners and an upward draught from the flame right through the center of the lamp. The lamps can be had ranging from eighty to 500 candle power; they are used for lighting the Empire of India exhibition at earl's court. The lamp is very economical with regard to the quantity of oil burnt and is stated to throw no shadow downward.

There will come a time, says a recent writer, when no medicine will be administered, except in acute and sudden attacks, Disease will be cured by foods.

The intelligent housemother is testing the value of this assertion in her daily ordering of the meals of her household. for her lately acquired knowledge of die-tetics has put her on the way to such en-

Celery is valuable as a food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism, for diseases of the nerves and nervous dyspersia.

Lettuce is useful to those suffering from

insomnia.

Water cress is a remedy for scurvy.
Peanuts for indigestion; they are especially recommended for corpulent diabetes.
Peanuts are made into a wholesome and nutritious soup, are browned and used as coffee, are eaten as a relish, simply baked, or are prepared and served as salted airmonds.

Onions are almost the best nervine known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing

else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza. Eaten every other day, they soon have a clearing and whitering effect on the com-

Asparagus is used to induce perspira-Carrots for sufferers from asthma.

curvy. Eggs contain a large amount of nutriment in a compact, quickly available form. Eggs, especially the yelks of eggs, are useful in jaindice. Beaten up raw with sugar are used to clear and strengthen the voice. With sugar and lemon juice the beaten white of egg is used to relieve hearseness.

Fresh, ripe fruits are excellent for purify-ing the blood and toning up the system. As specific remedies oranges are aperient. Sour cranges are highly recommended for Lemons for feverish thirst in sickness.

for biliousness, low fevers, rheumatism, colds, coughs, liver complaint, etc. Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the

liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and for indigestion. Figs are aperient and wholesome. Apples are useful in nervous dyspepsia; they are nutritious, medicinal and vitaliz-ing; they aid digestion, clear the voice, correct the acidity of the stomach, are valuable in rheumatism, insomnia, and liver troubles. An apple contains as much nu-

more wholesome form.

Grapes dilute thick blood, send the circulation to the surface, remove obstructions from liver and lungs, and bring the stom-ach to a healthy condition.

NOT SCHOLARS, BUT GENTLEMEN.

A Recherche Affair Between Deadwood Jack and Montana Jim.

Deadwood Jack was no scholar but he nsisted that he was a gentleman, says The Detroit Free Press. The same was the case with Montana Jim. Therefore when we learned that Jack had come over to Custer City to "have it out" with Jim we felt assured that it would be a genteel affair frim start to finish. Jack had put up at the Last Chance saloon, written his name on the ace of spades and sent a mes

say to Jim:
"Compliments of Deadwood Jack, and he hopes you have no engagement to prevent your meeting him on the public square this evening to settle the little misunder standing that has existed for several months."

And Jim wrote his name on the ace of clubs and instructed the messenger t

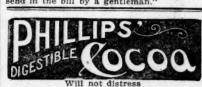
say:
"Compliments of Montana Jim and he assures D. J. that it will afford him the utmost pleasure to shoot at him at exactly 7 o'clock this evening at the place mentioned."

Each man was about town during the afternoon, and they encountered each other a dozen times. On every occasion each raised his hat and bowed and expressed the hope that the other was wel and happy. At 6 o'clock each retired to his headquarters and carefully cleaned and loaded his two guns. There was no bragging or boasting—no posing for effect. Both were game men and both dead shots and the chances were even up between them. No one knew the cause of the trouble and neither man entered into

any explanation.
At exactly 7 o'clock they appeared on opposite sides of the square, each with his arms folded. They approached within thirty feet of each other and bowed, and then Rocky Mountain Joe gave the word Four hands dropped down, four revolvers were jerked from their holsters and the first two shots made but one report. Then there was a pop! pop! pop! faster than one could count and of a sudden both men went down. It was Deadwood Jack who slowly reached his feet a moment later. He had pulled down his gun to fire when the referee held up his hand and said: "That'll do, Jack-he's passed in!" Montana Jim had four bullets in him-

Deadwood Jack, two. The latter stood there with the blood dripping from his hip and shoulder as the crowd closed in and then observed:

"Gentlemen, let the funeral be conducted in a dignified, genteel fashion and then send in the bill by a gentleman."



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sex, skin, blood or nervous troubles, who hesitate about going to the office of Dr. Hathaway & Co. for treatment solely because they have the prejudice, created by okl-fashioned ideas, on the subject of medical advertising. If these people would think a moment they would easily see that there is not a feature about the methods of Dr. Hathaway & Co. which does not recommend

itself to every practical, level-headed person. In this country when an individual, a firm, or a corporation has a good thing they want everybody to know it. business. There is no reason why pracbusiness. There is no reason why practitioners in medicine should not let the world know what they can do for their patients, and the best way to do that is to do it honestly and fairly through the columns of the newspapers as advertisers. Doctors who profess to have a horror of advertising are generally pretty good advertisers themselves, but they are not honorable advertisers, inasmuch they secure their advertising in an surreptitious cure their advertising in an surreptitious manner by all kinds of expedients and in ways that are much more reprehensible than sincere, candid, open talking through advertising mediums. Dr. Hathaway & Co. are qualified by the

best training, by years of experience, and by daily practice with hundreds of patients, to treat diseases peculiar to man and to treat diseases peculiar to man and womankind, as well as practice medicine generally, and they have arranged their system of feet on so low a scale as to place their services within the reach of everybody. They charge a nominal fee and furnish medicines free, thus saving the patient the cost of a drug bill, which is very often the most expensive feature of medical treatment.

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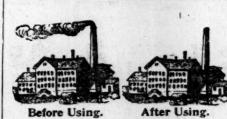
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incoln and His Stories.

How "Old Abe" Picked Up Information. His Delight in Negro Minstrelsy.

Interesting Incidents in the Great Man's Life.

Among Mr. Lincoln's warmest friends was numbered the Hon. John S. Wilson, occupied the position of land commissioner of the Illinois Central railroad just previous to the war. Mr. Wilson had served one term, at least, with Mr. Lincoln as a member of the Illinois legislature and had learned to love him. Soon after the inauguration, in 1861, Mr. Wilson began to hear that Lincoln, as president, con tinued on every occasion to tell stories many of which were scarcely such as could be approved in good society. These rumors filled Mr. Wilson with horror, and he went to Washington determined to reform his old friend. Mr. Wilson was cordially received at the white house, but lost no time in stating his mission in the most forcible language he could command. To the writer Mr. Wilson related the result of his visit. Said he:

"I gave Mr. Lincoln a terrible scorching. I told him that any man who would tell such stories as he was telling was unfitted to fill the high position of president." "How did he take it?" I asked.

"He got mad," was the reply. "He even went so far as to tell me that were it not for that high position he would not allow me to talk to him in that way, or, if I did, he would whip me, or I should whip

Mr. Wilson told several of his friends of his experience at the white house. A few days later Mr. Lincoln sent Mr. Wilson's name to the senate for confirmation as third auditor of the treasury, much to the surprise of those who knew of his mission and its result. Some of the aspirants to the position visited Mr. Lincoln and told him what Wilson had said about him. I heard Mr. Lincoln's answer: "I know he has talked about me scandalously," said the president. "He even had the effrontery to come here and tell me to my face that I was unfit to fill the position I occupied because of the pot-house stories I was in the habit of telling."
"And yet," said one of the listeners,

'you have appointed him third auditor of the treasury."
"What has that got to do with his ap-

pointment?" asked Mr. Lincoln, with a quizzical look. "I wanted an honest and

tary of the interior, which resulted in re-

Learning from a Clothing Merchant. Worder has often been expressed how Mr. Lincoln, a man who had few opportunities for education, became possessed of such a wide range of knowledge and so vast a fund of information on subjects obscure to most men, as he undoubtedly had. The following incident will throw the mental light on his method of acquiring. light on his method of acquiring knowledge:

In the winter of 1860-'61, after the elec-

tion, Springfield, Ill., became a political Mecca. Men visited the president-elect on all kinds of errands and many from mere idle curiosity. Among the latter class I personally remember one I met on a train en route from Peoria to Springfield, who announced himself to be a clothing merchant from Philadelphia. On learning that I knew Mr. Lincoln and was on my way to Springfield, he asked me to introduce him, as he wanted to see what "Old Abe" looked like. On arriving at Springfield I complied with the request. Mr. Lincoln received the merchant wit his usual good nature and learning the man's business, at once began conversa-tion on the clothing trade, during which, skillfully leading the conversation, he elicited a great deal of technical informa-tion. After the interview was ended and we had left the room, the clothier express ed his surprise by saying, "Why, Mr Lincoln knows as much about the clothing business as I do. Where in the world

could he have learned it?"

Afterwards, in conversation with Mr.

Lincoln, I repeated this remark. A merry twinkle came into the eye of the president clothier. Most of the education I have I have learned from men who supposed they

Tad's Minstrel Show.

Among the men who always had easy access to the white house was Colonel John M. Farnsworth, formerly member of congress from the Galena district of Illinois, but at the time of this occurrence colonel of the Eighth volunteer cavalry and afterwards brigadier general. I met to accompany him to the white house. On arriving there we were shown into the executive office, which was located in a room on the second floor to the left and



TAD PLEADING FOR HIS FRIEND.

capable man for third auditor and I knew John Wilson was that; our personal spats had nothing to do with his appointment.' Helping a Soldier Who Cursed Him.

In company with a gentleman who was employed in the office of Major Taylor, way to the war department one Our way led through a small park between the white house and the war de-partment building. As we entered this park we noticed Mr. Lincoln just ahead of us. Just ahead of him was a private ier on crutches who was evidently in olent passion, as he was swearing in a high key, cursing the government from the president down. Mr. Lincoln paused as he met the irate soldier and asked him what was the matter. "Matter enough," was the reply. "I want my money! have been discharged here and I can" get my pay." Mr. Lincoln asked if he had his papers, saying that he used to prac-tice law in a small way and possibly could help him. My friend and I stepped behind papers from the hands of the crippled soldier and sat down with him at the foot of a convenient tree where he examined carefully, and writing a line on the back, told the soldier to take them to Mr. Potts, chief clerk of the war department, who would doubtless attend to the matter at once. After the president had left the soldier we stepped out and asked him if he knew who he had been talking

Some ugly old fellow who pretends to be a lawyer," was the reply. My companion asked to see the papers, and on their being handed to him, pointed to the indorsement they had received.

This indorsement read. "Mr. Potts-Attend to this man's case at once and see that he gets his pay.

A. L."

The initials were too familiar with men in position to know them to be ignored.
We went with the soldier, who had just returned from Libby prison and been given hospital certificate for discharge, to see Mr. Potts, and before the paymaster's of-fice was closed for the day the soldier had received his discharge and check for the money due him. He was delighted to think meeting with the president had saved circumlecation often incident to such the circumiocation often incident to such cases and given him an opportunity to see Mr. Lincoln, but full of sorrow because of the hasty language used in his pres

Little Tad Saved This Clerk His Place The advent of the first republican ad ministration caused much uneasiness among the old employes of the govern-ment. Among those who were notified that

ment. Among those who were nothed that their services were no longer needed, early in 1862, was an office mate of mine who had received his appointment from New York so many years before that he felt himseif unfitted for any other than the routine business to which he had become accustomed. This gentleman had a son their business to which he had become accus-tomed. This gentleman had a son just Tad Lincoln's age and the two boys had become not only acquaintances, but warm friends.

friends.

A few days after the man's removal the son and mother visited the white house grounds to take a last look at familiar scenes before leaving for New York. While there Tad Lincoln joined them and was told that they were making a farewell visit to the grounds. Tad inquired why and was informed, when, seizing his young friend by the hand, he led him away and into his father's presence. There he made what must have been an eloquent plea, since it proved successful, for the restoration of his companion's father to his old position. Mr. Lincoln sent the boys for the wife of the ex-clerk and after questioning her kindly, gave her a note to be delivered by her husband to the secre-

nearly facing the main stairway. On en tering we found the room empty, but the presence of Mr. Lincoln's cane and spectacles led us to infer that he would soon return. While waiting we heard the sound of music, and, looking out into the cor-The music came from a room near the further end of the corridor, at the door of which Mr. Lincoln stood, evidently listening intently. We walked down the corridor toward him. As we approach ed he observed us and motioned us to be silent. We soon discovered, through the door, which was slightly ajar, several soldiers dressed as negro minstrels with banjos and a violin who were giving a genuine ante-bellum negro minstrel show with "Tad" Lincoln for sole audience. Some slight noise at the door attracted Tad's attention that way and rising he hastily closed the door with the merry remark, "Now, dad, no peeping." Mr. Lincoln laughed heartily and explained to us that some of the soldiers on duty as guards at the white house were formerly members of the old Christy minstrel troupe, with whom "Tad" had made friends and whom he induced occasionally to rehearse for his private benefit. The president added that he had rather see a good negro show than a French opera at any time



LOOKING OVER THE SOLDIER'S PA-

Continuing the conversation, he said "Farnsworth, some of my friends are much shocked at what I suppose they consider my low tastes in constantly indulging in stories some of which I suppose are not just as nice as they might be, but I'll tell you the truth when I say that a funny story, if it has the element of genuine wit in its composition, has the same effect on me that I suppose a good square drink of whisky has to oughtoffior.aar

whisky has on an old toper; it puts new life into me. The fact is I have always be-lieved that a good laugh was good for both

the mental and physical digestion. Standing by a Former Partner. Among those who visited Washington on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's first inon the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's first inauguration was Albert Brooks, of Petersburg, Illinois, who had been a "side partner" of his, it being a custom among the
old lawyers of that period to form special
partnerships with young practitioners in
small towns dividing with them the fees
in such cases as they secured. Mr. Brooks
was a small inferior looking man with a

decided cast in one eye, but was possessed of considerable legal ability. Mr. Lincoln gave Brooks, soon after his inauguration, a note to Hon. C. B. Smith, secretary of a note to Hon. C. B. Smith, secretary of the interior, asking him to appoint him (Brooks) to a certain position in the interior department. Brooks delivered the note but inter with a cool reception. Days passed into weeks but the appointment did not materialize. Tired of wafting, Brooks called on Mr. Lincoln and related his desire. Mr. Lincoln expressed his surprise that the appointment had not been made and promised to look into the matter. Soon after Mr. Smith called on the president and after Mr. Smith called on the president and was asked why Mr. Brooks had not been appointed. Mr. Smith himself told Brooks afterwards in the presence of the writer the conversation that follows: "Why," said Smith, "that man is not

capable of filling so important a position as he seeks; that place requires the service of a good lawyer.

"How long have you known Brooks?" asked Mr. Lincoln. "I never have known him," was the reply, "but the looks of the man is sufficient evidence of his incapacity." Smith said Mr. Lincoln rose from his chair and replied:

"I have known Albert Brooks twenty years and I know him to be capable of filling any position in the interior department from secretary down. Appoint him to the position he seeks or I may find occasion to appoint him secretary of the

interior." It is needless to add that the appointment was made and after Smith learned to know how capable he was Brooks and he became warm friends. A. M. SWAN.

AMOS CUMMINGS.

Champ Clark, in St. Louis Republic.

The old "Better be born lucky than rich," finds its latest confirmation in

Amos J. Cummings. After eight years of distinguished ser-vice he was one of the great army of democratic congressmen submerged the republican flood of 1894.

This made Amos so mad he resigned be-fore the end of his term to accept the position of subway commissioner in New York. But the man who defeated him died in the nick of time and Amos is back in his old place in congress, to the joy of millions of his countrymen.

He was the hardest fighter, the most versatile writer, the most enthusiastic statesman, the most irascible debater and the tenderest hearted man in the fifty-

He is a commoner proud of the fact and worthy of the name. Coming up from the ranks of the great body of the plain people, he remembers them with affection does not kick down the ladder by which he has mounted to fame and power. Rep-resenting the celebrated Tenderion dis-trict in Tammany's bailiwick, he puts on no airs, wears no frills and is hail fellow well met with all men from president to hodcarrief. He is a thorough cosmopolitan and would act his part gracefully and successfully in any society in the world. Were he introduced to the czar of all the Russias he would greet the successor of Peter the Great with as much sang froid as John Lawrence Sullivan evinced in slapping on the back his imperial and royal highness Albert Edward, prince of Wales, when the prince of bruisers was in his fame and was introduced to fat, puggy, jolly specimen of the effete monarch of the east.

Amos's pet was Thomas Brackett Reed. He never lost an opportunity to cause "the man from Maine" to pass an unhappy half hour. He carries in his wonderful memory every unjustifiable, question-able or untrue thing done by republicans since the party was born-abeled and ready for instant use. Consequently, when-ever Mr. Reed would undertake to brow-beat the democrats Amos was on the alert and if a gap was left down Cummings jumped in without ceremony, without flourish of trumpets and without gloves.

Then the fun was fast and furious. The fur flew and spectators held their breath. Perhaps the bitterest, hottest and most unparliamentary speech ever made in the house of representatives since Frederick Muhlenberg first wielded the gavel was immings's oration on the repeal of the federal election laws. He was in his element and at his best. He raked up from the dead past every act done by the republicans which he deemed contrary to the genius of our institutions. He danced a war jig on the fifty-first congress and let the ex-speaker have a

It was the greatest dat in Amos's life weat poured down his glowing face; fierce eloquence spurted from his tongue of flame, and the pent up wrath of years burst from his flery heart.

looking glass.

Republicans dared not interrupt the enraptured orator. They sat dumfounded. Democrats, delirious with delight, gathered about the printer-statesman, punctuating his speech with wild applause and thumping his back in congratulation when he was done, till he must have been sore for days afterwards.

A disciple of Faust, he boasts that he has set type in every state in the union. Filibustering with Walker in Nicaragua, he narrowly escaped being executed for that Quixotic expedition. A soldier of our cival war, he was awarded a medal spicuous bravery on the hard fought field of Monocacy, where Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur" and "The Prince of India," has his famous tussle with tough old Jubal Early, who recently went to his final account still "an unrecor structed rebel."

Had Amos served under Napoleon I have no doubt he would have been decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor at Marengo, would have received the baton of a marshal of France at Austerlitz, would have won crimson glory during the disasters of "The Hundred and would have died for the im mortal Corsican shouting "vive l'empe-

In journalism he took his lessons out Horace Greeley's book and cherished the memory of the sage of Chappaqua as a pearl of great price. Not long since at the unveiling of a monument to Greeley he delivered a panegyric on the life and char-acter of his patron, full of poetic fire, ten-der pathos and splemad eloquence.

He is a universal favorite with newspi per men of every degree and of ever shade of political and religious opinion. I observed that when my constituents came to Washington and I was showing them the sights when he reached the house gallery the first man they wanted me to point out was Thomas B. Reed, the second William L. Wilson and the third was almost invaribly Amos J. Cum

When Ed Stephens and Walter Williams when Ed Stephens and Walter Williams, with their families, were in Washington, I took several of the big guns up into the gallery and introduced them. Among others was Cummings. Afterwards I asked one of Colonel Stephens's boys which he liked the best. "Oh," replied the young Miscourien. "Il like Amas Cummings here." Missourian, "I like Amos Cummings best.
Mr. So and So talked about silver. Mr.
So and So discussed the tariff, but Mr.
Cummings joked and talked about print.

Cummings joked and talked about print. ing offices and things we could under

As a member of the Big Six Typographi-cal Union, Cummings was the head and front of organized labor on the floor of the house and stood for all sorts of labor organizations with unshaken fidelity.

His most valuable services to this cou try have been rendered as chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He is an enthusiastic tar, believes with all the fervor of his nature in our "new navy." An indefatigable laborer, he was generally in his committee room by sun up and re-mained there until towards midnight. He took great pride in his naval chairman-ship and to him more than any other man or all other men combined is due the fact that the gigantic frauds of Andrew Carnegie & Co., in the armor plates matter have been dragged to the light of day. There are two political steps supposed to lead up directly to the presidency—the mayoralty of New York city and the governorship of New York state. Much stranger things have happened than that Amos J. Cummings should take that route to the white house.

AFTER NASEBY.

By William Piggott in Black and White. When the battle of Naseby had been fought and lost I felt that the cause of my liege the king was lost, too. After the battle I had been chased hither and thither by flying squadrons of cavalry, but alway managing to elude their grasp, and found myself when night came down at little distance from the scene of the con

Presently I espied, with no small satis faction, a bright ray of light issuing fro the trees in front of me. As I approached I saw that it proceeded from the window of a low thatched cottage, which, to man dejected and weary in body and mind was a pleasing and most

I had occasion to rap twice before the door was opened by a wizened old woman with a kindly face. In a trembling voice

which a kindly face. In a demand, when she inquired my name and business.

"My name, good dame," I answered, "is of little consequence. I am a captain in his majesty's Sixth regiment of horse, and I crave food and rest."

"Nay, I pray you, sir, to go away," re-plied the old crone, whose fear had become the more manifest as I spoke. "The rebels are encamped not a league away. I dare no let ye in. I have all the heart, kind sir but I dare not." "Nay, let him enter, good mother," sale

a sweet voice behind her. "If he is for the king he is a friend." The old woman as I entered was bending over a large iron pot, which was seething on the fire, and from which proceeded the savory smell I had before noticed. Beside her, on a low wooden stool, was seated a malden of such exquisite beauty that, look ing at her, I remembered no longer my hunger, but only the disorder of my attire.

She was dressed in a peasant's costum but the softness of the skin, the whitenes f her hands, the grace of her bearing, all told me it was no peasant I gazed upon. So I took out a pocket comb and small hand mirror I carried with me, and going toward the candle, endeavored to remedy o some extent the defects in my appear-"I perceive, sir," she said, "that you be

long to the court?"
"It is true, madam, that I have the hono and privilege to attend upon his majesty May I, in turn, be pardoned for saying that I discern you are not such as it would

seem you desire to appear?"

"Nay, sirrah, I am a peasant, as you perceive. This I did not believe, nor could I be

The old woman placed the savory mess upon the table, accompanying the action with many apologies for the homeliness of the fare, which, in truth, were unnecded, for I set to with a will and never found a king's banquet more to my taste. Taking the rush light which the old woman proffered. I started wearily to mount a ladder.

I was awakened after what seemed but a few minutes by the sound of men's voices.

ew minutes by the sound of men's voices in the room below, and, filled with appre-hension, I crept quietly to the trapdoor and partly raised the lid. A burly, redfaced sergeant and two troopers, all dress-ed in the rebel uniform, had entered the house and were engaged in a lively conversation with the old woman who had shown

me kindliness.
"I tell ye," she was saying, "there's nor that ye seek in here." "This gives you the lie, old woman," said the sergeant, and with a sneer he dug his sword into a cloak which I, with a sad lack of forethought, had left to lie upon the bench, and held it up on the point.
"This is no raiment of a servant of the Lord.

The sergeant took a step in the direction of the ladder, but the young malden, who until that moment had remained sealed, rose majestically and barred his way. "Stay!" she cried. "You have no rose majestically and barred his way.

"Stay!" she cried. "You have no right to enter to search this dwelling, poor though it be, except this old dame bid you. Wherefore, then, do ye come? You have conquered in the combat, you have killed and captured many thousands of the the company why seek ye more?" "By my faith," he said with a smirk, "a comely damsel! and such a one, it seems, as the Lord reserves for His own elect!" and with that he would have touched her

face. But the blood rushed hot to my cheek ing my sword, I made short work of the ladder and appeared pell mell in the midst

Parrying a fierce blow which the foremos trooper dealt at me, I got under his guard and passed my blade through his right

As the man fell his two comrades dropped back and I had an instant to look

Presently, recovering something of their lest courage, the two men again approached, but this time with less fury and more method. For some moments there was the ring of steel against steel as we struck and parried, neither being able to obtain the mastery, while ever and anon, at a fiercer blow, bright sparks shot forth n the meeting blades.

At length, with a swift and sudden upward stroke, I deprived my opponent of his weapon. It flew from his hand and fell with a clink and a jangle upon the stone floor.

It seemed, however, that the blow was It seemed, however, that the blow was likely to cost me dear, for in striking I stumbled over the body of the fallen trooper, and in a trice the sergeant was upon me with flashing sword. Instead of a death thrust, however, a most astonishing and somewhat ludicrous thing came to pass, for I found a most useful ally in the brave lady who had displayed so much interest in the struggle. She siezed the pot that was seething on the fire and with a quick movement poured the whole scalding con-tents into the face of the sergeant. He turned on his heel and, followed by

the disarmed trooper, went rapidly from the house, using as he did so many ungodly words, such as I trow he had never found

words, such as I trow he had never both in his prayer book.

"Sir, I pray you lose not a moment, but depart forthwith, for I fear me yon ser-geant will most surely return."

"Nay, fair lady," I answered, "I depart not alone, for if I mistake not this same fel

low went off in a worse humor at thy greeting than at mine."
"Most valiant gentleman," she said, "I will tell you who I am and whence I come, and why you find me here. I am the daugh-ter of the earl of Morvale, whose purpose it was to give me in marriage to a certain courtier of the king, a man I had never seen, and who I did not doubt was devoted solely to puffs and frills and such things as are beseeming only to women—that kind of man, indeed, which in my injustice I did not at first conceive you yourself to be.
"I left his roof to seek that of my mother's sister, who lives on the border of the

county Worcester, until such time as his humor should have changed. Then the troubles broke out in this quarter, so my good mother lent me this peasant's dress that I might be the less easily recognized, and here for six days I have abided." "You have told me much, madam, and yet not that which I most desire to learn. Your father being the earl of Morvale, have I the privilege of addressing Lady Constance Temple?"

She inclined her head to signify assent.

"It is then possible that the courtier of whom you speak is Sir Lionel Mordaunt?" "You have again guessed rightly," said the lady, gazing at me in some astonish-SURE CURE FOR PILES

safety our chief concern. The castle of Morvale lies from here not six leagues dis-tant. The night is fine and by pressing

tant. The right is fine and by pressing forward without delay we should reach it before the dawn. Shall we go thither?"

"But the courtier, sirrah?" exclaimed the lady. "My father will surely still seek to force this marriage upon me."

"As to that," I replied, "you need apprehend no further emberrassment, and for this reason, the unwitting cause of all your troubles stands before you." I made her a low how. low bow. When at last she looked up she was smil-

ing through her blushes.
"Yet I fear, sir," she said with a comical look, "that the earl will still refuse to re-linguish his desire." "And you, madam," I answered, "you can

"But, sirrah"-she looked at me with merry twinkle in her eyes, and yet with a passing sweetness—"I am a dutiful daugh-

I took her tiny hand in mine, and bending

nerves

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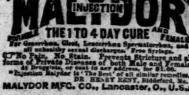
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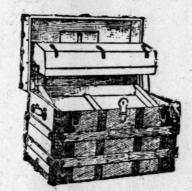
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THE G

Arp Tells of

WHEN ASI Who Was the

Half Cent

It was a goo ous feast. Wi losophic mood siderate man ences that hor ent guest, I greatest Amer to hear the any little cote his idol whom without reason nels of though roundings, by religion, This is nothing wro within bounds of others. Onl

or others. Call cord.

"Who is the "Grover Clevel Toombs and Grall. "Dr. Att Akin, prempt! Mr. Carey." responded. "Of son Davis was greatest man." son Davis was greatest man." spond I said to have seen thim when I wa upon my head words to me. I town and my that I might man in the na may be that had something ship, my idolarusal of his have confirmed been dead fort lieve that John est man. He v Jefferson Davis acter."

Now, see ho and their diff some collatera and John Wes thing to do with idolatry. I sus would be Judg to speak of, at Clarkesville eagerly as he "My mother." cated woman. Woman. In fac saw her look once, and that and was shroud ed like an ang great tears of most breaking, dear, good mo paused long en came from and to speech. "But, her religion we beautiful word, anguage and it no greatness tit. My dear mand deed was oner family and of it nor boast and we saw i loved every early face. I do do owe the be tender and lovi Mr. Jarrail greatness as a lis magnanhuit

and patriot, but a time he falled ple to the your he had joined

desire for stimu he spoke of it long friend and planation.

"Now George

converted, why and why is it desire. It seem

desire. It seem than should have be I am not coe Mr. Fite is an seeker, both ble to all he has been long that he wift. Carey is present politics, loves to worship. loves to word many of his m noise in the noi
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HE FLIGHT

PONY BAKER.

3 New Story of Boy Life.

BY WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

CHAPTER XI.

JIM LEONARD. Very likely Pony Baker would not have tried to run off any more if it had not been for Jim Leonard. He was so glad he had not gone with the circus that he did not mind any of the things at home that used to vex him; and it really seemed as if his father and mother were trying to act better. They were a good deal taken up with each other, and sometimes he thought they let him do things that they would not have let him do if they had noticed what he asked. His mother was fonder of him than and if she had not kissed him so much before the fellows he would not have cared, for when they were alone, he liked

cared, for when they were alone, he liked to have her pet him.

The summer went along till it got to be September, and the fellows were beginning to talk about when school would take up. It was almost too cold to go in swimming, that is the air made you shiver when you came out, and before you got your clothes on; but if you stood in the water up to your chin, it seemed warmer than it did on the hottest days of summer. Only now you did not want to go in more than once on the hottest days of summer. Only now you did not want to go in more than once a day, instead of four or five times. The fellows were gathering chinquepin acorns most of the time and some of them were getting ready to make wagons to gather walnuts in. Once they went out to the woods for pawpaws and found about a bushel, they are them to some meal to rine. bushel; they put them in corn meal to ripen, but they were so green that they only got rotten. They found an old shanty in the woods where the farmer made sugar in the spring, and some of the big boys said they were coming out to sleep in it, the first night they got.

It was all this that put Jim Leonard in mind of Pony's running off again. All the way home he kept talking to Pony about it, and Pony said he was going to do it yet, some time, but when Jim Leonard wanted him to tell the time, he would only say, "You'll see," and wag his head.

Then Jim Leonard mocked him and dared him to tell, and asked him if he would take a dare. After that he made up with him, and said if Pony would run off he would run off, too; and that the way for them to do would be to take the boards of that shanty in the woods and built a raft. They could do it easily, because the boards were just leaned up against the ridge-pole; and they could tie them together with pawpaw switches, they were so tough and then some night carry the raft tough and then some night carry the raft to the river, after the water got high in the fall, and float down on it to the city. "Why, does the river go past the city?" Pony asked. "Of course it does!" said Jim Leonard; and he laughed at Pony. "It runs into the Ohio there. Where's your geography?" Pony was ashamed to say that he did not suppose that geography had anything to do with the river at the Boy's Town; for it was not down on the map. like Behring

was not down on the map, like Behring straits and the Isthmus of Suez. But he saw that Jim Leonard really knew something. He did not see the sense of carrying the raft two miles through the woods, when you could get plenty of driftwood on the river shore to make a raft out of. But he did not like to say so for fear Jim Leonard would think he was afraid to be in the woods after dark; and after that he came under him more than ever. Most of the fellows just made fun of Jim Leonard, because they said he was a brag, but Pony began to believe everything he said, when he found out that he knew where the riv-er went to; Pony had never even thought. Jim was always talking about their plan

Jim was always talking about their plan of running off together, now; and he said they must fix everything so that it would not fall this time. If they could only get to the city once, they could go for cabin boys on a steamboat that was bound for New Orleans; and down the Mississippi they could easily hide on some ship that was parting for the Snaukh main and was starting for the Spanish main, and then they would be all right. He knew about the Spanish main from a book of pirate stories that he had. He had a great books and he was always reading One was about Indians, and one was about pirates, and he was full of cu-rious stories, and one told about magic and how to do juggler's tricks; the other was a fortune-telling book. Jim Leonard had a paper from the city, with long sto-ries in it, and he had read a novel once; he could not tell the boys exactly what a novel was, but that was what it said on the

After Pony and he became such friends he told him everything that was in his books, and once when Pony went to his house, he showed him the books. Pony was a little afraid of Jim Leonard's mothshe was a widow woman, and took in washing; she lived in a little wood-colored house down by the river bank, and she smoked a pipe. She was a very good mother to Jim, and let him do whatever he pleased—go in swimming as much as he wanted to stay out of school, or any-thing. He had to catch drift-wood for her to burn when the river was high; once she came down to the river herself and caught

driftwood with a long pole that had a nail in the end of it to catch on with.

By the time school took up Pony and Jim Leonard were such great friends that they asked the teacher if they might sit together, and they both had the same desk. When Pony's mother heard that, it seemed as if she were going to do something about it. She said to his father: "I don't

ing and yelping until they helped him up the ladder into the loft. Then he always laid in one corner, with his tongue out, and looking at them as if he knew what Leonard bade him, and Jim pulled away the hay until he got down to the loft floor. It's the very place. It's all solid, and we can put the things down here and cover them up with hay and nobody will notice. Now tomorrow you bring notice. Now, tomorrow you bring out a piece of bread and butter with meat between, and I wil, too, and then we will see how it will do."

see how it will do."

Pony brought his bread and butter the next day; Jim said he intended to bring some hard-bolled eggs, but his mother kept looking, and he had no chance. "Let's see whether the butter is sweet, because if it ain't the provisions will spoil before we can get off."

He took a bite, and he said: "My! That's nice," and the first thing he knew he ate the whole piece up. "Well, never mind," he said, "we can begin tomorrow just as well."

The next day Jim Leonard brought a ham bone to cook greens with on the raft; he said it would be first rate; and Pony



JIM SAID ALL OF A SUDDEN, "TVE THOUGHT O' THE VERY THING, FONY BAKER."

like Pony's going with Jim Leonard so much. He's had nobody else with him for weeks, and now he's sitting with him in school."

Pony's father said: "I don't believe Jim Leonard will hurt Pony. What makes you like him, Pony?"

Pony said: "Oh, nothing," and his father

laughed.

"It seems to be a case of pure affection. What do you talk about together?" "Oh, dreams and magic and pirates,"

said Pony.
His father laughed, but his mother said: "I know he'll put mischief in the child's head," and then Pony thought how Jim Leonard was always wanting him to run off, and he felt ashamed; but he did not

think that running off was mischief, or else all the boys would not be wanting to do it, and so he did not say anything.

His father said: "I don't believe there's any harm in the fellow. He's a queer chan"

"He's so low down," said Pony's moth-

er in reply.

"Well, he has a chance to rise, then," said Pony's father. "We may all be hurahing for him for president, some day."

Pony could not always tell when his father was tolking but they would to him he must was joking, but it seemed to him he must be joking now. "I don't believe Pony will get any harm from sitting with him in school, at any rate."

After that Pony's mother did not say anything, but he knew that Jim Leonard; and spite to when brought him home with him after school, he did not bring him into the woodshed as he did the other boys, but took him out to the barn. That got them to playing in the barn most of the time, and they used to stay in the hay loft, where Jim Leonard told Pony stories out of his books. It was good and warm there, and now the days were getting chilly towards evening.

Once, when they were lying in the hay "I've thought of the very thing, Pony Baker!"

Pony asked, "What thing?"

"How to get ready for running off," said Jim Leonard; and at that Pony's heart went down, but he did not like to show it, and Jim Leonard went on:

"We've got to provision the raft, you know, for maybe we'll catch on an island and be a week getting to the city. We've

brought bread and butter with meat between, and then they hid them in the hay, and drove Trip away from the place. The day after that when they were busy talk-ing Trip dug the provisions up and before they noticed he ate up Pony's bread and butter, and was gnawing Jim Leon-ard's ham-bone.

rd's ham-bone. They cuffed his ears, but they could not make him give it up, and Jim Leonard said: "Well, let him have it; it's all spoilt, now, anyway. But I'll tell you what, Pony, we've got to do something with that dog. He's found out where we keep our provisions, and now he'll always eat them. I don't know but what we'll have to kill him." him.

"Oh, no," said Pony, "I couldn't kill

Trip."
"Well, I don't mean kill him, exactly;
"Well, I don't mean kill him, exactly; but do something. I'll tell you what-train him not to follow you to the barn when he sees you going."

XII. FLIGHT OF THE RAFT.

Pony thought that would be a good plan, and he began the next day at noon. Trip tried to follow him to the barn and Pony kicked at him and motioned to stone him, and said, "Go home, sir! Home with you! Home, I say!" till his mother came to the

ck door.
"Why, what in the world makes you so cross with poor Trip, Pony?" she asked.
"I'll teach him not to tag me around everywhere," said Pony.
His mother said: "Why I thought you

His mother said: "Why I through the distribution of it," said Pony; but when he put his mother off that way, he felt badly, as if he had told her a lie, and let make the mother with him and began to train a pretty of the said of the s Trip come with him and began to train him again the next day. It was pretty hard work, and Trip looked at him so mournfully, when he drove him back, that he could hardly bear to do it. But Jim Leonard said it was the only way, and he must keep it up. At last Trip got so that he would not follow Pony to the barn. He would look at him when Pony started and wag his tail wishfully, and half-jump a little, and then when he saw Pony frown he would let his tail drop and stay still, or walk off to the woodshed and keep looking around at Pony to see if he was in earnest. It made Pony's heart ache, for he was truly fond of Trip, but and be a week getting to the city. We've got to float with the current anyway. Well, now, we can make a hole in the hay here and hide the provisions until we get ready to go. I say we'd better begin hiding them to go. I say we'd better begin hiding them that always. Let's see if we can make a place. Get away, Trip!"

He was speakling to Pony's dog, that always came out to the barn with them and staid below in the carriage room whin-

boys had really ran off. He was a boy that Pony had never seen, though he had heard of him. He lived at the other end of the town, below the bridge, and almost at the sycamore grove. He had the name of being a wild fellow; his father was a preacher, but he could not do anything with him. Now, Jim Leonard said, Pony must run.

Now, Jim Leonard said, Pony must run off right away, and not wait for the river to rise, or anything. As soon as the river to rise, or anything. As soon as the river rose, Jim would follow him on the raft; but Pony must start first and he must take the pike for the city, and sleep in fence corners. They must provision him and not eat any of the things before he started. He must not take a bundle or anything, because if he did the people would know he was running off, or maybe they would think he was a runaway slave from Kentucky, he was so dark complexioned. At first Pony did not like it because it seemed to him that Jim Leonard was backing out; but Jim Leonard said that if two of them started off at the same time people would just know they were running off and the constable would take them up before they could get across the them up before they could get across the corporation line. He said that very likely it would rain in less than a week, and then he could start after Pony on the raft, and be at the Ohio river almost as soon as

and be at the College and be at the College and be at the Pony was.

He said: "Why, you ain't afraid, are you, Pony?" and Pony said he was not afraid; for if there was anything that a Boy's Town boy hated, it was to be afraid, and Pony hated it worst of any because he was sometimes afraid that he was afraid.

They fixed it that Pony was to sleep the next Friday night in the barn, and the next morning before it was light he was to fill his pockets with provisions and run off.

Every afternoon he took out a piece of bread and butter with meat between and hid it in the hay and Jim Leonard brought some eggs. He said he had no chance to boil them without his mother seeing him, but he asked Pony if he did not know that but he asked Pony if he did not know that raw eggs were first rate, and when Pony said no, he said, "Well, they were." They broke one of the eggs when they were hiding them, and it was over the bread and butter, but they wiped it off with hay as well as they could and Jim Leonard said maybe it would help to keep it anyway.

When he came round to Pony's house the

when he came round to Pony 8 house the next Friday afternoon from school, he asked him if he had heard the news, and when Pony said no, he said that the fellow that ran off had been taken up in the city by the watchman. He was crying on the street and he said he had nowhere to stop, and had not had anything to eat since the night before. night before.

Pony's heart seemed to be standing still. He had always supposed that as soon as he ran off he should be free from all the he ran off he should be free from all the things that hindered and vexed him; and although he expected to be sorry for his father and mother, he expected to get along perfectly well without them. He had never thought about where he should sleep at night after he got to the city, or how he should get something to eat.

"Now you see Pony," said Jim Leonard, "what a good thing it was that I thought about provisioning you before you started. What makes you look so?"

Pony said. "I'm not looking:"

Jim Leonard said: "You're not afraid are you, just because that fellow got took up? You're not such a cowardly calf as to want to back out now?"

The tears came into Pony's eyes.

want to back out now?"
The tears came into Pony's eyes.
"Cowardly calf yourself, Jim Leonard!
You've backed out long ago!"
"You'll see whether I've backed out,"
said Jim Leonard. I'm coming round to
sleep in the barn with you tonight and
help you to get a good start in the morn-



PONY WAS ALMOST AFRAID OF JIM LEONARD'S MOTHER.

And maybe I'll start myself tomorrow. I will if I can get anybody to help me make the raft and bring it through the woods. Now let's go up into the loft and see if the provisions are all safe."

They dug the provisions up out of the hay and Jim Leonard broke one of the eggs against the walls. It had a small chicken in it and he threw it away. Another egg smelt so that they could hardly stand it.

stand it.
"I don't believe," said Jim Leonard,
"these eggs are very good. I got
them out of a nest that the hen had left;
mother said I might have them all." He

Continued on Fourth Column Fourth Page.

ly at 11:20 o'clock last Friday the regret descended and the Alcial Literary and Debating Society session. It has been the good forthe society for some time to have or lectures made it by distinmen. On this occasion Mr. Morvered a very entertaining talk on den," accompanying it with the restures. The amusement of the delife high and when at last Mr. opped speaking he was applauded the control of the subject for debate was. That the digging of the Nicarawould be of more harm than the United States." After the of the affirmative had spoken and der of the negative was in the midst argument, a leak in the stove caused in to fill so rapidly with smoke that thought best to cut short the meetind, accordingly, the society was add. The president and secretary of the were elected last week. Mr. Harle has the honor of having been to the highest office which the ascending the provides office which the ascending the sentence and Mr. Willie Haylosen to fill the position of secretary of the school, and there is not stest doubt but that they will fill espective offices with becoming grace curacy. There is one good quality the pupils of the Boys' High school elicits the admiration of every one ited in the school. They rarely ever learn their lessons in a most acmand the school takes so high a lang.

Hunter's School.

Hunter's School. at 11:30 o'clock last Friday the gavel descended and the Alci-

Hunter's School.

Hunter's School.

After many days of freedom and liberty, ter the noise of the Christmas froics at after the sorrow for the dying exposition, the boys of Hunter's school returned to their studies with renewed zeal and tigor. The school opened on New Year's day and there were many boys present, which showed that they were in earnest. Several new scholars have entered this term, and we hope before long to have our desired number. Mr. Frank Howard, an ex-member of the school and one of the strongest pillars of the society, by back with us again and we hope that ht will lend a helping hand in building up our society. Mr. Fitzhugh Scott, a bright young student, is another of the new scholars that has lately entered and will, of course, be a help to the society. On Friday the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society assembled to elect officers for the new term and to select a subject for the next meeting.

Mr. J. W. Chestnut was elected president: Mr. Rubsell C. Mitchell, vice president: Mr. Robert Willett, secretary, and Mr. E. B. Berkele, censor. Surely the society can congratulate itself on having such an able corps of officers.

The school is in a prosperous condition. Inventions of all kinds are daily being brought to light by the students of Hunter's school.

One of our most noted inventors is Mr. Robert M. Mitchell. The most wonderful inventions are great successes, as the walking machine has never appeared to our poor mortal vision and the globe is lying in ruins in the laboratory. It is needless to say that the walking machine will, in the future, take the place of the bicycle, and parents will be worried to death with such tries as this: "Give me a walking machine or give ine death." Without doubt the boys of Hunter's school have the kappiest time of all boys in the city. Visitore are always welcame, especially on Friday Gwin Lipes.

Fair Street School.

The scholars have returned from their Caristinas holidays fresh and vigorous for the work of the new year. Holidays generally have a demoralizing effect upon scholars, but this year the pupils have settled down to work in earnest.

In the first grade both classes are almost full, having altogether 112 scholars. The teacher of the third grade, Miss Choate, applied for a leave of absence on account of sickness, so Miss Anderson has been appointed to all her place temporarily. In the school there are forty cases of measless, allege account and the school there are forty cases of measless.

heen appointed in the school there are forty measies.

Miss Aulean Acker, of our school, who was selected to represent Fair in the cooking department of the exposition, won the second prize for efficiency. Miss Lucile Patrick, of Ira street school, obtained the

our school stands first of all the schools in the city in the matter of attendance or the year 1895. We have labored under the year 1895. We have labored under yet we have managed to secure the highest average in attendance.

Mary E. Chapman.

Georgia Military Institute.

There is no department connected with good school work which is more necessary, and beneficial than a literary and debating society. In fact it is the power which renders an educated man able to convey intelligently the benefits of his knowledge to others. There are many schools for both sexes and any school for schools for both sexes, and any school for boys without a society of this kind is not complete. About the girls I agrefield to dictate advice, for though I'm he woman suffragist advocate, yet they might get into

reafter we can date our letters in Atfor our school and locality has been into the city. We appreciate the retaken into the city. We appreciate the regard of our council for us, and though we pay Atlanta's taxes, etc., yet we still walk in red mud and at night lose our way in

the darkness.

We have in our school a future novelist, Mr. Willie Larned. He is at present the author of several continued stories and other minor ones, and should he continue in this line we predict for him unlimited success. Several members of our debating society also deserve special mention, among them Mr. C. V. Young and D. R. Groover. They always take great interest in the duties assigned them.

The nominee for president during the next term is Mr. J. Paschall. He has not yet been inaugurated, but no other candidate has yet been anounced. Music is one of the chief attractions on our programmes, and what is better, it is cheerfully afforded by two of the unders.

A motion which provided for public exergiting all the seven was passed by the

have no organizhave to be conwith such news as we can afford.

We expect to purchase about a dozen memberships in the Young Men's Library Association and thus receive the benefits of that library, together with our own.

The subject for debate at the next meeting is "Resolved, That the separate education of the sexes has a better result than coeducation." All the particpants have promised to do their best, and we know it will be a close contest. We do not trust the decision of our questions to the president, but judges are appointed for this purpose, which prevents him from receiving many extra "treats." We don't mean to be harsh with our president, but all people know that human nature is weak.

W.

Mrs. Prather's School.

We all came back to our dear school on Monday, glad that the holidays were over. The new pupils entered were Julia Hemphill, Vena Smith, Mabel Boland, Emma Brown, Marguerite Brown, Mary Briscoe and Christine Hall. The five tall college girls are real beauties and little gypsy Christine, who is in my class, is so quick that she keeps the teachers smiling.

At our Monday's lesson in decorum we were introduced to a society man of the

were introduced to a society man of the year 161 A. D. Miss Eva said that she knew we would be glad to know what a so-ciety leader under the Roman Empire was ciety leader under the Roman Empire was like, and what good and acceptable habits in his deportment were still in force in the best society of the present day; that, as she would never be able to give us a more distinguished introduction, she hoped that we would profit in every way by the acquaintance of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, emperor of Rome, whom she now presented. Being in such high society we were very attentive and learned everything about good manners that he could teach us in the ten minutes of decorum time. He about good manners that he could teach us in the ten minutes of decorum time. He gave us many points of etiquette that had been given him by his teachers in his youth, and of them I remember these: Modesty, the government of one's temper, abstinence from unkind thoughts, not to meddle in other people's affairs, to read carefully and not to be satisfied with a superficial understanding of any book never perficial understanding of any book, never to conceal our opinion with respect to those whom we condemn yet never to show any one that he is despised by us, never to be in a hurry, never to put off a duty, never to show surprise. Another thing, he said that he was grateful to his teacher, Rustleus, for his introduction to the works of cus, for his introduction to the works of Epictetus, and so, I am sure, we shall val-ue our teacher's introduction to so perfect a gentleman as Marcus Aurelius, leader of

a gentleman as Marcus Aurelius, leader of society in the year 161.

The primary department has a new object in drawing, the hemisphere. Today they drew it balanced on a cube. It made almost as pretty a drawing as the cylinder on the cube. But our class is still drawing a chair. Sarah Morris has drawn seven chairs. She knows how to draw a chair from memory, so that she could put it into a picture without seeing the object to draw from. I suppose Pearl Peck or Olivia Smith will get the drawing medal, but we who do not get it will yet have many quiet, delightful, busy hours to remember, and what our teacher calls "the moral relinement of art."

ELLA MAY THORNTON.

ELLA MAY THORNTON.

THE COOKING SCHOOL.

An Eighth Grade Pupil from Each School Entered-The Prize Winners.

The cooking school conducted by Miss Lucy Andrews in the woman's building at the exposition, will leave many pleasant memories with the girls who attended.

The school was made up of one girl from the eighth grade of all the grammar schools in the city, except two or three which did not respond. A pupil was appointed by the principals of each of the schools, and several were appointed by Mrs. Sargeant from the girls' high school, There were in all fifteen pupils. They werer

Lucille Patrick, Ira street school; Aulean Acker, Fair street school; Rena Leary, Ivy street school; Dora Henderson, State street school; Lelola Garrett, Carrie Wil-son, Gertrude Frank, Flora Steinhammer,



MISS RENA LEARY.
Young Girl Who Represented Ivy
eet School at the Cooking School in Street School at the Exposition.

Roy Clowe, Estelle Cole, Miss Jennings, Susie Glover, Lizzie Walcott, Miss Camp-bell and Lucille Nolan. Miss Nolan also staid in the model school exhibit at the exposition.

exposition.

At the close of the school the committee with Mrs. A. V. Gude, chairman, and Mrs. Judge Jackson and Miss Andrews awarded the two prizes for the best cooking. The test was on a loaf of bread. The prizes were two handsome enameled gold souvenir

spoons.

The first prize was awarded to Miss Lucille Patrick, of Ivy street school. She is one of the brightest pupils of Miss Mitchell's school. She is fifteen years old and is the daughter of Mrs. Martha E. Patricky The second prize winner, Miss an eighth grade pupil of shool. Her picture was print

THE FLIGHT OF PONY BAKER.

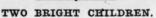
Continued From First Page. broke them one after another, and every one had a chicken in it or else it was bad. "Well, never mind," he said. "Let's see what the bread and butter's like." He bit into a piece, but did not swallow any. "Tastes kind of musty—from the hay, I reckon; and the meat seems kind of old. But they always give the sailors spoilt pro-visions and this bread and butter will do you first rate, Pony. You'll be so hungry you can eat anything. Say, you ain't

"No, not now," said Pony, but he did not are up this time as he did before at the notion of his being afraid. If he was brave he was not very gay.

Jim Leonard said: "Because, maybe I can't set mother to let me come put arm!

Jim Leonard said: "Because, maybe I can't get mother to let me come out again. If she takes a notion, she won't. But I'm going to watch out and as soon as supper's over, and I've got the cow into the lot, and the morning's wood in, I'm going to try to hook off. If I don't get here to stay all night with you I'll he round bright. stay all night with you I'll be round bright and early in the morning to wake you and start you. It won't be light now much before 6 o'clock, anyway."

(To be continued.)



John and Emmie Landrum, the Little Son and Daughter of Judge Landrum-John's Violin.

Two of the brightest children in Atlanta are the two little blind children of Judge and Mrs. Landrum, who live on Spring street.

John, the little boy, is between the ages of ten and eleven, and the little girl, Emmie, is a year or two older.

This boy and girl have never seen the beautiful things of this earth, as their brothers and sisters and other boys and girls have. All the period of their lives their eyes have been closed against light and they have not been permitted to see even the kind faces of their father and mother, but a light has shone in their little souls and like all people unfortunate in this wise, they seem to be perfectly happy.

At present they are at Macon, in the academy for the blind, and Emmie, who is about fourteen years old, will graduate from there soon. She has been in the academy for about two years and her quickness in learning is remarkable if not wonderful. She has been very quick in acquiring the knowledge of all the elementary studies and is now a remarkably good scholar for one so young. There are possibly no girls in the public schools of Atlanta who have advanced faster than Emmie Landrum.

John, or "Johnnie," as his fond parents call him, is an adept at his young age with the violin. He has a musical turn rarely seen. His father bought him a violin when he was not ten years old and he soon became a good player, and now he just makes music out of his instrument. An amusing incident is told of him when he went to Macon to enter the academy. There are different departments there where the blind children are learned differwhere the bind children are learned different trades. One of the departments is where they learn them to make brooms, and many boys who have learned this trade there have gone out into the world and made a good living for themselves at it, though sightless. One blind boy who learned the trade has a large broom factory in Atlanta now and manufactures and sells a large number of brooms. and sells a large number of brooms. But to get back to the story: When John went to the academy he was asked if he wanted to enter the department where he would be learned to make brooms. "No," would be learned to make brooms. "No," said the bright little fellow, "I want to learn music. I am going to make my living in music."

He was accordingly put in the music department and his progress is wonderful. His natural musical talent is being developed and he has already become a good musician.

Besides learning music he-is also pursuing the studies of a common education, and his record in all of his studies is almost as good as could be wished for the brightest pupil who ever entered a school. He is not eleven years old, but is exceed-ingly bright, and is far advanced in his

When at home the little fellow delights his parents and brothers and sisters with sweet music on his violin.

Oft-times when it was dark and rainy, when he could not be out playing-for little oys like he love play the same as other boys—he has taken his little violin, hugged it to his breast and played soft, sweet strains, the sweetest in the world, and they float from room to room of his comfortable home and make them bright by their musihome and make them tright and mother and cal cheer. His father and mother and listen little sisters and brothers sit by and listen the slave. He cannot see their faces as he plays. He cannot see their faces soften as the beautiful strains of the violin touch th eir hearts, nor can they see the soul within the player which makes such music possible, which, indeed, is the music

When at Macon little Emmle and John write letters to their parents and tell them how they are doing. They use their clamp machine, which they are learned to use at the academy, and an older sis home, who knows the system of we reads their bright and loving letters. ter a few months Emmie will be graduat-ed and will come home to stay. John will stay at the academy another year or so, and when he comes back he will be complished musician. Young as he is, once belonged to a string band here fore entering the academy at Macon. here be-

John always keeps his violin with him as a companion piece, and it, as well as its owner, is greatly missed when away by his parents, brothers and sisters and his other triangle.

ed in The Junior last year is one of the brightest and smartest girls in her grade. Miss Rena C. Leary, whose picture The Junior presents, was appointed by Mrs. Whiteside, principal of Ivy street school, to enter the exposition cooking school from her school. She is the daughter of Mr. M. Leary, formerly superintendent of Mr. M. Leary, formerly superintendent of Mr. Exposition cotton mills, and Mrs. Lucy P. Leary, whose home is on Hampton street. She is the only sister of Dr. William C. Leary, Miss Leary is fifteen years old and will soon enter the girls high school. She is a very bright pupil and stands high in her class at school.

The girls had an enjoyable time in the cooking school and they became very much attached to Miss Andrews, their efficient teacher in the culinary art. Miss Aulean Acker.

The winner of the second prize in the cooking school conducted by Mrs. Andrews in the woman's building annex at the exposition, was Miss Aulean Acker, of Fair street school. She is one of the brightest



MISS AULEAN ACKER.

Of Fair Street Sshool, Second Prize Winner in the Cooking School of the Exposition.

pupils in the eighth grade. She is fifteen years old. Fair street is proud to have won one of the honors of Miss Andrews's school and they are now gladder than ever that Miss Acker was selected to represent the

Master Frank Merrill.

Master Frank Merrill, whose picture The Junior presents this week, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Merrill, who live at No. 99 Capitol avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Mer-rill have not Herd here but a short while, having moved here from Tennessee last year, and Frank has been in the Boy's High school but a short time. He is in the first grade A of the school, and stands



FRANK MERRILL.

First Prize Winner in the Annual Debate of the Boys' High School.—Thirteen

Years Old.

as one of the brightest pupils in his grade. In the last annual debate of the Boys' High school he was one of the eight debaters, and he won the prize for the best There were three prizes given one for the best debater, one for the best de-claimer and one for the best general speak-er. The prize won by Master Frank Merer. The prize won by Master Frank Mer-rill Was a gold medal, endowed by Mr. Charles W. Freeman. He is only thirteen years old, but his magnificent debate on the deep subject the boys had to deal with that day, won the praise of the entire audi-

The Ball Collapsed.

The boys of the Fair street school do football now, but it is by no means because they do not like the sport as well as ever, but the reason of the suspension is that the ball which they have been playing with for some time collapsed last week. The boys will doubtless get another ball soon, however, and begin the sport with renewed vigor. In the meantime they make leapfrog answer.

A Debating Society.

The pupils of the eighth grade of the West End school are talking of getting west and sensol are taking of getting np a literary society with debating as the main feature of the club. The idea was suggested to them by Professor Means, the principal, and Miss Davies, assistant principal, and they are enthusiastic over the matter. The enthusiasm is unanimous. Both the boys and the girls want the so-ciety organized, and it is very probable that it will be organized in a very short

that it will be organized in a very short while. In the fourth grade there is an organization of the kind in existence now and has been for some time.

The West End school is one of the best in the city, and though the attendance has been checked by the measles and whooping cough since Christmas there has been an average attendance of over 300. has been an average attendance of over 300.

If the society is organized, which seems very likely, it will doubtless be a successful and declaimers in the school,

THE CONSTITUTION, JR

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF TH YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1896.

A New Story from Uncle Remus.

The Junior takes great pleasure in announcing that we will soon begin the publication of a new story by Uncle Remus, entitled "Aaron, the Son of Ben Ali." It is such a story as only Uncle Remus can write, and we know that its appearance will be eagerly awaited by the readers of The Junior. The first installment will be published the first week in February, and it will run for six weeks. The story is told in the same quaint style that so pleased all those who read "Little Mr. Thimblefinger," and it continues the acquaintance made with several of the people in that entertaining narrative. It's sure to be good. Look for it.

A Chilean Heroine.

During the recent rebellion in Chile there

During the recent rebellion in Chile there must have been many instances of heroism displayed, and one in particular is described in "Dark Days in Chile." It was told to the author by the father of the heroine: "One evening at 6 o'clock, during my absence, my daughter was writing some letters for me at a table. Suddenly she heard a crash of broken glass, followed by a loud explosion at the street end of the room, and there had been so much bomb work of late that instinctively she guessed what had happened. had happened.

"But before she could collect herself suf-"But before she could collect herself sufficiently to rush to the door a second bomb was hurled in, and rolled almost to her feet, providentially without exploding. This sne picked up and threw from the other window into the court below. Then, seeing that some brown paper was smoldering in a half-open box of rifle cartridges she cutchly deabed a large jug of water over quickly dashed a large jug of water over

"By this time the servants had rushed in, nd succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which had caught the curtains and furni-

"But my brave daughter, remembering that I had gone out unarmed, took my revolver and started out alone to meet me on my way home, and it was not until I had been provided with the weapon that she told me what had happened.'

Some Good "Don'ts."

1 il

Our eyes, which are perhaps as easily hurt as any part of our body, are often the most ill-treated by us, especially by young people. Here are a few "don'ts" young people. Here are a few "don'ts" which can be remembered and heeded to excellent advantage:

1. Don't read in railway trains or in

1. Don't read in railway trains of invehicles in motion.
2. Don't read lying down or in a constrained position.
3. Don't read by firelight, moonlight or twilight.
4. Don't read by a flickering gaslight or candlelight.
5. Don't read books printed on thin parer.

6. Don't read books which have no space between the lines.
7. Don't read for more than fifty minutes without stopping, whether the eyes are tired or not.

tired or not.

8. Don't hold the reading close to the

eyes.

9. Don't study at night, but in the morning, when you are fresh.

10. Don't select your own glasses at the

A Patriotic Answer.

A Patriotic Answer.

From Harper's Round Table.

Just after the war of 1776 an American frigate visited England. Her crew of gallant tars had been principally recruited from the fisherles, and some of them, it is to be acknowledged, did not compare favorably in appearance with the spick and span, jaunty English naval seamen, for the former were of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, round-shouldered, long-armed Cape Coder, down to the short, wiry members of the ship's company who hailed from various ports farther south, where less brawn was to be found.

One day the captain of the American

One day the captain of the American ship paid a visit to the commander of a British man-of-war at anchor in the same harbor. The coxswain of the gig was a great, lanky seaman, whose backbone was so rounded as to form a veritable hump. While the boat rested at the gangway of the visited vessel the English sailors gathered in the open ports and "took stock," to a retter displaying fashion, of the occu-One day the captain of t ered in the open ports and "took stock," in a rather disdainful fashion, of the occua racuer disdainful fashlon, of the occu-pants of the gig. At last one of the sea-men on board the man-of-war called to the coxswain: "'Ello, there, Yankee; I soy, what's that bloomin' 'ump you 'ave on your beck?" your back?'

back, quick as a shot: "That's Bunker Hill!"

Some Good Advice.

Many men are made thieves by the desire to keep up appearances. They cannot bear to see their wives and children wear plain clothes or have fewer of the luxuries of life than other people; and so they get into the habit of spending more money than they make, hoping, perchance that things will by and by take a favorable turn. This is rank dishonesty. It is sometimes necessary to go in debt. But a good and sensible man will never do it without the most serious deliberation. Any sort of selfmost serious deliberation. Any sort of self-denial is better than the awful and hu-miliating slavery of owing what one cannot pay. Young people who handicap themselves with financial obligations are to be pitled; older ones are to be blamed.

WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Best Side of Our Lives.

By Margaret Spencer. The news spread like wildfire across the prairies of Illinois, from Springfield, capital city, to the college town of knox county.

"Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A Douglas would speak in the college grounds on October 7, 1858." The same joint debates in the congressional districts respectively would take place on the given dates.

The college boys called a meeting; the seminary girls were invited to attend. The citizens were to get in a body and escort the speaker to the college grounds. The young people were to go on horseback.

At 9 o'clock in the morning our horses were brought to our doors. Our escorts mounted the finest horses they could get in all the town. Saddles and bridles the best, scarlet ribbons fluttered from riding whips; tiny flags were the breast knots of the day. Twenty boys and girls filled with excitement met the grand procession 'on the town square."

Horses and rides wheeled into line, with all the airs and assurances of well-drilled cavalry! One would have thought them out on battalion drill. We galloped away to the east, on the broad, smooth prairie road at the bugle call. The band at the head of the big procession played royally as we met our distinguished guests. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas bowed and smiled as we merry boys and girls rode on either side of their carriage and fell into line, beind the citizens.

Never was there a more beautiful golden October day. As we passed farmhouses with the glory of autumn in the flowers, the fields of yellow corn and winter grain by the roadsides, Mr. Lincoln looked at them lovingly, for he loved the prairies of Illinois.

We escorted the speakers to the grand stand, our horses were taken to their stables while we, with thousands of others from the towns about us, the country and cities, listened to the long, earnest, eloquent speeches of the two great men. Mr. Lincoln thrilled the people with his earnest, manly arguments. As ever, he stood on the broad ground of independence, that "all men were created free and equal."

In all the after years when that sad,

grand face was daily seen by us at the capital, when the weary years of civil war were upon him; when the whole world loved him; and he died to save a race—how often did the men and women of '65 think of the merry western boys and girls of '58, and now in '95 do they love to recall and remember with pride and joy, the best ride of their lives!

Absent Minded.

Pasteur, the celebrated scientist, now deceased, was one day dining with his daughter and her family. It was noticed that he took care to dip in a glass of water the cherries that were served for desert, wiping each one carefully on a napkin before putting them in his mouth. His fastidiousness gave rise to laughter, but the scientist rebuked his relations for but the scientist rebuked his relations for their levity, and discoursed at length on the dangers in microbes and animalculae. A few minutes later, in a fit of abstraction, he suddenly seized the glass in which he had washed the cherries and drank the water, microbes and all, at a single draught. draught.

Something To Think On.

Something To Think On.

It is estimated that the tobacco habit in its various forms, chewing, smoking, dipping, costs the people of the United States \$600,000,000 a year. Consider what this sum is and would do if spent in other channels. I believe sixteen silver dollars weigh a pound. If so, this sum in silver would weigh 37,500,000 pounds. It would take a train of 1,250 cars carrying 3,000 pounds each to haul this pile of money. It would take eighty-three engines carrying fifteen cars each to move this load of silver. If one train of cars should pass a given station each day, Sundays excepted, they would be over three months, or one-fourth of the year, passing the station. This immense amount of silver is spent in this country each year for tobacco. this country each year for tobacco.

Remembered by His Lung.

A quaint anecdote is told of an eminent Scotch surgeon who was entirely devoted to his profession. On one occasion the poet Tennyson had consulted him about some affection of the lungs, and years afterward time he was Lord Tennyson, and he was nettled to observe that the surgeon had neither any recollection of his face, nor still more galling-acquaintance with his name. Tennyson then mentioned the fact of his former visit, but still the surgeon falled to remember him. But when he put his ear to the patient's chest and heard the peculiar sound which the old aliment had made chronic, he at once exclaimed: "Ah, I remember you, now! I know you by your lung." Tennyson said afterward that he never felt so foolish in his life.

A Hot Time.

There was a lively time on the Wilmington and Northern railroad during a recent run. A traveler, who had spent the day tramping through the woods, boarded a train at a way station, and kindly gave the conductor a large hornets' nest. The lat-ter hung up the gift in the car near the stove, and in the course of a few minutes the inhabitants became aroused by and started on a tour of investigation, There was a panic among the passengers and would have been a stampede, only There was a panic among the passengers and would have been a stampede, only there was no place to go, until the conductor stopped the train. Then by a concerted effort the nest was thrown out of the hindow and the hornets batted after it with anything that came handy and the journey resumed.

RIPPLED GENIUS

Harry Fawcett's Early Misfortune and His Splendid Triumph Over Fate.

By SARAH K. BOLTON.

When blindness comes in youth, before the work of life is scarcely begun, it must require unusual courage to make life a

success.

Such a misfortune early befell England's renowned postmaster general, Henry Fawcett. The son of a draper, with a love of study rather than play, he used to declare when a boy that he meant to be a member of parliament. This his companions used to laugh at, as his father had limited means, and he had readlettenished friends as and he had no distinguished friends to help him.

help him.

He longed to go to college, so the one which gave the largest fellowship, Peterhouse, at Cambridge university, was chosen. The college boys thought the new student was probably a young farmer, from his country ways and dress. He soon drew around him a little circle who loved mathematics and reading, and became a bright member of his class. Finding that there were many competitors for fellowships be were many competitors for fellowships, he

hools and colleges. The same year in which the book was published the professionship of political economy at the university became vacant. Fawcett and three others were candidates. Fawcett was opposed because it was said that he could not keep order in his classes, and was in all respects at a great disadvantage through his blindness. To the delight of his parents and himself he won the honor, with a salary of £300. This and his fellowships gave him a good support.

The death of Sir Charles Napier left a vacancy in the representation of South-

vacancy in the representation of South-vach. Fawcett visited the political com-mittee, was allowed to hold meetings to which crowds came to hear a blind man, but he was finally obliged to withdraw his

name in favor of a well-known candidate.

Again he tried for a vacancy at Cambridge. The contest cost £600 and he was defeated. He would at least try a third time. He became a candidate for Brighton.



TWO SHOTS ENTERED THE YOUNG MAN'S EYES.

entered another college at Cambridge,

Trinity Hall.

Some scholarships helped him to pay his way in college.

Poverty had not been a great obstacle to young Fawcett, because he had energy and young rawcett, because he had energy and will power, but now his eyes began to trouble him from over-use. He gave up law for a time, took a pupil in mathematics and in French, and after a while recovered his usual sight. He was still thinking of the house of commons, for he wrote a friend: "The realization of these hopes has become something even more than the greatless the something even more than the gratification of ambition. I feel that I ought to make any sacrifice, to endure any amount of labor to obtain this position, because every I become more deeply impressed with powerful conviction that this is the position in which I could be of the greatest use to my fellow men."

A Terrible Affliction.

When Fawcett was twenty-five, and seemingly on the right road to win his desired position, one September day he went with his father to shoot partridges. birds flew towards the son, and the father, for the moment forgetting where his son stood, fired, and two shots entered the young man's eyes, one passing through each glass of his spectacles remained per-manently behind the eyes. manently behind the eyes. The student was blind for life. The father was heart-broken at what he had done, but the son kept his cheerfulness and said years later that ten minutes after the accident he had determined to carry out his plan of trying for parliament.

He attempted to go on with law, but that seemed impossible. He tried to write with his own hand, but soon gave it up. Sometimes he became depressed, but resolution finally overcame this and he was cheerful as long as he lived. He thought that it was a duty, both for his own sake and for those about him, to bear all things with courage.

True Courage.

Fawcett went back to a Cambridge uni-Fawcett went back to a cambridge un-versity and hired a young man to read to him and write for him. He was particular-ly interested in political economy, and soon dictated essays on immigration, sirikes,

A friend of Fawcett's, a rising publisher at Cambridge, Mr. MacMillan, made a hap-py suggestion, that the blind young stuof twenty-seven should write a popular manual of political economy. Fawcett worked two years on the book—hard years, as they must needs be for one who must get all his knowledge through the eyes of

When the book was published it met with cordial reception, and was soon used in

He was opposed because he was compara tively poor, and would not, as well as could not, spend money on the election, had rot-ten eggs and stones thrown at him, and not, spend money on the election, had rotten eggs and stones thrown at him, and for the third time was defeated. But such heroic men as Fawcett never give up. He tried a fourth time, and at thirty-two years of age was elected a member of parliament for Brighton. The boyish hope was realized at last ized at last.

His True Vocation.

For some time Fawcett showed his good sense by remaining comparatively quiet in the house of commons. Then he spoke earnestly in behalf of the working people, earnestly in behalf of the working people, that a larger number might be allowed to vote; then he urged that dissenters, those who did not belong to the Church of England, might be permitted to take degrees. It seems astonishing to reat that a person might not graduate from a college unless he belonged to a particular church! A Scotch Presbyterian was debarred from a fellowship at Trinity so late as 1860, although the applicant was a senior wrangler, thus showing his superior scholarship. thus showing his superior scholarship. Fawcett worked till these narrow restric-

Fawcett worked the these narrow restrictions were abolished.

From this time until his death Fawcett made for himself a great name in England. He worked for the education of all the peo-

Fawcett was often called the "member for India," because he plead the cause of frawcett was often cance the member for India," because he plead the cause of two hundred millions, worthy poor people, often sadly misgoverned. When the duke of Edinburgh visited India and distributed \$50,000 worth of gifts and the money to pay for it was taken from the Indian revenues, Fawcett called it "melancholy meanness."

Whenever he went to his father's home he visited the laborers. One of them, Rum-bold, used to send him word about his pig, telling Fawcett's mother, "if there's one thing Master Harry cares about 'tis its deeply interested was the great man those about him.

When he was forty-six, he was made postmaster general of England. He wrote "Alds to Thrift," of which a million and a quarter copies were given away. He was in favor of cheap telegrams for the people—one cent per word. He opened many avenues for women to find employment. He was one of the best beloved men of England. He received great honors from the University of Oxford, from Cambridge, from Glasgow, from Germany and from scientific and learned societies of France. At his death his monument was placed in Westminster Abbey by national subscription, memorials in several churches, a drinking fountain on the Thames embankment, a statue at Salisbury, where he used to play when a boy, and sociarships to his memory in several colleges. And this man was blind. When he was forty-six, he was made

A Lucky Runaway for Farmer Pringle. A Story of the New Year.

bank, separating the farm from the high road. He could see far across the moors from his elevated position, and many minutes had not passed before his keen eyes discerned the supposed "runaway" as it passed the Broughley larch wood, and whirled into the open. It was a heavy carriage drawn by two horses, and approaching at a pace which could not possibly be desirable to its occupants. Indeed Geordie, listening intently, already heard shrieks and cries for aid from the vehicle. He shouted himself to call help from the farmhouse, but the wind was blowing in a contrary direction and his cries went for naught.

By GERALD BRENAN.

"Aw wonder," quoth Farmer John Prin[1", neditatively stirring the sea-coal fire;
"Aw wonder, who'll be our 'first footer'
this New Year's?"

There was a general sigh of interest from
the woman around the fireplace. To be
the "first footer"—that is to say, the first
person who crosses the threshhold after
the stroke of midnight on the New Year—
is throughout the north of England a really desirable ambition. Greatly is the "first
footer" pampered and petted, for to treat
him ill or inhospitably would mean bad
luck to the offending household during the
entire twelve months to come. Particularly in the district around Bedlington did
the quaint old custom prevail, and John the quaint old custom prevail, and John Pringle, of Lazybeck Farm, was one of its chief upholders.

Young Geordie.

Among the little ones filling In, as it were, the interstices of the cheery fireside group, none regarded bluff old John with more rapt admiration than "Geordie," the

youngest of his descendants.
Geordie soon knew that to "bring the best luck to a household" a "first-footer" must be young, good to look at, and of the same race and blood as the family to whose threshold he or she had crossed. An aged person, a cripple, or a foreigner were aged person, a cripple, or a foreigner were alike undesirable as "first-footers."

A Bright Idea.

A Bright Idea.

The clock was pointing to 11 when Geordie, full of his newly learnt lore, made some excuse and slipped out of the circle around the blazing coals. For awhile he played with Malkin, the cat, on the tiled floor, and then managed to pass unobserved through the kitchen door (left ajar to admit the "first-footer") into the cold night. There had been a recent fall of snow and the undulating fields around the farm house were white as Dame Pringle's table napery.

A keen blast came over the hills from the North sea to boot but Geordie was a true North country lad and cared but little for

North sea to boot but Geordie was a true North country lad and cared but little for wintry winds. A great idea had occurred to him, and he was resolved to carry it out despite the coldness of the night. A chance "first-footer" not duly fulfilling the conditions laid down by the farmer might bring ill-luck to Lazybeck.

Now he himself was not only sound of mind and limb, and young in years, but also of the very same race and blood as the farmer himself. If he could manage to get across the threshold first after midnight he would certainly carry with him good luck for a year and a day, Moreover he would be treated, being the "first-footer," as a person of consequence; and plenty of negus and plumduff, not to speak of other good things would fall to his share. Down by the thorn hedge it was very cold, and the minutes passed with exceeding slowness. Many times Geordie began to wish himself back by the farmhouse fire again, but the remembrance of the "first-footer" kept back the temptation to rush uphill toward Lazybeck lights.

At last, over the moor, came the sound

rush uphill toward Lazybeck lights.

At last, over the moor, came the sound of Bedlington church clock tolling the half hour. Now by walking slowly along the hedgerows, keeping carefully in the shad-



THE FIRST FOOTER.

ows, Geordie knew that he could gradually approach the house and take up a favor-able position near the kitchen door, ready rush across the threshold on the stroke of 12, and be hailed as "first-footer."

The Midnight Runaway.

He was about to put into practice this plan of campaign when the sound of galloping hoofs and rattling wheels on the frost-bound road broke upon his ears. The noises wore coming from the Newcastle side of the moor, and showed that the carriage, or whatever it might be, was eoming toward Bedlington at a tremendous pace. Geordie stopped to listen. I and louder grew the hoofbeats, and er and nearer the angry thunder of the

"Aw do b'lieve," cried Geordie, "that 'tis

some reonaway."

The boy ran across the snow-covered field, and leaped upon a broad and

place on the fence, watching the flying horses and the rocking, reeling carriage like one spellbound. In the Snow

In the Snow.

The end of the mad race was nearer than he though. Just as the "runaway" reached a point about one hundred yards away the off horse's foot caught in the trailing reins. There was a stumble, a fall, and in the passing of breath the carriage had been overturned in the soft snow by the roadside. A scream louder than any which he had yet heard awoke Geordie from his lethargy. He jumped from the fence in to the road just as the horses released from bondage in the wreck of the carriage went galloping past him, still held together by galloping past him, still held together by the center-pole.

Through the snow ran Geordie as fast as

his short, but sturdy legs could carry him; until, reaching the scene of the overthrow, he found the coach driver trying to extract a fashionably dressed lady from the car-riage, while a little girl in a fur hood stood by, her blue eyes extended in alarm too great for tears.

"Oh-h, mamma! Don'tee hurt my mam-a!" cried the little girl. "I do t'ink she's gone asleep.

Then Geordie noticed, as he lent a hand uninvited to draw the lady from the wreck, that there was no apparent life in the body which he grasped.
"Is she dead?" he whispered to the

"Na-na, ma lad. She's nobbut fainted awa'," was that unlucky functionary's re-assuring answer. Then he and Geordie pulled with might and main until they had finally laid the insensible form upon the snowbank.

To Farmer Pringle's.

, what'ee goin' to do?" queried the small lady in the fur hood. "Bad horses run away. Nellie saw 'em. What'ee goin' to do, Mister Dwiver?"

The driver scratched his head and looked t Geordie. "Eh, lad," he said, "be there a hoose nearby?"

a hoose hearby?"
Geordie pointed silently up the hill, to
where shone the hospitable lights of Lazybeck. "Yon's ma gran'father's hoose," he
answered. "You carry the lady, an' a'll
bring the—the lassie."

The lady was fortunately of slender build, so the driver easily lifted her in his strong arms; while Geordie held out his hand to the child. She of the fur cape looked at him doubtfully f and then accepted his hand. for a moment,

"Oo good boy, I fink," she sententiously emarked. "What oo name?"

Geordie told her, and learned in return that she had been christened "Nellie." Then the party set forth, the boy and girl going first to point out the road for the driver and his burden.

A Brave First Footer.

By this time Geordie had forgotten all about New Year's morning and "first footer," so thrilling had been his recent adventure. It was not until the very moment that he had reached the threshold stone of the farmhouse and stepped aside to let little Miss Nellie pass in, that he remembered. Then, just as the tiny in the fur hood toddled through the By this time Geordie had forgotten all

way into the glow of the cosy kitcout rang the chimes from Bedling church proclaiming the death of the palue and the birth of the New Year.

There was a great moving of within, and the sound of wondering above all of which Geordie could that of his grandfather exclaiming: "The first footer—forbye 'tis. Na' some angel first head of the white pantalooi the summer dragoon.

first footer—forbye 'tis, Na' some angel fra' hiven!"

Then Geordie and the driver entered to increase the wonderment, and it was a considerable time before the cause of the strange influx of visitors could be explained to John Pringle and his family. Finally the women folk carried off the lady to the farmhouse guest room to be revived by dint of hartshorn and other remedies; while Miss Nellie was perched on a stool by the fire to warm her wet feet, and receive the homage due to a "first footer." All the family clustered around the child and made much of her-all except old and made much of her—all except old Farmer John and Geordie. The farmer's brow was puckered as though with doubt, and Geordie presented a comical imitation of his grandfather.

A Sweet Surprise.

A Sweet Surprise.

At length the old man broke the silence.

"A doant find no fault," he said, "wt' you bonnie first footer, on the score of youth an' beauty. So far as they go, she 'll bring us good luck, sure enow. But aw fear she'll no be but a foreigner—not of our race, let alone of our kin."

Then fixing his keen eyes on the child, he solemnly asked: "Ma lass, what be thy name?"



THE RUNAWAY.

"Nellie," came the answer.
"Nellie's a bonnie name, ma lass; but hast thou na other?"

The child pondered prettily a minute, and then triumphantly replied: "Oh, yeth. Nellie Pringle, o' Noo York, Onited States,

'Merica."
"Eh!" roared Farmer John, from his elbow-chair, rheumatism notwith-standing. "What said tha lassie? Be I a-dreamin'? What said she?"

a-dreamin'? What said sner

A dozen voices repeated the child's answer, and at this juncture the mother, research appeared in the stored to consciousness, appeared in the kitchen leaning on the arm of one of the farmer's buxom daughters. "I have just learned, sir," she said, speak-ing to the farmer, "that providence has been peculiarly kind to me in bringing



I'M YOUR SON'S WIFE.

me straight to your door. I am the wife of your son, Grover Pringle, who has come over from America to spend a few months over from America to spend a few months in old England. Your son was detained in Newcastle, and sent me on ahead."

Thou art ma son's wife," repeated the old man. "Then you, little maid, is"—

"Is your grandchild-kiss your grandfather, Nellie, dearest."

The lines of doubt vanished simultaneously from the brow of old John and young

ly from the brow of old John and young

As the farmer caught little Nellie in his arms, his other grandchild exclaimed joy-ously: "The lassie's our own kin, after a'

Indiatner!" Aye, me lad," said John Pringle, as Nei-nestled in his embrace. Then aw'm main glad," observed Geor-. "She'll be a lucky first footer after a'."

"Music Hath Charms."

That mice and rats have a fondness for music is well known, and an English musi-cian tells of his experience in that line. He declared that one evening, while playing in his parlor, three mice came out and began to caper about on the hearthrus, apparent-ly with delight at the sound of the music. Upon the entrance of the musician's wife Upon the entrance of the musician's wife two mice ran away, but the third was bsorbed, or overcome, that it has shed away with a broom.

ish soldier and the white pantalooi the summer dragoon.

The air contains no more flashy deithan our little climber. The Amesfarmer boys used to call him a hesprobably from his dress, and possibly cause he committed depredations on cornfields. Very bright and militalooks, too, in his gaudy pompon, jacket and white pantaloons, and halnly has the gay, debonnair bearings on of Mars. He is also a bold lonever hesitates to declare his feinls sweetheart. No jolly tar or the goon was ever more ready to assectlaims to the object of his love.

goon was ever more ready to associalims to the object of his love.

Our little red cap is a rather peculand wonderful fellow among the fowl several particulars. Most of the small birds dress in sober colors to avoid observation of the hawks and owls, this little scansor defies all danger dresses as he pleases. His very boldness or his skill in dodging, seems to protect him, for rarely has a woodpecker been known to fall a victim to the hawks and owls.

or his skill in dodging, seems to protect him, for rarely has a woodpecker been known to fall a victim to the hawks and owls.

His modest dame also adopts the plan of the toucan, placing her eggs in a small cave dug in an old pine tree, so that while she sits on them only the point of her sharp bill is presented to her enemies. In my boyhood I have seen hundreds—even thousands—of them spending their happy summers and raising their broods on our old plantation; but I have rarely seen a dead red-top except those that were brought to the ground by the farmer boy who was testing for the first time the gun given him by Santa Claus or some similar friend. The summer home, or brooding place, of the woodpecker is a small cave dug in the sap of an old pine tree. The opening to the cave is barely large enough to admit the body of the bird, and is generally under a knot or limb or in such a position as to shield it against the weather. Within it is enlarged and extended slightly downward, so as to give the brooding bird a comfortable position on the nest, while her beak is ever presented at the opening. It is the duty of the male bird to prepare this home and to guard it while his little wife cares for the eggs and bables. During this season he allows no visitors, even from his nearest kinfolks and neighbors.

Many a time have I seem Master Woodpecker attack victously a too curious neighbor that came near the family residence and who seemed to me only desirous of asking about the health of the family. Often have I seen the brave little rascals clinch and claw and peck each other until they fell to the ground, and in one instance I piexed them up while engaged in the deadly conict. These often seemed to me to be cases of jealousy, but it may have resulted from extra solicitude about the little ones: for I have rarely seen any bird provide so abundantly for the comfort of the brood as the dandy woodpecker. After the brood is hatched our gay gallant is a busy body indeed, for the little mother is rather feeble as well as the

which would themselves destroy the planter's corn.

I wonder if any Atlanta boy has ever seen a red-headed woodpecker. This spruce dainly does not court town society, and I have never known him to visit the city markets, either alive or dead. He does not find his game here, and our pot hunter does not seek him for food. Yet, as I have already said, he is a curious fellow and is well worth the attention of any boy in toward country.

well worth the attention of any boy in town or country.

He has a funny way of hunting his game and an ingenious method of capturing it, which our busy ones have probably overlooked. He has a good eye and a pretty good ear, a flat body and very sharp claws, which last he uses to cling to the bark of trees and other objects—not for tearing and killing his game, as do hawks and owls. These sharp claws make him a good climber; hence he is called a scansor, a member of the scansores family.

Now, as we said, his food is not corn or grain at all, but worms, and these worms, "sawyers," he finds in vast abundance under the bark and in the sap of old nitrees.

grain at all, but worms, and these worms, "sawyers," he finds in vast abundance under the bark and in the sap of old pures.

If the sawyers are just under the bark, Master Redtop, with his strong beak, soon tears away the covering and carries a large bill of goods to his hungry bables. Sometimes the worms burrow deep into the sap. Then the dandy must go "a-hunting," He crawis slowly along the surface until he finds a worm hole. Then he drums lightly with his beak and listens with his ear at the opening. If the hidden worm makes the slightest-movement, the bird is sure to detect it and to immediately insert his long probing tongue to find the coveted prize. This tongue is a peculiar one and admirably adapted to the needs of the bird. It is like no other tongue in its arrangement, for it extends back behind and over the head and is capable of extraordinary protrusion. It is also barbed at the end like a fish hook, so that it is capable of deep gigging, and when it once pierces a worm, that sawyer can hardly hope to escape.

With all these advantages it is not wonderful that our red-headed woodpecker feeds his family well and that the species increases rapidly where the old dead pines are plentiful.

I need not ask the country boy if he knows the woodpecker, especially if the boy has a red head, for he is very apt to receive that name among his associates, and if cruel fate gives him freckles also, as she is apt to do, he receives the modified name of "Turkey Egg Woodpecker," in happened to belong to this latter class, and when one of my neighbor maidens became incensed with her red-headed admirer and told him if he was "only set on a stump the red-headed woodpeckers would feed him." I felt all the sting concealed in those reproachful words. Now they tell me that the blonds are in the front, and even the brunettes are bleaching their hair to be in the fashion.

So then make way now for the little red-headed dandy of the cornfields He in the fashion.

So then make way now for the little red-headed dandy of the corn

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"Who is the greatest man?" I asked.

"Grover Cleveland," said Mr. Fite. "Bob Toombs and General Grant," said Mr. Jarrall. "Dr. Attieus Haygood," said Judge Akin, promptly. "Jefferson Davis," said Mr. Carey. "Ah, there now," they all responded. "Of course—of course, Jefferson Davis was the greatest man—the very greatest man." When I was called to respond I said: "None of you are oftenough to have seen the greatest man, but I saw him when I was a lad and he put his hand upon my head and said kind and tender words to me. He was passing through our town and my father took me to the hotel that I might see the greatest and best man in the nation, as he called him. It may be that his benediction upon me has had something to do with my hero worship, my idolatry, but my occasional perusal of his biography and his speeches have confirmed me in my opinions. He has been dead forty-five years, but I still believe that John C. Calhoun was the greatest man. He was the model upon which Jefferson Davis built his own great character."

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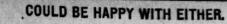
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New'clock thnger men indulge in these plea latter off des and when they have the him thereful let them study his chargeant Cantlin ble to give a reason for the a malt house a them. We used to debate of him to the si we were boys at school id to be excun to these: "Who deserves much do it. Yo, Columbus for discovering a house and seashington for defending it." the that then, young America now is uietly drawn been. They don't care anyse weapon at Cumbus. He came as a Spanis right side.

BILL ARP.

BILL ARP.





He-Will you marry me?
She-Ask mamma.
He-I did this morning. She refused me.

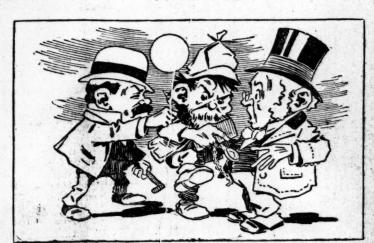


He-I do not believe I shall ever marry. I haven't the courage to propose. She-Why not court a widow?

PEELER IKE'S REWARD.



1. Bangem Up-Money er yer life: Gimme yer watch.



2.-Peeler Ike (to the rescue)-How dare you take that gentleman's watch and pocket book? Give 'em to me this instant!



3. Millionalre-How can I ever repay you for your kindness, my dear friend?



4. Peeler Ike-I'm amply repaid with these. Thank you-good day.

ACCOMMODATING.



Begger-Say, mister, won't yer gimme th' price of a meal? Capitalist-I have nothing smaller than a hundred dollar bill. Beggar-Well, I kin change it fer yer.

AH! THAT'S THE QUESTION.



Jack-What is your favorite drink-champagne or beer? Harry-It depends. Is it your treat, or m ine?

THE DECEPTIVE GAME BAG.



1. Mr. Bunny-Don't be scared, my dear tell by her bloomers. She can't hit anyth



MOYING TO TOWN.

Plunkett Writes on the Great Mistake of Country People,

WHO BECOME DISSATISFIED

With Life in the Country and Move to Town To Make a Living. Some Sad Pictures.

For The Constitution.

From an editorial in The Constitution of a few days ago I learn that the great state of New York has taken action to ascertain the cause and to suggest a remedy for the people moving to the towns.

Surely such action has come none too soon, and other states should follow the example of New York and stir themselves to find out the cause and a remedy.

I have seen the danger in this flocking to towns for a long time and have cried out against it, but still it continues. Hardly a day passes but what I see movers pass along the big road bound for Atlanta, and this in the face of the face of the fact that many are moving away to engage in rural pursuits.

that many are moving away to engage in future pursuits.

Country people ought to understand that if people brought up in the towns cannot stay there, it is foolish for them to be going. But they will go it seems, and one after another has his experience and returns a wiser but a sadder man.

I think there could be nothing wrong in giving the experience of a family that came in contact with as they went into the city. He was a strong mountain man and his family was blooming with all the health and strength that their region could give. He drove a good yoke of oxen to a covered wagon; had two good cows along; meat of his own raising was ate at the campfire supper; he had some eight-odd dollars in his pocket, and was braced up in his hopes of the future by the enthusiasm of two pretty country girls and a strong and affectionate mother.

I sat and talked to them for some time after their supper was through with. The girls were carried

enthusiasm of two pretty country girls and a strong and affectionate mother.

I sat and talked to them for some time after their supper was through with. The girls were carried away with getting to where they could earn their own living by working in the factories and such like, and I soon saw there was nouse in my talking to them not to their mother, for the good mother at once told me that she was tired seeing her pretty daughters nothing more than slaves upon the farm, and she was certain that in a very short while after getting settled down in the city the girls would make money so fast that her and the old man would have nothing to do but to promenade around and do the marketing and such like.

I turned to the old man, who seemed to be sensible and substantial, and said to him:

"Stranger, you have always had a plenty to ea and good clothes to wear from where you came; have you not?"

"Yes," he said, simply.

"You had better turn around in the morning and go back." I ventured.

"Well, well," he said, as he took the pipe from his mouth, "we can't accumulate anything much in the country, the girls are not satisfied there, and my good wife thinks we can do better in town, and if I was to say anything they might think I was trying to keep them back, so I think it is best as it is."

"Stranger," said I, "you know not what you are doing. These are pretty girls and smart girls; these are good oxen and fat oxen; your wagon is surong and your dows are good milkers; you have some money in your pockets, and now, for heaven's take, let me persuade you to take the back track—turn back, turn back."

"We'll make money," said the good wife quickly. "Other people do well in town and I know my danghters are as smart as any of them. Don't you fret yourself; we'll work and accumulate, and then we won't mind going back. We are tired working and giving a big part for rent; we can't more than live and we are not going to stand it any longer."

I saw there was no use in talking to the old woman nor to the girls—I could see that t

said.

"Yes," said he.

"Well, you just go back to the settlement you are leaving and bring me a mindred of the men that rent there—tenants, as they are called. Let them form a line out there in the lig road. In the meantine, let me go to Atlanta and pick out one hundred of the best mechanics, skilled workmen of the city. Bring these mechanics and form a line along side of your tenants, and then let us take an inventory of what each line has; you will find that your country tenants have cows, steers, horses, pigs and a house to live in for a year, with firewood and without anxiety.

Besides, these bemants can always find time to take off a Saturday for picuicing, and the girls can have frien chicken, pies, castards and cakes when their sweetheatrs visit them on Sunday,"

"Yes, yes," said the stranger as he scratched his head and chunked the campfire.

"On the other hand," I resumed, "the line of upen from the city—the skilled workmen—will

men from the city—the skilled workmen—will have nothing, and more than apt owe for their week's rations and the clothes on their backs. They can take no Saturdays off in the same sense as the countrymen take them, and they have no

They can take no Saturdays off in the same sense as the countrymen take them, and they have no as the countrymen take them, and they have no Smudays that are free from cares, from anxieties and blessed with peace."

I saw that the old was about ready to explode. I knew that it was policy for one to hush and I hushed, went on my way home and left them to discuss me as some old crank that did not like to see country people do well.

Two years passed away and one hot June day I saw a ragged old man and a careworn woman stop at my gate. It was the same old man and woman that I have been telling about.

"Come in, come in," said I, when I saw them hesitate at the gate, "Come in and make yourselves at home."

My old woman get them chairs as they walked into the porob, and after they were scated and ind a cool drink of water. I turned and asked:

"Where are your traveling?"

"Going back," said the man and kiss wife pulled her bonnet down over her face and dropped her eyes to the floor.

"Where is your wagon?" I selved.

"Sold them."

"Where is your cows."

"Sold them."

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"Sold them."

That southern women wear."

It was patriotic in those days to admire the plain dress—it was all sentimental at last, or "fashlon," as Brown says, and this may help to a clew. for the solving of a great question.

I am obliged to agree with Brown, that fashion has much to do with shaping all our desires. A young couple will marry in these days, and there is a fool sort of notion that a great lot of money should be spent; they must do thus so to be in the fashion, and they will do it if it bursts the boiler. Why can't a young couple, just starting out in life, go to church in good jeans for the man and calice for the woman? Folks will think thus and so, is the answer, and the young people will either not go to church, or else they strain themselves to meet the requirements of fashion to such an extent, that all their lives they live in a strain.

These strains are mightly bad. When sickness, or "out of work," or something that almost surely comes to every family, lights upon one of these strained households, there is trouble, trouble, trouble.

Old and New School Books, ought, told or exchanged at John M. liler's, D Marietta street. sep 1-tt.

MARY'S STRATEGEM.



-"Ah, Mary!" cried a frightened man Far in the wooly west, "I greatly fear those lynchers, dear; Your love's put to the test!"



she,
"I've got my bloomers on,
Be not distressed, in this get dressed,
And do the washing, John!"



The lynchers in mistaken all Came on with wild hub ab,
They grabbed the wife, John saved his life



4.—And when beneath the tree they stood And she removed her hat, Her streaming hair made each may



OUT FOR THE STUFF.



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New let younger men indulge in these pleasant episodes and when they have thosen an idol let them study his character and be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them. We used to debate questions when we were boys at school that were akin to these: "Who deserves fine most praise, Columbus for discovering America, or Washington for defending it." It is answer of young America now is some and Macco. They don't care anything about Columbus. He came as a Spaniaro.







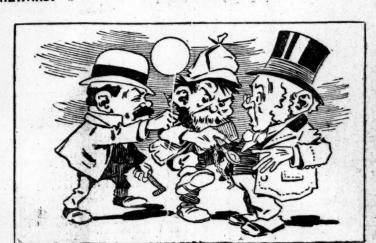
MORE ENCOURAGEMENT THERE.

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PEELER IKE'S REWARD.



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2.—Peeler Ike (to the rescue)—How dare you take that gentleman's watch and pocket book? Give 'em to me this instant!



3. Millionalre-How can I ever repay you for your kindness, my dear friend?



4. Peeler Ike-I'm amply repaid with these. Thank you-good day.



Begger-Say, mister, won't yer gimme th' price of a meal? Capitalist-I have nothing smaller than a hundred dollar bill. Beggar-Well, I kin change it fer yer.



Jack-What is your favorite drink-champegne or beer? Harry-It depends. Is it your treat, or m ine?

THE DECEPTIVE GAME BAG.





2 Jack Snap Shot-You don't say-bang! beng!!

MOVING TO TOWN.

Plunkett Writes on the Great Mistake of Country People,

WHO BECOME DISSATISFIED

With Life in the Country and Move to Town To Make a Living. Some Sad Pictures.

From an editorial in The Constitution of a few days ago I learn that the great state of New York has taken action to ascertain the cause and to

has taken action to ascertain the cause and to suggest a remedy for the people moving to the towns.

Surely such action has come none too soon, and other states should follow the example of New York and stir themselves to find out the cause and a remedy,

I have seen the danger in this flocking to towns for a long time and have cried out against it, but still it continues. Hardly a day passes but what I see movers pass along the big road bound for Atlanta, and this in the face of the face of the fact

see movers pass along the big road bound for Atlanta, and this in the face of the face of the face that many are moving away to engage in rural pursuits.

Country people ought to understand that if people brought up in the towns cannot stay there, it is foolish for them to be going. But they will go it seems, and one after another has his experience and returns a wiser but a sadder man.

I think there could be nothing wrong in giving the experience of a family that I came in contact with as they went into the city. He was a strong mountain man and his family was blooming with all the health and strength that their region could give. He drove a good yoke of oxen to a covered wagon; had two good cows along; meat of his own raising was ate at the campfire supper; he had some eighty-odd dollars in his pocket, and was braced up in his hopes of the future by the enthusiasm of two pretty country girls and a strong and affectionate mother.

I sat and talked to them for some time after their supper was through with. The girls were carried away with getting to where they could earn their own living by working in the factories and such like, and I soon saw there was nouse in my talking to them nor to their mother, for the good mother at once told me that she was tired seeing her pretty daughters nothing more than slaves upon the farm, and she was certain that in a very short while after getting settled down in the city the girls would make money so fast that her and the old man would have nothing to do but to promenada around and do the marketing and such like.

I turned to the old man, who seemed to be sensible and substantial, and said to him:

"Stranger, you have always had a plenty to ea and good clothes to wear from where you came; have you not?"

"Yes," he said, as he took the pipe from his mouth, "we can't accumulate anything much in the country, the girls are not satisfied there, and my good wife thinks we can do better in town, and it I was to say anything they might think I was trying to keep them back, turn bac

any longer."

I saw there was no use in talking to the old woman nor to the girls—I could see that they agreed—so I turned to the old man.

"Chewing the bag is proof of the pudding?" I said

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"Well, you just go back to the settlement you are leaving and bring me a hundred of the men that rent there—tenants, as they are called. Let them form a line out there in the big road. In the meantine, let me go to attanta and pick out one hundred of the best mechanics, skilled workmen of the city. Bring these mechanics and form a line along side of your remants, and then let us take an inventory of what each line has; you will find that your country tenants have cows, steers, horses, pigs and a house to live in for a year, with firewood and without anxiety.

Besides, these beaunits can always find time to take off a Saturday for pienicing and the girls can have fried chicken, pies, custarily and cakes when their sweethearts visit them on Sunday."

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These strains are mightly bad. When sickness, or "out of work," or something that almost surely comes to every family, lights upon one of these strained households, there is trouble, trouble,

If I were a girl, I had much rather marry a plowboy than a city dude; and if I was a young man I had much rather marry a cook than a cierk SARGE PLUNKETT. Old and New School Books, Bought, fold or exchanged at John M. diller's, 20 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

MARY'S STRATEGEM.



"Ah, Mary!" cried a frightened man Far in the wooly west, "I greatly fear those lynchers, dear; Your love's put to the test!"



she,
"I've got my bloomers on,
se not distressed, in this get dressed,
And do the washing, John!"



The lynchers in mistaken hal Came on with wild hub his. They grabbed the wife, John saved his life





OUT FOR THE STUFF.



SOME resen

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rives. ble Knives. ops,

y Roasters. Cutters,

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Air Rifles.

s and Bats. Sweaters.

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BELLINGRATH ANY. UICKER ER REMEDY.

arrant's Extract of bebs and Copaiba is safe, certain and ck cure for gonore and gleat, and is old-tried ramedy all diseases of the nary organs. Coming in a highly contrated form the debs and capaiba, portable shape, dom from taste, and the speedy action ring in less time ation) make it the emedy. To prevent tackage has a red of label, with the co., N. Y., upos all druggists.

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THE GREATEST MAN

arp Tells of the Difference of Opinion Among His Neighbors

WHEN ASKED THE QUESTION

Who Was the Greatest Man of the Last Half Century-Influences Caused Some Answers.

It was a goodly company and a bounteous feast. While enjoying both we discussed the affairs of the nation in a phi-losophic mood, and in a temperate, conterate manner expressed our opinions of men and measures-noting the differences that honestly possessed each different guest, I ventured to ask a question that each might answer. Who is the greatest American, living or dead, of the last half century? It would be surprising to hear the answers to this question in any little coterio of intelligent, well educated gentlemen, Almost every man has his idol whom he worships or admires, not without reason, but with more regard than is justly due. We are drifted into chanoels of thought by circumstances, by surmoundings, by heredity. We become the eatures of prejudice, both in politics and religion. This is human nature and there is nothing wrong about it when it is kept within bounds of toleration for the opinio of others. Only the intolerant get up dis-

ord.

"Who is the greatest man?" I asked.

"Grover Cleveland," said Mr. Fite. "Bob
Toombs and General Grant," said Mr. Jarrall. "Dr. Atticus Haygood," said Judge
Akin, premptly. "Jefferson Davis," said
Mr. Carey. "Ah, there now," they all
responded. "Of course—of course, Jefferson Davis was the greatest man—the very
greatest man." When I was called to respond I said: "None of you are old enough
to have seen the greatest man. but I saw to have seen the greatest man, but I saw him when I was a lad and he put his hand open my head and said kind and tender apon my head and said kind and tender words to me. He was passing through our town and my father took me to the hotel that I might see the greatest and best man in the nation, as he called him. It may be that his benediction upon me has had something to do with my hero wormship, my idolatry, but my occasional perusal of his biography and his speeches have confirmed me in my opinions. He has been dead forty-five years, but I still believe that John C. Calhoun was the greatest man. He was the model upon which lefferson Davis built his own great character."

est man. He was the model upon which fefferson Davis built his own great character."

Now, see how our little party differed and their differences can be traced to some collasteral influences. Emory college and John Wesley Methodism had somehing to do with Judge John Wesley Akins's dolatry. I suspect that his second choice would be Judge Bleckley, whom he loves to speak of. He visited Judge Bleckley at Clarkesville not long ago and listened agerly as he discoursed of his early life. "My mother." said he, "was not an educated woman. She was not a beautiful woman. In fact, she was homely. I never saw her look beautiful but once, only once, and that was when she was dead and was shrouded for the coffin. She looked like an angel sleeping there and I wept great tears of sorrow. My heart was almost breaking, for she had been such a dear, good mother to me." The judge paused long enough to wipe the tears that came from his cavernous eyes and to recover his wonted speech. "But, my friend, her life and her religion was all concentrated in one beautiful word, the most beautiful in our anguage and that is duty—duty. There is no greatness that is really great without it. My dear mother's daily life, thought and deed was one of duty—duty to God and her family and neighbors. She never spoke of it nor boasted of it, but she acted it and we saw it and loved her—yes, we loved every feature of her sweet and homely face. I do not owe all to her, but I do owe the better part—yes, all that is reader and loving and true."

Mt. Jarrall spoke of General Grant's greatness as a military commander and its magnanimity toward us after we were conquered. In that was the heroism of his sharacter. Then he spoke of Toombs's won-derful gifts as an orator and statesman and patriot, but lammented that for so long a time he fafled to set a high moral example to the young men of the state. After he had joined the church he occasionally

active girts as an orator and statesman and patriot, but lamented that for so long time he failed to set a high moral example to the young men of the state. After he had joined the church he occasionally was overcome by temptation—his besetting lesire for stimulant, and in all seriousness he spoke of it to Bishop Pearce, his life long friend and wanted a theological explanation

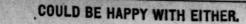
planation.
"Now George," said he, "if I am really converted, why is it that I crave whisky and why is it that I can't resist the festre. It seems to me that a true Christian should have no unholy desires. Maybe I am not converted."

Mr. Fite is an office holder and an office maker.

issue. It seems to me that a true Christian should have no unholy desires. Maybe I am not converted."

Mr. Fite is an office holder and an office recker, both of which are honorable to all honorable men and he has been following old Grover so long that he will not forsake him now. Mr. Carey is mot troubled much with present politics. His ideal is dead and he over to worship at his shrine. There are many of his mind but they make but little tots in the noisy world.

I, too, love to worship there and at Mr. Calhoun's, too. I love to read what the reat men, his rivals, said about Mr. Calhoun when it was amounced in the sente that he was dead. Mr. Webster said: "He was a man of great genius and commanding talent. All the world dimits that When he last addressed us we could imagine that we saw before us a senator from Rome when Rome survived. His high character was me of unimpeached honor and unspotted integrity. I do not believe he ever had a selfish motive or selfish feeling." Henry Clay said: "His genius was of the very lighest order and the charm of his presence and his powers were felt by all who concersed with him." Edward Everett said: "Calhoun, Clay and Webster! I name them in their proper order. The great thinker, he great leader, the great orator." Duty patriotic duty, was his life work. I've been wondering what he had to do with the Monroe doctrine. He was Monroe's tecretary of state when it was enunciated and I reckon was its inspiration. But after all, Mr. Calhoun's most lovable qualities were seen in his private life as husband, father, friend and neighbor. In all these he was pure and without reproach. What more need be said of him. I wished a say this much in justification of my dolatry. I have been to Fort Hill, where he used to live, and sat at the great table that was made of walnut taken from the firste Constitution. I have handled the books in his library and looked at the beautiful paintings in his pleture gallery. I have walked down the steps and drank and /Y feel like a pilgrim feels who for







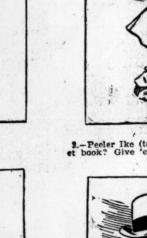
MORE ENCOURAGEMENT THERE.

He-I do not believe I shall ever marry. I haven't the courage to propose. She-Why not court a widow?

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2.—Peeler Ike (to the rescue)—How dare you take that gentleman's watch and pock-



4. Peeler Ike-I'm amply repaid with these. Thank you-good day.

ACCOMMODATING.

3. Millionaire-How can I ever repay you for your kindness, my dear friend?



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"Stranger, you have always had a plenty to ea and good clothes to wear from where you came;

and good clothes to wear from where you came; have you not?"
"Yes," he said, simply.
"You had better turn around in the morning and go back." I ventured.
"Well, well," he said, as he took the pipe from his mouth, "we can't accumulate anything much in the country, the girls are not satisfied there, and my good wife thinks we can do better in town, and if I was to say anything they might think I was trying to keep them back, so I think it is best as it is."
"Stranger," said I, "you know not what you

was trying to keep them back, so I think it is best as it is."

"Stranger," said I, "you know not what you are doing. These are pretty girls and smart girls; these are good exen and fat oxen; your wagon is strong and your dows are good milkers; you have some money in your pockets, and now, for heaven's sake, let me persuade you to take the back track—turn back, turn back, turn back!"

"We'll make money," said the good wife quick-ly. "Other people do well in town and I know my danghters are as smart as any of them. Don't you fret yourself; we'll work and accumulate, and then we won't mind going back. We are tired working and giving a big part for rent; we can't more than live and we are not going to stand it any longer."

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man nor to the girls—I could see that they agreed—se I turned to the old man.
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"Yes," said he,
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"On the other hand," I reasmed, "the line of men from the city—the skilled workmen—will have nothing, and more than apt owe for their week's rations and the clothes on their backs. They can take no Saturdays off in the same sense as the countrymen take them, and they have no Sundays that are free from cares, from anxieties and blessed with peace."

I saw that the old was about ready to explode. I knew that it was policy for the to hush and I hushed, went on my way home and left them to discuss me as some old crank that did not like to see country people do well.

Two years passed away and one hot June day I saw a ragged old man and a careworn woman stop at my gate. It was the same old man and woman that I have been telling about.

"Come in, come in," said I, when I saw them hesitate at the gate. "Come in and make yourselves at home."

My old woman got them chairs as they walked into the porch, and after they were seated and find a cool drink of water. I turned and asked: "Where are you traveling?"

"Going back," said the man and his wife pulled her bonnet down over her face and dropped her eyes to the floor.

"Where is your wagon?" I asked.

"Sold them."

"Where is your steers?"

"Sold them."

"Where is the money."

"Sold them."

"Where is the money."

"Spent."

That southern women wear."

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Why can't a young couple, just starting out in life, go to church in good jeans for the man and calico for the woman? Folks will think thus and so, is the answer, and the young people will either not go to church, or else they strain themselves to meet the requirements of fashion to such an extent, that all their lives they live in a strain.

These strains are mightly had. When sickness, or "out of work," or something that almost surely comes to every family, lights upon one of these strained households, there is trouble, trouble!

I have heard that recent investigation has dis-

proportion.

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plowboy than a city dude; and if I was a young
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SARGE PLUNKETT,

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-"Ah, Mary!" cried a frightened man Far in the wooly west, "I greatly fear those lynchers, dear; Your love's put to the test!"



.- "You've done no wrong, fear not." said she,
"I've got my bloomers on,
Be not distressed, in this get dressed,
And do the washing, John!"



The lynchers in mistaken all Came on with wild hub ub, They grabbed the wife, John so life By bending o'er the tub.



4.—And when beneath the tree they stood And she removed her hat. streaming hair m



5.—Then bowing low the leader said;
"New woman has a cinch;
Your busband may go free today,
The loke is on Judge Lynch!"

OUT FOR THE STUFF.



peril," replied Captain Marvin. "Matchmen to the front."

There came up over the rampant lighted matches, which were held dangerously close to the cannon.

The men behind Colonel Boyd fell back in some confusion.

In some confusion.

The Tory chief turned and hurled maledictions at them, calling them cowards, and in the same breath entreating them to charge the fort and take it on the

Sternly behind the guns, in the light of the matches, stood the boy heroes of Shady

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one
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A fine ham for 11c pound; best flour in tlants, \$4.50 a barrel; tomatoes, 5c can; otted ham and tongue, 5c; roast or corn. beef, 10c; pure B. W. flour, 3 to 4c; panake flour, 10c package; good rice, 5c pound; mest New Orleans, south Georgia and livers of the flour, 10c package; good rice, 5c pound; mest New Orleans, south Georgia and livers of the flour, 10c package; and flouris target and plums, c can, 10c packages out flakes, 25c; ten ound; three packages out flakes, 25c; ten ounds lard, \$5c. Largest and finest stock to groceries in the state to select from J. H. GLENN.

HOLDING THE FORD

A Story of Four Brave Boys of

Revolutionary Days.

By T. C. HARBAUGH

It was a severe blow to the cause of iberty in our southern colonies when the lity of Savannah fell into the hands of the liberty in our southern colonies when the. city of Savannah fell into the hands of the British after its desperate defense with its

garrison and munitions of war. Toward the close of a beautiful day in January, 1779, a boy mounted on a splendid gray horse might have been seen riding at almost breakneck speed along one of the country roads which crossed the Brock at one of its many picturesque fords.

There was something about the looks of the sturdy lad of sixteen that betokened danger, for his hat was off and his long black hair waved in the cool breeze.

"They are coming! They will be here by tomorrow. You must get ready to fight leave," he cried, reining in the gray before a farm house where stood an anxious group of women and little children. "Colonel Boyd, the tory, is sweeping down upon you and with more than three hundred men at his back."

He did not give the white faced people

time to ask him a single question, but, digging his bare heels into the flanks of

lot of small shot, a few cannisters and bits of iron, making a motley array of ammunition, lay beside the guns, both of which had been well loaded by the defenders.

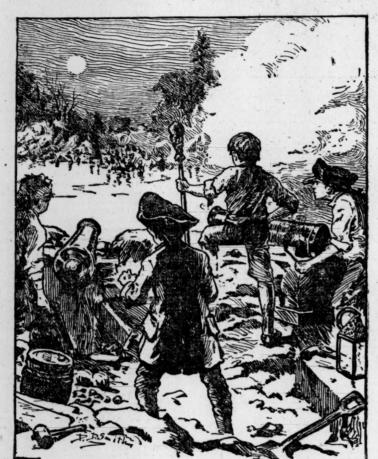
The Warning. The four boys stood by the guns and

looked out over the waters of the ford.
"Here they come," suddenly cried Fer-The next moment the figure of a horse

man was seen just beyond the ford and the following moment he rode into the As his steed lowered his head to drink

the clear voice of Marvin cried out:
"Who goes there?"
The man in the saddle straightened and

for the first time discovered the change in the old breastwork. "I'm Gideon Green," he answered, "and I'm going to warn the settlements of the approach of Colonel Boyd and his men. It's folly, boys," sad he, "you won't stop Colonel Boyd a minute. He isn't four miles behind me ond three hundred tories are at his back."



REPULSE OF THE TORIES AT THE FORD. DETECHNICATION

his steed, he dashed away to repeat the warning at half a dozen other places ere he halted for good.

Preparing for Defense. Marvin Marks was the only son of a blacksmith who, at the time, was in the patriot army under Greene, and he it was

who rode the gray steed and spread the warning of the approach of the tory plunderers that winter afternoon.
"They will cross the Big Shady by the old ford, I think," said the boy, addressing three other boys of about his own age when he had reached home. A little village of he had reached home, a little village of half a dozen houses near one of the Broad's tributaries. "If they could be checked a few hours it would give a good many people time to get out of their reach. They are sweeping the district as with a torch and woe to the folks who fall into their clutches".

"Why not try to stop them at the ford?" how a few men held the Santee ford last

immer against Tarleton's legion?"
"And saved Marion? Indeed I do, Tom," cried Marvin. "It's an idea, boys. must stop this tory horde if only for an

"There are the cannon which we pulled from the river last week. They're 'tis true, and we haven't just the right sort of ammunition, but-

"What we have will do. We will try to hold the ford, boys." The ford was passable for mounted men

and was only a short distance from the At one time an earthwork had been erect-

ed there for the purpose of checking the advance of a British detachment, but the rains of a twelve-month had crumbled it and it needed repairs.

Just a week before these same boys, in hunting through the neighborhood, had

come across two six-pound cannon which had been hidden in Shady creek more than a year before by the Americans to keep them from falling into the hands of the British and now they thought of them. True, the field pieces were not mounted, the carriages having been burned, but this did not stop the boy patriots.

They went to work with a will and with-in an hour had found the cannon and drag-ged them from the creek. Fortunately the patriots had not spiked the guns and a fire which they made in each dried them out fairly well. out fairly well.

Marvin Marks was unanimously elected

captain of the band of defenders, after which the guns were dragged to the old earthwork and left to be mounted.

The boys fell to work with a will and when the sun went down they saw a cloudless sky and knew that a full orbed oon would light them in the task still "They will charge, perhaps," said Fer-

gus Gray, as he looked over the breast-work upon the merry waters of the creek, at that point quite wide and beautiful. "Colonel Boyd is a man of decided pur-pose and he won't be stopped by four boys and two old guns." "We shall see, Fergus," answered Cap-ain Marvin. "We have a fine sweep of

tain Marvin. the ford from here and the enemy won't like to ride pellmell upon two six-

"What shall we call the fort?" put in Danny Bell, one of the most modest boys of the district, but one of the most cour-

ageous.
"Call it Fort Marion after the Swamp "Hurrah for Fort Marion!" shouted the

other boys in the same breath, and the earthwork was christened. As the moon came up, shedding her soft light upon the waters of Shady creek, she beheld a change in the old earthwork. Instead of a lot of loose dirt over which horses and men had trampled for six months, there was a substantial rampart above which peered the six-pounders side

The boys with their spades had fone a marvelous work and the rampart looked almost strong enough to resist artifiery.

Behind them lay the village with its frightened and unprotected population. The women had resolved to remain there till the next day in hopes that Colonel Boyd and his plunderers would take another course and miss them, but the boys guarding the rampart at the ford felt that they

"After our defense, did you say, Gideon?" cried Marvin, as his eyes seemed to flash.

"We don't intend to surrender." The partisan puts spurs to his horse and dashed up the bank of the creek to vanish around a bend and leave the boys to their work of defending the ford. The Enemy.

The little quartet behind Fort Marion watched the ford with increased vigilance. Silence reigned and then the whinney of horse was distinctly heard. The de-

fenders of the ford exchanged looks and instinctively looked to their firearms. Presently there rode into full view a number of horsemen who were easily seen and the opposite side of the creek seemed alive with moving figures. The boys strained their eyes to make out

the personnel of the advancing column, and Marvin was the first to catch sight of a tall man who sat on a chestnut-hued tary chapeau.

"There's Colonel Boyd himself." whispered the captain of the fort. "Any one would recognize the big ruffian of the Saluda. Now we shall have it hot with

At that moment the man seen by the boys turned to those behind him and said

in his harsh, grandiloquent tones:
"We shall camp tonight right in the hot bed of treason. Over yonder is where Colo-

nel Sumter recruited his legion." Then he waved his hand toward his fol-lowers and gave the command to advance into the creek' Taking the initiative, he spurred his

steed forward and when he reached the middle of the Big Shady he heard a voice that made him lift his head:
"Halt! Who comes there?"
In an instant forty reins were drawn and

the riders of the Tory steeds leaned forward with curious gaze. "There's a breastwork ahead," said one

"There's a breastwork ahead," said one of the partisans, addressing Colonel Boyd.
"I see. They are not fools enough to try to stop us here, I hope. It's the old breastwork erected last summer and it can't resist a dozen men." Once more the Tory commander moved

on, but the voice of Captain Marks check-"You try to cross the Big Shady at your risk, Colonel Boyd," said the boy. "You



MARVIN MARKS TELLING OF THE APPROACH OF THE TORY PLUN

and your command are confronted by can-non shotted to the muzzle, and unless you fall back they will be discharged in your

The amazement of the officer k bounds. The voice was that of a boy, for he knew that the male inhabitants of the district were in the patriot army, and he could not imagine where the young defenders had secured their cannon.

His men, who had made out the sullen muzzles of the guns, were not anxious to advance, but the Tory colonel was not to be deterred from his purpose.

"We are 600," he exclaimed, "and unless you surrnder at once we will ride you down and show no gunzter."

and show no quarter."
"You advance upon Fort Marion at you

creek.

They looked over the top of Fort Marion and saw the men huddled together in the limpid waters and on the bank beyond. It was a stirring sight, and most exciting of all was the picture of the enraged Tory standing erect in his stirrups and sword in hand, offering to lead his troops to the onset. onset.

The two cannon covered the ford and would sweep it at with a besom of destruction, and Marvin Marks pitied the men at the mercy of the guns.

The Boy's Triumph. "Once more, will you surrender?" cried Colonel Boyd. "We will give you better terms than you deserve. In the name of the king we demand the capitulation of Fort Marton."

Marion."

"In the name of liberty we defend it," came the ringing answer from behind the breastwork. "If you want Fort Marion, Colonel Boyd, it is here."

The Tory swallowed his rage for a second and then his voice ordered a charge. He spurred his own steed forward as he sounded the order, but he was the only one to advance.

His followers sullenly stood still in the middle of the creek, whereat the officer struck the nearest man from his saddle.

"I thought I comfanded men, not cowards," he cried. "Is there no one ready to fight for the king under me"

"Yes, yes!" came the cry behind the skulkers, and there dashed into the water half a hundred men from the rear of the band.

half a nundred men from the band.

Colonel Boyd pointed contemptuously at the breastwork and his "forward" was heard again.

In another minute one of the guns belched forth its motley charge and men and horses went down before the iron rain.

"Hurrah for liberty!" rose behind the fort, and while the middle of the creek seemed blocked with plunging steeds and wounded men, the match hovered over the other cannon.

seemed blocked with plunging steeds and wounded men, the match hovered over the other cannon.

Colonel Boyd, who had been knocked from his horse by the discharge, was picked up by one of his followers and dragged ashore; the others retreated precipitately and sought safety behind the hills which lay beyond the ford.

All night the boys of Fort Marion awaited another attack, but it did not come. Daylight showed them no foe in sight, and they soon discovered that rather than try to take the ford Colonel Boyd and his marauders had turned aside.

Their defense of Fort Marion became the most prominent event in local history and they were the heroes of the day.

Colonel Boyd would never talk about his defeat at the hands of four boys, but it was put at him so often that shortly after the revolution he left the country and never returned.

And for many years traces of the old

the revolution he left the county at the returned.

And for many years traces of the old works remained at the historic ford of the Big Shady to tell new generations how it had been successfully defended by the lads of the district.

SHE WAS FOR PLAIN BUSINESS. And Wanted No Beating About the Bush If He Meant to Propose. From The Chicago Post.

"I see, according to recent statistics, that mar-rlages are decreasing rapidly in number," he said as he look at her soulfully. "Are they?" she ask, without much show of

"They are, according to the statistician, he re-plied. "I think there must be something wrong with the present social condition, don't you?" "I don't know, I haven't given it any thought,"

"Of course, it may be the effect of the woman," he continued, "but I wouldn't say so positively Still, I think it's very much to be regretted, don'

"I suppose so." "It doesn't just seem just right to me. It seems as if the world was sort of going wrong. The population is increasing, but marriages are decreasing. This is a state of affairs that threatens great danger, and I think it is the duty of every true-hearted individual to do what he or she can to change such conditions, don't you?"

to change such conditions, don't you?"

She had become interested by this time, and she straightened up and looked at him sharply.

"What are you driving at?" she exclaimed.

"What are you talking about, anyway?"

"What are you talking about, anyway?"

"Why, I—i—" he stammered.
"If you want to propose," she interrupted,
"speak up like a man and do it, and don't go beating around the bush and talking about tendencies of humanity and all that. I'm a new woman with a business training, and I believe in coming straight to the point. Are you after me?"

"Why, I—I—yes. I was just about to —."
"Well, then, I'm yours, and the matter is settled. Now, never try any of your foolishness again, and we'll get along all right. All those old boggy, round-about methods are out of date. I'll name the day after I have discussed the matter with my bloomer maker."

THEATER ZGGS.

A Variety That Is Still in Demand in Some Sections. From The Chicago Evening Post.

The man with the fur-lined coat stopped before the principal grocery in an interior town and casually remarked:
"How are eggs today?"
"Well, they're a little high," replied the groc

"Because of a big demand or a small supply?" asked the man with the fur-lined coat.
"Small supply," answered the grocer. "The hens seem to be taking things easy in this vicinity

The man with a fur-lined coat nodded his head. as if he approved of the action of the hens, and then asked: "Any bad ones?"

"Bad ones!" exclaimed the grocer.
"Yes. Any of the ancient, odorous variety that we all know so well?" "No, sir; not in this shop," returned the grocer, mphatically. "Sure! Of course I'm sure."

"Do you suppose there are any in town?" asked the man with the fur-lined coat, anxiously. "No, sir. We pride ourselves on our fresh eggs ap in this neck of the woods, and it wouldn't be afe for any one to keep bad ones."
"I'm glad to hear it," said the man with the fur stroll down the street.

The grocer looked after him for a minute, and then a great light came upon him.

"Say!" he yolled.

"Well?" came hank the great.

then a great light came upon him.
"Say!" he yolled.
"Well?" came back the answer.
"Doid you mean eating eggs or theater eggs?"
"Theater eggs?" exclaimed the man with the fur-lined coat, stopping short in his walk.
"Yes. The farmers never bring in their theater eggs until the afternoon before the show. I was thinking of eating eggs all the time, but if it's theater eggs you want, there'il be eight or ten crates of them on sale-in about an hour."
Then he went back into the store and told his assistant that any jay actor who tried to pump him was bound to get the worst of it everytime.

HIS FEELINGS HURT.

In His Opinion the Question Was a Superfluous One.

From The Detroit Free Press.

At midnight the other night an officer found a man asleep in an open hallway, and, after working two or three minutes to arouse him, said: "Come, get out of this."
"What for?" asked the man. "Do you want to freeze to death?"

"Then get up. Do you know where you are?" "Do 19" growled the man, as he got rid of his sleep at last. "What do you take me for? Do you think somebody has hypnotized me, and that I imagine I'm occupying a first floor parlor at the Fifth avenue hotel?"

"You'll have to come alone."
"Where to?"
"To the station house." "To the station house."

"I'll go, of course, but I don't feel right about this thing. The iden that I didn't know where I was! After a man has put in sixteen years of sleeping in barns, fence corners, sheds and under trees in all sorts of weather, you come along and roll him out of a snug berth and pul his leg and tap his feet and ask him if he knows where he is? I feel hurt, sir; hurt and insulted?"

"You call an open hallway a snug berth, do you?" queried the officer.

"No matter what I call it?" growled the man. "I had my eye on that spot all the afternoon. At 9 o'clock I snugged in Ior a delicious old snoose."

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Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON CUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary granted at chambers January 7, 1896, will be sold at public outery at the building of the Franklin Printing House, No. 65 Ivy street, Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday, the 22d day of January, 1896, within the legal hours of sale, the following personal property of the estate of John C. McMichael, deceased, to-wit: The outfit of The Christian Index newspaper, consisting of the name, subscription list (not including indebtedness of subscribers to estate), the composing room, consisting of type, stands, cases, tables and all other material used in "setting up" the paper, one lot of printing paper, office furniture and fixtures, namely: Files of Index, seven (7) desks, one (1) table, two (2) revolving book cases, one (1) corner bracket, one (1) set book shelving, one (1) Caligraph machine and table, one (1) gas stove, one (2) copying presses, one (3) lot stationery, one (1) new set of mailing books, one (1) lot reference books, one (1) carpet, Purchaser to fulfill all unexpired contracts for advertising in the paper and subscriptions to the paper. Terms, cash.

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
Administrator estate John C. McMichael, deceased.

Jan-11-18-21. GEORGIA, FULTON CUNTY .- By vir-

AT AUCTION Tuesday, February 4, 1896.

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VOL. XX

Price Slay South

at His B

LLIAM CADE K

Was Trying To

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Orangeburg, My

STATEMENT T

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ration house and se "Take that then, and quietly drawn in the weapon at a the weapon at the station house the station house, and the stat